

Social Science



2023

DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper comprises six Sections – **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
- (iii) Section **A** – Question no. **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice Questions of **1** mark each.
- (iv) Section **B** – Question no. **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (v) Section **C** – Question no. **25** to **29** are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
- (vi) Section **D** – Question no. **30** to **33** are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) Section **E** – Question no. **34** to **36** are Case based/Source based questions with three sub questions and are of **4** marks each.
- (viii) Section **F** – Question no. **37** is **map** skill based, carrying **5** marks with two parts, **37(i)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(ii)** from Geography (**3** marks).
- (ix) 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.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**
 - (i) Napoleonic wars
 - (ii) The Treaty of Vienna
 - (iii) Greek Struggle for Independence
 - (iv) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

(a) (iii), (ii), (i) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i) (d) (iv), (ii), (iii) and (i)
2. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai? **(1 Mark)**
 - (a) Demanded economic equality for masses.
 - (b) Highlighted the experiences of women.
 - (c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.
 - (d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.
3. There were three important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world. Identify the incorrect one from the following options: **(1 Mark)**

- (a) The flow of trade (b) The flow of labour
(c) The flow of capital (d) The flow of technology
4. Who among the following improved the steam engine? **(1 Mark)**
 - (a) James Watt (b) Thomas Edison
 - (c) Benjamin Franklin (d) Alexander Fleming
 5. Which one of the following is an example of the Ferrous Metal? **(1 Mark)**
 - (a) Copper (b) Tin
 - (c) Bauxite (d) Nickel
 6. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**

Column-I (Resources)		Column-II (Example)	
I.	Biological	1.	Coal
II.	Renewable	2.	Wildlife
III.	Non-renewable	3.	Solar Energy

- (a) I-1; II-3; III-2 (b) I-3; II-2; III-1
(c) I-2; II-3; III-1 (d) I-1; II-2; III-3

7. Which of the following is correctly matched? **(1 Mark)**
- Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt
 - Black Soil - Salt content is high
 - Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline
 - Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows
8. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index? **(1 Mark)**
- Afghanistan
 - Myanmar
 - India
 - Nepal
9. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India? **(1 Mark)**
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary
10. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991? **(1 Mark)**
- Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency.
 - Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western Countries.
 - Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.
 - Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.
11. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**
- It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
 - Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capital Income.
 - Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
 - World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.
- (i) and (ii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) and (iii)
 - (ii) and (iv)
12. Read the following data and answer the question that follow: **(1 Mark)**

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana? Choose the appropriate option from the following:

- 39
 - 27
 - 38
 - 18
13. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers? **(1 Mark)**
- Better wages
 - Better technology
 - More hours of work
 - More labour work
14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? **(1 Mark)**
- Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator
 - Secondary Sector - Milk Vendor
 - Tertiary Sector - Fisherman
 - Manufacturing Sector - Gardener
15. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**
- Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
 - It creates balance and harmony in different groups.
 - It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.
 - Power sharing is the essence of democracy.
- (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii) and (iv)
16. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **(1 Mark)**
- Read the statements and choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** Sri Lanka adopted 'Tamil' as the official language of the State.
- Reason (R):** The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false but (R) is true.
17. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**
- | Column-I
(Subjects) | | Column-II
(List) | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| I. | Banks | 1. | Concurrent List |
| II. | Agriculture | 2. | Union List |
| III. | Education | 3. | State List |
| IV. | Computer | 4. | Residuary Subjects |
- I-4; II-3; III-1; IV-2
 - I-3; II-4; III-1; IV-2
 - I-2; II-3; III-1; IV-4
 - I-4; II-2; III-1; IV-3

18. Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given in the box and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**

- (i) Power shared between Central to Local Government.
- (ii) The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
- (iii) It is called a three tier government.
- (a) Dictatorial System (b) Unitary Federal System
- (c) Decentralized System (d) Imperialistic System

19. Which one of the following country has two party system? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) China (b) Russia
- (c) America (d) India

20. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Democratic (b) Military
- (c) Dictatorship (d) Theocratic

SECTION-B

21. (a) Explain any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours. **(2 Marks)**

OR

- (b) How did the 'small pox' prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

22. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Support the statement with examples. **(2 Marks)**

23. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example. **(2 Marks)**

24. "Women face discrimination in various ways in our society." Explain any two ways. **(2 Marks)**

SECTION-C

25. "Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Examine the statement. **(3 Marks)**

26. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. **(3 Marks)**

27. How is information technology connected with globalization? Explain. **(3 Marks)**

28. Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. **(3 Marks)**

29. (a) Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India? Explain. **(3 Marks)**

OR

- (b) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector? Explain.

SECTION-D

30. (a) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (b) Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India.

31. (a) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with an example. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (b) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples.

32. (a) "Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of governments in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Support the statement with arguments. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (b) "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments.

33. (a) Justify the role of 'Self Help Groups' in the rural economy. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (b) "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement.

SECTION-E

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Why Newspapers?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially...the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.' *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant

information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

- (i) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji? (1 Mark)
- (ii) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? (1 Mark)
- (iii) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. (2 Marks)

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Rainwater Harvesting

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- (i) Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative? (1 Mark)
- (ii) Describe the process of 'rooftop rainwater harvesting.' (1 Mark)
- (iii) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. (2 Marks)

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major

languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- (i) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. (1 Mark)
- (iii) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with an example. (2 Marks)

SECTION-F

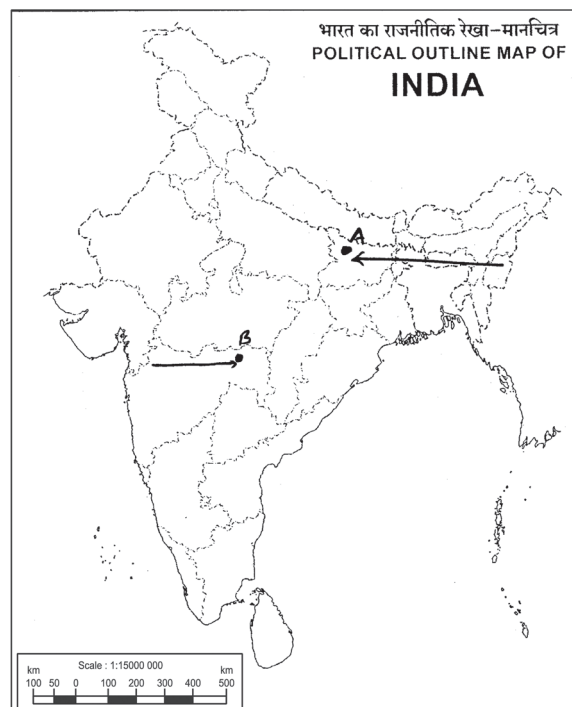
37. (i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants. (1 Mark)

B. The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920. (1 Mark)

- (ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: (3 Marks)

- (a) Tehri Dam
- (b) Naraura Atomic Power Station
- (c) Pune Software Technology Park
- (d) Haldia Sea Port



EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) The correct sequence is Napoleonic wars, The Treaty of Vienna, the Great Struggle for Independence and Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire. (1 Mark)
2. (b) Highlighting the experiences of women was common among the writings of Kailashbashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai. (1 Mark)
3. (a) The flow of trade (1 Mark)
4. (a) Among the given options, James Watt improved the steam engine. (1 Mark)
5. (d) Among the given options, Nickel is an example of ferrous metal. (1 Mark)
6. (c)

(Resources)		(Examples)
Biological	–	Wildlife
Renewable	–	Solar Energy
Non-renewable	–	Coal

(1 Mark)
7. (a) Alluvial soil consists of sand and silt. (1 Mark)
8. (c) India has a better rank in Human Development Index when compared with Afghanistan, Nepal and Myanmar. (1 Mark)
9. (c) The tertiary sector contributes highest in the GDP of India. (1 Mark)
10. (c) The Indian Government liberalized trade regulations in 1991 because government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market. (1 Mark)
11. (a) The process of human development refers to the overall improvement in the well-being and quality of life of individuals in a society. The composite index used for this purpose is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It measures various parameters including longevity (life expectancy), literacy (education), and per capita income (economic prosperity). (1 Mark)
12. (a) According to the given data,
 The Net Attendance Ratio of Haryana is 61 (per 100 persons).
 The Net Absence Ratio can be calculated by subtracting the Net Attendance Ratio from 100.
 Net Absence Ratio = 100 – Net Attendance Ratio
 Net Absence Ratio = 100 – 61
 Net Absence Ratio = 39 (1 Mark)
13. (a) The development goal of factory workers is better wages. Factory workers often strive for improved pay and working conditions as a key aspect of their development and well-being. (1 Mark)
14. (a) Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator (1 Mark)
15. (c) The correct statements are (i), (iii) and (iv). (1 Mark)
16. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (1 Mark)
17. (c) The correct sequence is- I–2, II–3, III–1, IV–4. (1 Mark)
18. (c) The given statements is justify that Indian Government's administration is a Decentralised system. (1 Mark)
19. (c) United States of America has a two party system. (1 Mark)
20. (a) Among the given options, Democratic government is likely to be more acceptable to the people of the world. (1 Mark)
21. (a) Two methods used by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour were:
 - (i) Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from their land. (1 Mark)

OR

- (b) The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors were diseases like smallpox that they carried with them. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox proved to be a deadly killer of the native inhabitants. (2 Marks)
22. The statement; "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand;" highlights the interconnectedness and mutual dependence of these two sectors. Here are some examples that support this statement.
 - (i) **Machinery and Equipment:** The agricultural industry heavily relies on the manufacturing sector to produce advanced machinery and equipment. Tractors, combine harvesters, irrigation systems, and other agricultural machinery are manufactured by the industrial sector. These technological advancements in machinery have significantly increased agricultural productivity and efficiency. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Processing and Packaging:** After crops are harvested, they often require processing and packaging before reaching the consumers. The industrial sector plays a crucial role in providing the necessary infrastructure and technology for processing agricultural products. For example, food processing factories transform raw agricultural materials into various products such as canned goods, frozen foods, and packaged snacks. (1 Mark)

23. People seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfill their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times, two peoples or groups of people may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and he also shares in household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced—such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. **(1½ Marks)**

So, two things are quite clear: one, different people can have different developmental goals and two, what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for others. **(½ Mark)**

24. In India, women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways: **(Any two)**

(i) They are not provided with adequate education. Thus, the literacy rate among women is just 54%. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Most of the labour done by them is unpaid.

(1 Mark)

(iii) Due to the preference for the boy child, female feticide is practiced in many parts of the country.

(1 Mark)

25. The term 'liberalism' comes from the Latin root liber, which means to be free.

(i) In the political sense, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It emphasized the end of aristocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution, representative government through parliament, and the inviolability of private property, drawing its basic foundation from the French Revolution. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) From the very beginning, universal suffrage i.e. voting rights was granted only to property-owning men, excluding men without property and all women. However, throughout the nineteenth century and early twenties, many movements were organized demanding equal political rights. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) In the economic sense, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. The creation of railway networks further stimulated national unification and the wave of economic nationalism in general contributed towards strengthening wider national sentiments. **(1 Mark)**

26. India has implemented several institutional reforms over the years to promote the development of its agriculture sector. Here are three significant institutional reforms that have been undertaken:

(i) **Green Revolution and Agricultural Research Institutions:** The Green Revolution, initiated in the 1960s, aimed to increase agricultural productivity through the introduction of high-yielding crop varieties, improved irrigation systems, and increased use of fertilizers and pesticides. The Indian government established agricultural research institutions such as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Agricultural Marketing Reforms:** India has introduced various agricultural marketing reforms to address the challenges faced by farmers in selling their produce and obtaining fair prices. One significant reform is the establishment of regulated agricultural markets or Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs). These reforms aim to improve price realization for farmers and promote efficient agricultural marketing systems. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, implemented in 2005, is a significant institutional reform aimed at providing employment and income security to rural households. Under NREGA, the government guarantees 100 days of wage employment per year to rural households, primarily in agriculture-related activities. By providing income to rural households, NREGA contributes to the development of agriculture by improving rural purchasing power, stimulating demand for agricultural products, and reducing rural-urban migration. **(1 Mark)**

27. Information technology is connected with globalization in the following ways:

(i) **Communication:** Information technology facilitates instant communication across borders, enabling the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and information on a global scale. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Connectivity:** IT infrastructure and the internet have connected people and businesses worldwide, enabling seamless global collaborations, trade, and outsourcing. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Market expansion:** Information technology has enabled businesses to reach a global customer base through E-commerce, digital marketing, and online platforms, expanding market opportunities and promoting international trade. **(1 Mark)**

28. Political parties have a special role in democracy. They perform the following functions: **(Any three)**

(i) Political parties set their programmes. During elections, they prepare their manifestos and present them to the people. Through them, people come to know the national problems and then form their own opinions.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Political parties help in the formulation of public opinion. (1 Mark)
 - (iv) They contest elections. The party that secures a majority in the election, forms the government. (1 Mark)
 - (v) The party with minority membership forms the opposition. (1 Mark)
 - (vi) The political parties give political education and training to the people. (1 Mark)
29. (a) There are many reasons why the service sector is becoming so important in India. Some of the reasons are being discussed here: (Any three)
- (i) The service/tertiary sector is responsible for providing public transportation, medical services, banking, and post office services under the Government. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) This sector offers employment for poor and unskilled workers. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) This sector determines the national income and per capita income of the country. (1 Mark)
 - (iv) The sector helps in the development of the agricultural industry. It also helps to flourish other industries like trade, transport, storage etc. (1 Mark)
 - (v) This sector flourishes in tourism, retail, schools and private hospitals. (1 Mark)
 - (vi) The tertiary sector helps to flourish services related to communication and information technology. (1 Mark)

OR

- (b) Workers in the unorganised sector need protection because of the following reasons:
- (i) **Wages:** The income of the workers is not fixed and they are hardly able to meet the needs to lead a decent livelihood. Hence, proper and fixed wages should be given to these workers so that they can grow and contribute to the growth of the country. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Job security:** There is no job security in this sector, anyone can be fired and removed from their work. For example, A labour working in the construction of a building is left with no work once the construction is complete and has no guarantee of getting work again. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) **Health:** It is a very important factor for the growth and development of the country. No medical security is given. If any accident occurs while working, the employer is not responsible for their health. (1 Mark)

30. (a) (i) In the countryside, rich peasant communities, like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh-were active participants. (1 Mark)
- (ii) They participated in the Movement because they suffered the most due to the economic depression. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. (1 Mark)
- (iii) They demanded a reduction in revenue but the government refused to do so. This led to widespread resentment. These rich landlords participated in the boycott programmes, and refused to pay revenues. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. (1 Mark)
- (iv) But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them did not participate. (1 Mark)
- (v) The poor peasantry also participated on a large scale in the hope that their unpaid rent to the landlords would be remitted. (1 Mark)

OR

- (b) In India, a sense of collective belonging among people from different communities was fostered through various means.
- (i) The nationalist movements during the struggle for independence, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, emphasized unity among Indians beyond religious and cultural differences. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) Freedom struggles like the Non-Cooperation Movement and Quit India Movement brought people from diverse backgrounds together, creating a shared purpose. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) Interactions and cultural exchanges helped break down barriers and promote understanding. (1 Mark)
 - (iv) Social and reform movements addressing issues such as caste discrimination and women's rights encouraged people from different communities to join forces against social injustices. (1 Mark)
 - (v) Post-independence nation-building efforts, including the Constitution of India's emphasis on secularism and equality, strengthened the sense of collective belonging. Therefore, these factors worked together to promote unity, understanding, and a shared identity among Indians. (1 Mark)

31. (a) The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation of India: **(Any three)**

- (i) Transport of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories, and big thermal power plants. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Even solids can be transported through pipelines when converted into a slurry. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The far inland locations of refineries and gas-based fertilizer plants could be transported. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) It rules out transshipment losses or delays.

(1 Mark)

Three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country: **(Any two)**

- (i) From the oil field in the upper Assam to Kanpur (UP), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab. Via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonapat. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) A gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in UP, via Vijaipur in MP. **(1 Mark)**

OR

(b) The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors: **(2½ Marks)**

- (i) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable conditions for their growth.
- (ii) A large number of rivers requiring the construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles.
- (iii) In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. It is difficult to lay railway tracks in the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forested areas of states in central India, e.g. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Given below are some economic factors that affect the distribution of railways: **(2½ Marks)**

- (i) State funding plays a vital role in the development of railways across the nations.
- (ii) A state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways.

(iii) The places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways.

(iv) Since the growth of both is complementary to each other, e.g. recendy railway network is enhancing along the industrial corridors

32. (a) Democracy, as a form of government, holds a superior position in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual.

(i) Firstly, democratic systems are built on the principle of popular sovereignty, where power resides with the people. This allows individuals to participate in decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and their rights are respected. **(2 Marks)**

(ii) Secondly, democracy provides a framework for the protection of civil liberties and human rights through constitutional safeguards and independent judiciary systems. This ensures that individuals are granted fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of speech, expression, and association. **(2 Marks)**

Additionally, democratic governments are accountable to the people through regular elections and transparency, providing opportunities for individuals to hold their leaders accountable. Overall, democracy empowers individuals, upholds their rights, and fosters an environment where dignity and freedom can flourish. **(1 Mark)**

OR

(b) Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government: **(Any five)**

(i) The government can be responsible when people start taking actions when the government becomes insensitive about their aspirations. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) People can hold protests, carry out campaigns and organise rallies and force the government to respond to them. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) A democratic government is a legitimate government, as it is elected by citizens and enjoys the confidence and trust of the citizens. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) People have the right to choose their rulers and they have control over their rulers. Citizens can participate in decision making. **(1 Mark)**

(v) Democracy makes the point that decision making is based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, can find out this information. **(1 Mark)**

- (vi) Citizens can take part in decision-making whenever government takes feedback regarding some laws or policies. **(1 Mark)**
- (vii) A democratic government is the people's own government and it is run by the people. **(1 Mark)**
- (viii) People are ruled by representatives elected by them. **(1 Mark)**

33. (a) Self Help Groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in the rural economy by empowering individuals, particularly women, and promoting sustainable development at the grassroots level. Here are some justifications for the role of SHGs in the rural economy:

- (i) **Financial Inclusion:** SHGs facilitate financial inclusion by providing access to financial services and promoting savings among rural communities. Through regular savings and internal lending, SHGs create a pool of funds that members can borrow from for various income-generating activities. This enables rural households to invest in agriculture, small businesses, and other income-generating ventures, leading to increased economic opportunities and reduced dependency on informal moneylenders. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Poverty Alleviation:** SHGs contribute significantly to poverty alleviation by empowering individuals and families to generate income and improve their living standards. By providing access to credit, skill development, and entrepreneurship training, SHGs enable rural communities to engage in income-generating activities and create sustainable livelihoods. This, in turn, reduces poverty, increases household income, and enhances overall economic well-being. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Women Empowerment:** SHGs are instrumental in empowering women in rural areas. They provide a platform for women to come together, discuss issues, and collectively address their economic and social challenges. By promoting women's participation in decision-making processes, SHGs enhance their self-confidence, leadership skills, and socio-economic status. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Skill Development and Capacity Building:** SHGs facilitate skill development and capacity building among their members. They organize training programs on various topics such as financial literacy, entrepreneurship, agriculture techniques, and vocational skills. These training programs enhance the knowledge and capabilities of individuals, enabling them to engage in income-generating activities more effectively. **(1 Mark)**

- (v) **Social Capital and Collective Action:** SHGs promote social capital and collective action within rural communities. By bringing individuals together, SHGs foster a sense of belonging, mutual support, and collaboration. **(1 Mark)**

OR

(b) The statement, Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development, can be justified based on the following reasons:

- (i) **Economic Growth:** Affordable credit promotes investments and entrepreneurship, boosting economic activities and GDP. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Poverty Alleviation:** Accessible credit enables the poor to start businesses, generate income, and escape poverty. It helps individuals to invest in their education, health, and housing, which can enhance their skills and productivity. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) **Infrastructure Projects:** Low-cost credit funds crucial infrastructure like roads, power, and healthcare, enhancing development. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iv) **Agricultural Advancement:** Farmers can invest in modern techniques, leading to increased agricultural productivity and food security. **(1 Mark)**
 - (v) **Employment Opportunities:** Affordable credit encourages small industries, creating jobs and improving livelihoods. **(1 Mark)**
- 34. (i)** The primary aim was to disseminate knowledge and promote the welfare of the people **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) 'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That means critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The popularity of newspapers in the 19th century can be attributed to increased literacy rates and education, which created a larger readership base. People's ability to read led to a growing demand for news and information. Newspapers also served as platforms for expressing opinions and discussing public issues, fostering participation and involvement in societal discussions. **(2 Marks)**
- 35. (i)** The rainwater harvesting system is a viable alternative due to its socio-economic and environmental benefits. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) 'Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting' involves collecting rainwater from rooftops and storing it for various purposes. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation include building diversion channels in hilly and mountainous regions and developing inundation channels in flood plains. **(2 Marks)**

36. (i) The importance of language diversity in India lies in its preservation of cultural heritage, fostering inclusivity and empowerment, and promoting social cohesion and unity. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Scheduled Languages are those included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, comprising 22 major languages recognized and protected by the government. Non-Scheduled Languages, on the other hand, refer to languages not included in the Eighth Schedule. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) The fusion of languages in India has contributed to the country's unity as a cultural entity. For example, Hindi, which encompasses various regional languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, and Rajasthani, acts as a unifying language for communication and cultural exchange among diverse linguistic communities. It facilitates intercultural dialogue and understanding, promoting a sense of national unity. **(2 Marks)**

37. (i) A. Champaran **(1 Mark)**

B. Nagpur **(1 Mark)**

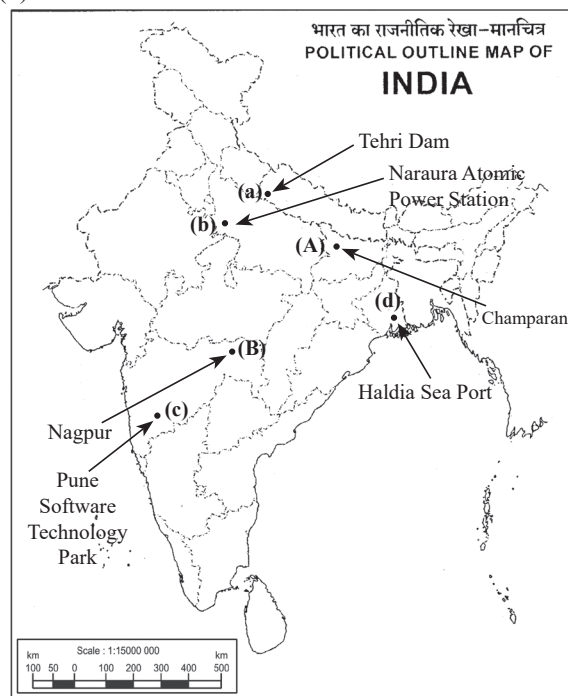
(ii) Outline the map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols: **(3 Marks)**

(a) Tehri Dam

(b) Naraura Atomic Power Station

(c) Pune Software Technology Park

(d) Haldia Sea Port



2023

Outside DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory. This question paper comprises into **Six** Sections viz. Section **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
- (ii) Section **A** - Question numbers **1** to **20** are multiple choice questions of **one** mark each.
- (iii) Section **B** - Question numbers **21** to **24** are very short answer type questions carrying **two** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (iv) Section **C** - Question number **25** and **29** are short answer type questions carrying **three** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
- (v) Section **D** - Question number **30** and **33** long answer type questions carrying **Five** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (vi) Section **E** - Question number **34** and **36** are case based questions with **three** sub questions and are of **four** marks each.
- (vii) Section **F** - Question number **37** is **map** based question carrying **5** marks with two parts, **37(a)** from History **two** marks and **37(b)** from Geography **three** marks.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions, only **one** of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A

1. Match the following and choose the correct option.

(1 Mark)

(Leader)		(Role)	
A.	Victor Emmanuel II	I.	Chief Minister of Italy
B.	Guiseppe Mazzini	II.	Young Italy Movement
C.	Guiseppe Garibaldi	III.	Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
D.	Count Cavour	IV.	Proclaimed as King of Unified Italy

(a) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(c) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I (d) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

2. Who among the following brought out 'Bengal Gazette' the first weekly newspaper?

(1 Mark)

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

3. Which of the following industries increased with the expansion of railways in England from 1840s to 1860s? (1 Mark)

- (a) Iron and Steel
- (b) Jute and Cotton
- (c) Aluminium and Bauxite
- (d) Copper and Steel

4. Why did Europeans flee to America in 19th century? Identify the correct reason from the following options: (1 Mark)

- (a) Poverty and diseases
- (b) Due to gold rush
- (c) To escape from the French Revolution
- (d) As an aftermath of the Vietnam War

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. (1 Mark)

- (i) This is the staple food crop.
 - (ii) This is a Kharif crop.
 - (iii) It requires high temperature and high humidity.
 - (iv) It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Maize
 - (c) Rice
 - (d) Jwar

6. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**

Column-I (River)		Column-II (Dam)	
A.	Mahanadi	I.	Sardar Sarovar
B.	Narmada	II.	Hirakud
C.	Chambal	III.	Salal
D.	Chenab	IV.	Rana Pratap Sagar

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 (c) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 (d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched? **(1 Mark)**
 (a) Alluvial Soil – Western Rajasthan
 (b) Black Soil – Northern Plain
 (c) Arid Soil – Deccan Plateau
 (d) Laterite Soil – Western Ghats
8. Which one of the following organisations prepares the 'World Development Report'? **(1 Mark)**
 (a) World Bank
 (b) International Monetary Fund
 (c) World Health Organisation
 (d) International Labour Organisation
9. Which one of the following is the preceding Government Agency of NITI Aayog? **(1 Mark)**
 (a) Planning Commission
 (b) Election Commission
 (c) University Grants Commission
 (d) Union Public Service Commission
10. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the income of each family is ₹6,000, ₹4,000, ₹7,000 and ₹3,000 then find out the average income of the locality from the following options: **(1 Mark)**
 (a) ₹5,000 (b) ₹3,000
 (c) ₹2,000 (d) ₹6,000
11. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC? **(1 Mark)**
 (a) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.
 (b) MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.
 (c) MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production
 (d) MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

12. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Primary Sector – Money Lender
 (b) Secondary Sector – Priest
 (c) Tertiary Sector – Bank
 (d) Manufacturing Sector – Gardener

13. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganised sector? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) A teacher teaching in a school.
 (b) A worker going to work in a big factory.
 (c) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
 (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

14. Who among the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self Help Groups (SHGs)? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Manager of a Bank
 (b) Members of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
 (c) Local Money Lenders
 (d) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)

15. Consider the following statements on Power sharing and choose the correct option. **(1 Mark)**

- (i) Imposing the will of majority community over others.
 (ii) It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
 (iii) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
 (iv) It brings socio-political opposition among parties.
 (a) (i) and (iii)
 (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iv)
 (d) (i) and (ii)

16. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. **(1 Mark)**

Assertion (A): Political parties are important in the functioning of democracy.

Reason (R): The media plays an important role in the making of Political parties.

- (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.

17. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: (1 Mark)

Column-I (Subjects)		Column-II (List)	
A.	E-Programming	I.	Concurrent List
B.	Police	II.	Union List
C.	Education	III.	State List
D.	Defence	IV.	Residuary List

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(c) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II (d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
18. Which one of the following countries have One Party System? (1 Mark)
- (a) China (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) America
19. Read the following statements and choose the correct option: (1 Mark)
- (i) There is no official religion in India.
(ii) Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.
(iii) State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.
(iv) India believes in theocracy.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
20. Which one of the following countries has the highest representation of women in their National Parliament? (1 Mark)
- (a) Russia (b) Australia
(c) Sweden (d) India

Section-B

21. How did the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation? Explain. (2 Marks)
22. (a) Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture. (1 × 2 = 2 Marks)
- OR**
- (b) Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season.
23. Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political Parties in India. (2 Marks)
24. How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. (2 Marks)

Section-C

25. Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution. (3 Marks)

26. (a) Why do we call Tourism as a Trade? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

- (b) Explain the importance of transportation in the economic development of the country.
27. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. (3 Marks)
28. "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Explain the statement. (3 Marks)
29. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)

Section-D

30. (a) How did the business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) 'Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj'. Explain with examples.
31. (a) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Explain with examples.
32. (a) Why is Democratic Government considered as Legitimate Government? Explain. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) How is democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain.
33. (a) "Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching changes in India." Support the statement with suitable arguments. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) 'Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.' Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Section-E

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: (4 Marks)

Industrial Development

By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase

tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old one ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

- (i) What was the Swadeshi Movement? **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Why did the cotton price goods production in India double between 1900 to 1912? **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market. **(2 Marks)**

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Community and Conservation

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

- (i) How are forests related with Communities? **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Explain the aim of 'Wildlife Protection Act'. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife? Explain with example. **(2 Marks)**

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Decentralisation in India

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the

country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meeting of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

- (i) Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy? **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India? **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation. **(2 Marks)**

Section-F

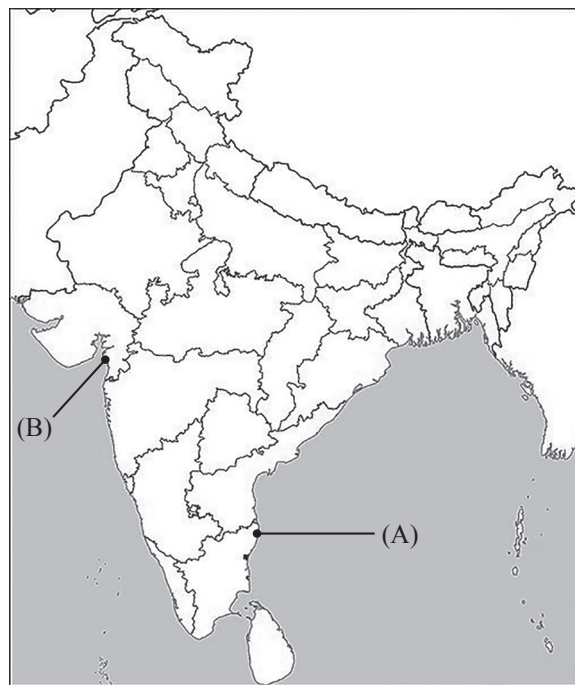
37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **(2 Marks)**

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- (i) Indira Gandhi International Airport
- (ii) Kakrapar – Atomic Power Station
- (iii) Hyderabad – Software Technology Park
- (iv) Kandla Sea Port **(3 Marks)**



EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I (1 Mark)
2. (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (1 Mark)
3. (a) Iron and Steel (1 Mark)
4. (a) Poverty and diseases (1 Mark)
5. (c) Rice (1 Mark)
6. (c) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (1 Mark)
7. (d) Laterite soil – Western Ghats (1 Mark)
8. (a) World Bank (1 Mark)
9. (a) Planning Commission (1 Mark)
10. (a) Average Income of the locality

$$= \frac{\text{Total Income of All families}}{\text{No. of families in locality}}$$

$$= \frac{6,000 + 4,000 + 7,000 + 3,000}{4} = \frac{20,000}{4} = ₹5,000$$
 (1 Mark)
11. (a) MNC provides money and technology to local company. (1 Mark)
12. (c) Tertiary Sector – Bank (1 Mark)
13. (d) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor. (1 Mark)
14. (d) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG). (1 Mark)
15. (b) II and III (1 Mark)
16. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (1 Mark)
17. (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (1 Mark)
18. (a) China (1 Mark)
19. (a) I, II and III (1 Mark)
20. (c) Sweden (1 Mark)
21. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation by granting it autonomy from the Ottoman Empire. (1 Mark)
 The treaty recognized Greece as a sovereign state with a constitutional government and established its borders. The treaty was signed by the Great Powers of Europe, including Britain, France, and Russia, who had supported the Greek War of Independence. (1 Mark)
22. (a) The Government of India has taken several efforts to modernize agriculture, including:
 - (i) **The Green Revolution:** The Green Revolution was a major initiative taken by the government to increase agricultural productivity through the use of high-yielding crop varieties, irrigation, and fertilizers. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Technology Transfer:** The government has facilitated the transfer of technology and knowledge from developed countries to India, which has helped to improve the quality of agricultural inputs and practices. (1 Mark)
- (b) The features of the Rabi cropping season include:
 - (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter between October and December and are harvested in spring. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) Rabi crops are dependent on winter rainfall and irrigation. Examples of Rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram, peas and mustard. (1 Mark)
23. The Election Commission of India plays a crucial role in the recognition of political parties:
 - (i) The Commission is responsible for maintaining the register of political parties and granting them recognition as national or state parties based on their performance in elections. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) The Commission also monitors the financial and organizational aspects of political parties and ensures that they adhere to the guidelines and regulations set by the Election Commission. (1 Mark)
24. Creating more employment in rural areas can be done the following ways: (Any two)
 - (i) **Developing infrastructure:** Developing infrastructure like roads, electricity, and water supply can help attract industries and businesses to rural areas, which can generate employment. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Skill development:** Providing training and skill development programs can help enhance the employability of rural youth. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) **Entrepreneurship:** Encouraging entrepreneurship and providing support for micro, small, and medium enterprises can create employment opportunities in rural areas. (1 Mark)
 - (iv) **Government schemes:** The government has launched several schemes like MGNREGA, PMAY, and Start-up India, which aim to create employment opportunities in rural areas. (1 Mark)
25. The print culture had several effects, including:
 - (i) **Spread of ideas:** The print culture helped to spread the ideas of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution to a wider audience, which helped to mobilize people and create a sense of national identity. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Formation of public opinion:** The print culture helped to create a public sphere where people could express their opinions and debate issues, which helped to shape public opinion and influence political decisions. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) **Rise of nationalism:** The print culture contributed to the rise of nationalism by promoting the use of a common language, creating a sense of shared history and culture, and fostering a sense of national identity. (1 Mark)

26. (a) (i) Tourism is considered as a trade because it involves the exchange of services for money.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Tourists pay for services like accommodation, transportation, food, and entertainment, which generate revenue for the tourism industry.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Tourism also involves the import and export of goods and services, which contributes to the balance of trade.

(1 Mark)

OR

- (b) (i) Transportation is important for the economic development of a country because it facilitates the movement of goods and people, which is essential for trade and commerce.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Efficient transportation systems can reduce transportation costs, improve access to markets, and increase the competitiveness of industries.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Transportation also creates employment opportunities and contributes to the development of infrastructure.

(1 Mark)

27.

(3 Marks)

	Formal sources of credit	Informal sources of credit
1.	It refer to those sources that are regulated by the government and are subject to legal requirements and formalities	It refer to those sources that are not regulated by the government and are based on personal relationships and trust.
2.	Provide cheaper credit with better terms and conditions	Provide credit to those who are excluded from the formal credit system and at higher rate of interest.
3.	Examples: Banks, Cooperatives and Govt. Sponsored Schemes	Examples: Moneylenders Relatives and Friends

28. In modern democracies, power-sharing arrangements can take many forms, including:

- (i) **Federalism:** Federalism involves the sharing of power between the central government and the state governments.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) **Coalition government:** Coalition government involves the sharing of power between two or more political parties.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) **Devolution:** Devolution involves the transfer of power from the central government to the local government.

(1 Mark)

29. (i) Sustainability is important for development because it ensures that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Sustainable development involves balancing economic, social, and environmental considerations. It promotes the efficient use of resources, the protection of the environment, and the preservation of cultural heritage.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Examples of sustainable development include renewable energy, organic farming, eco-tourism, and green buildings.

(1 Mark)

30. (a) (i) The business class in India had mixed reactions to the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

(1½ Marks)

- (ii) Some business leaders supported the movement and played a significant role in supporting it, while others opposed it.

(1½ Marks)

- (iii) The business class supporting the movement provided financial, political, and moral assistance to the freedom fighters. They boycotted British goods and supported indigenous industries. For example, the Indian National Congress launched the Swadeshi movement, which aimed to promote the use of Indian-made goods.

(1½ Marks)

- (iv) The other business class leaders however, opposed the movement as they saw the movement as a threat to their business or profit and were concerned about the potential for violence and unrest.

(1½ Marks)

OR

- (b) (i) The workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj, which was shaped by their experience of exploitation and oppression.

(1½ Marks)

- (ii) They saw Mahatma Gandhi as a leader who could unite the different communities and fight against British imperialism, but they also had their own demands and concerns.

(1½ Marks)

- (iii) The tea garden workers in Assam saw Gandhi's Swaraj as a means to attain social justice and economic freedom. They saw it as an opportunity to achieve better wages, working conditions, and living standards.

(1½ Marks)

- (iv) The workers also organized themselves into unions and went on strike to demand their rights. They saw Gandhi's non-violent methods as a way to achieve their goal peacefully.

(1½ Marks)

31. (a) Industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced in the following ways:

- (i) **Treatment of effluents:** Industries can treat their effluents before releasing them into the water bodies. This can be done through physical, chemical, or biological methods. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Recycling of water:** Industries can recycle the water used in their processes, which can reduce the amount of fresh water needed. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Use of green technologies:** Industries can use green technologies that are less polluting and use less water. For example, industries can use renewable energy sources like solar or wind power. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Pollution control norms:** Implementing strict pollution control norms and monitoring mechanisms to ensure industries comply with the regulations. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Awareness campaign:** Raising awareness among industries and the public about the importance of environmental protection. (1 Mark)

OR

- (b) (i) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries because it generates employment opportunities, increases exports, and contribute to the growth of other sectors of the economy. For example- The growth of manufacturing industries in China has led to a massive increase in exports and has helped to lift millions out of poverty. (2½ Marks)
- (ii) Manufacturing industries create value-added products that can be exported and contribute to the balance of trade. For example, India's growth in the manufacturing industries like automobiles and textiles has contributed to the growth of other sectors like transportation and retail which in turn has contributed to its economic growth and development. (2½ Marks)

32. (a) Democratic government is considered a legitimate government because:

- (i) It is based on the principles of popular sovereignty, where the power is vested in the people. (1 Mark)
- (ii) In a democratic government, the people elect their representatives through free and fair elections and participate in the decision-making process. (1 Mark)
- (iii) The government is accountable to the people and can be changed through peaceful means. (1 Mark)

- (iv) In a democracy, people have freedom of speech and expression, which gives it credibility as well as legitimacy among the people. (1 Mark)
- (v) It is the people's government and works towards protecting their rights and liberties under all circumstances. (1 Mark)

OR

- (b) (i) Democracy is a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship because it is based on the principles of equality, freedom, and justice. (1 Mark)
- (ii) In a democracy, the people have the right to participate in the decision-making process and hold their leaders accountable. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Democracy promotes the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. (1 Mark)
- (iv) It encourages participation and representation from diverse groups in society. (1 Mark)
- (v) In contrast, dictatorship is characterized by the concentration of power in the hands of a single individual or group, and often involves the suppression of human rights and freedoms. (1 Mark)

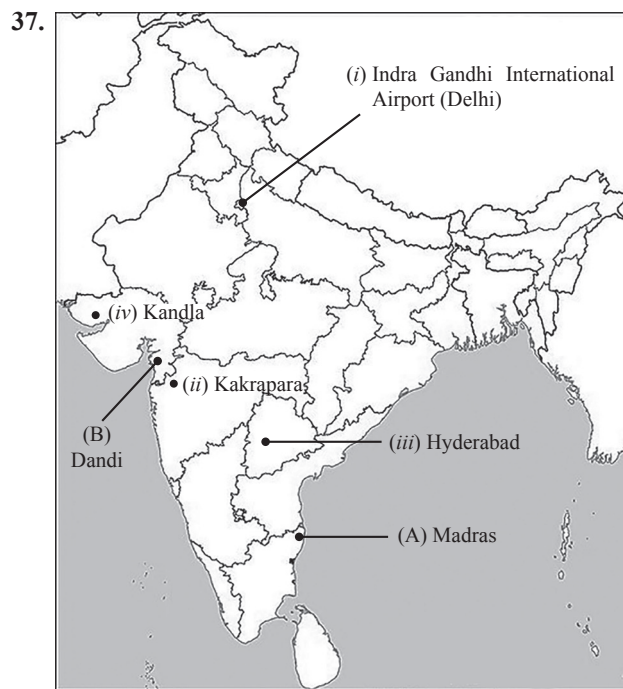
33. (a) The liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment policy has shown far-reaching changes in India. It has opened up the Indian economy to foreign investment and trade, which has led to increased competition, innovation, and efficiency. Foreign investment has created job opportunities and contributed to economic growth. Liberalization has also led to India's integration with the global economy and increased its competitiveness. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) The impact of globalization on producers and workers has not been uniform. While some have benefited from globalization, others have been adversely affected. Producers who are able to compete in the global market have benefited from increased access to markets and technology. However, small-scale producers and farmers have been negatively impacted due to increased competition and the dominance of multinational corporations. Similarly, workers who have skills that are in demand in the global market have benefited from increased wages and job opportunities. However, low-skilled workers and those in the informal sector have been negatively impacted due to job losses and exploitation. (5 Marks)

34. (i) In India, it was a movement for national independence that promoted the use of native goods like khadi, while promoting the boycott of imported cloth. It also promoted large-scale demonstrations where a lot of people gathered to spread awareness and demanded swaraj. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined because produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. As a result, cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) (a) **First World War (1914-1919):** The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. New factories were set up and old one ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed. Over the war years industrial production boomed. **(1 Mark)**
- (b) **Swadeshi Movement:** As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressuring the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. **(1 Mark)**
35. (i) Communities direct needs for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality, and other things come from a variety of forest and wildlife components. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The major goal of the Wildlife Protection Act is to safeguard the surviving individuals of endangered species by outlawing hunting, protecting their ecosystems through the law, and limiting trade in wildlife. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) (a) The Wildlife Protection Act has been used as a weapon by people in Rajasthan's Sariska Tiger Reserve to fight against mining. **(1 Mark)**
- (b) In order to safeguard wildlife against outside encroachments, residents of five villages in Rajasthan's Alwar district have designated 1200 hectares of forest as the Bhairudev Dakav "Sonchuri." **(1 Mark)**

36. (i) This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are about 35 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The third tier of the government was granted constitutional status under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. This has led to improved efficiency in the workings of the local government and the increase of its powers in several domains. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Two steps taken by the government for decentralisation are as follows: **(2 Marks)**
- (a) Establishing the panchayats as the third tier of the government and providing them power and resources for operating efficiently.
- (b) Granting a reservation of one-third of the seats in the local bodies to women to increase their participation in political issues and decision-making.



(5 Marks)

2022

DELHI Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises **five** sections - **Sections A, B, C, D** and **E**. There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** - Questions no. **1** to **5** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (iii) **Section B** - Questions no. **6** to **8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (iv) **Section C** - Questions no. **9** and **10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (v) **Section D** - Questions no. **11** and **12** are case based questions, carrying **4** marks each.
- (vi) **Section E** - Question no. **13** is map-based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13(a)** from History (**1** mark) and **13(b)** from Geography (**2** marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach **map** along with your answer-book.

SECTION-A

1. Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. (2 Marks)
2. How is chemical industry in India diversified? Explain. (2 Marks)
3. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. (2 Marks)
4. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials. (2 Marks)
5. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

A House Loan

Megha has taken a loan of ₹5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan.

The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

- (i) From which source of credit Megha has taken loan? (1 Mark)
- (ii) Explain the terms of credit given in the source. (1 Mark)

SECTION-B

6. (a) Explain, why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers. (3 Marks)

OR

- (b) Explain the functions of “Self Help Group”.
- 7. “The effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic.” Support the statement with examples. (3 Marks)
- 8. Explain, how the rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. (3 Marks)

SECTION-C

9. (a) "Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) "Democracies accommodate social diversities and provide dignity and freedom to the citizens." Justify the statement.

10. (a) "Technology is the vital force in the modern form of globalisation." Explain the statement with suitable examples. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain the statement with suitable examples.

SECTION-D

11. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries, the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India?

In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

- (i) What was people's understanding of nation? (1 Mark)
(ii) How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement? (1 Mark)
(iii) How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain. (2 Marks)

12. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes

national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism, and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

- (i) Explain the importance of tourism. (1 Mark)
(ii) Give an example of 'Heritage tourism'. (1 Mark)
(iii) Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India.

(2 Marks)

SECTION-E

- 13 (a) On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it: (1 + 2 = 3 Marks)

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September, 1920.

- (b) On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following:

(I) Ramagundam Thermal Plant

OR

(II) Pune Software Technology Park

- (c) Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) International Airport.



EXPLANATIONS

1. The Civil Disobedience Movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi and aimed to challenge British authority in India. Two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement were:
 - (i) **Salt Tax:** The British government imposed a tax on salt, which affected the poor people of India who relied on it for their daily needs. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Simon Commission:** The Simon Commission was set up by the British government to review the functioning of the Indian constitutional system, but it did not include any Indian members. This was seen as an insult to Indian aspirations for self-rule. **(1 Mark)**
2. The chemical industry in India is diversified in the following ways: **(Any two)**
 - (i) **Product range:** The chemical industry in India produces a wide range of products such as dyes, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and plastics. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Raw materials:** The chemical industry in India uses a variety of raw materials such as minerals, oil and gas, and agricultural products. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) **Market segments:** The chemical industry in India caters to a variety of market segments such as agriculture, healthcare, and consumer goods. **(1 Mark)**
3. Ruling and opposition parties differ in the following ways:
 - (i) **Role in government:** Ruling parties are the ones who hold the majority in the government and are responsible for governing, while opposition parties are those who do not hold the majority and are responsible for holding the government accountable. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Policies and agenda:** Ruling parties have the power to implement their policies and agenda, while opposition parties can only propose policies and offer criticism. **(1 Mark)**
4. Industries can be classified on the basis of raw materials in the following ways: **(Any two)**
 - (i) **Agro-based industries:** These industries use agricultural products such as cotton, jute, and sugarcane as raw materials. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Mineral-based industries:** These industries use minerals such as iron ore, bauxite, and copper as raw materials. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) **Forest-based industries:** These industries use forest products such as wood and pulp as raw materials. **(1 Mark)**
5. (i) Megha has taken loan from formal sector of credit (bank). **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) The term of credit given in the source are: **(1 Mark)**
 - (a) Loan amount (5 lakhs)
 - (b) Interest rate (12 per cent)
 - (c) Repayment period (10 years)
 - (d) Repayment mode (monthly installment)
6. (a) Banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers due to the following reasons:
 - (i) **Poor credit history or low credit score:** Banks check the credit history of the borrower before approving a loan. If the borrower has a poor credit history or a low credit score, the bank may reject the loan application. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Lack of collateral:** Banks require collateral to secure the loan. If the borrower does not have sufficient collateral, the bank may reject the loan application. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) **Unstable income:** Banks prefer borrowers with a stable income source. If the borrower's income is unstable or irregular, the bank may reject the loan application. **(1 Mark)**

OR

 - (b) The functions of Self Help Group (SHG) are: **(Any three)**
 - (i) **Mobilization of savings:** SHGs mobilize the savings of their members, which are used for lending to the members. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Lending to members:** SHGs lend money to their members for various purposes such as starting a small business or meeting household expenses. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) **Financial education:** SHGs provide financial education to their members, which helps them in managing their finances better. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iv) **Social empowerment:** SHGs promote social empowerment of their members by providing a platform for them to come together, discuss their problems and find solutions. **(1 Mark)**
7. The Non-Cooperation Movement had a significant impact on the economic front due to the:
 - (i) **Boycott of foreign goods:** During the Non-Cooperation Movement, people boycotted foreign goods and started using Indian goods. This led to an increase in demand for Indian goods, which boosted the Indian industries. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Closure of foreign-run institutions:** As part of the Non-Cooperation Movement, people closed down foreign-run institutions such as schools, colleges, and courts. This led to the emergence of Indian-run institutions, which provided employment opportunities for Indians. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Impact on trade and revenue:** The Non-Cooperation Movement affected trade and revenue as people stopped paying taxes and participated in protests. This led to a decline in revenue for the British government. **(1 Mark)**

8. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies due to the following reasons:

(i) **Representation of diverse interests:** Political parties represent the diverse interests of the people and provide a platform for them to participate in the democratic process. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Formation of government:** Political parties contest elections and the party that wins the majority forms the government. This ensures that the government represents the will of the people. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Accountability:** Political parties are accountable to the people as they have to contest elections periodically and seek their mandate. **(1 Mark)**

9. (a) Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people because: **(Any five)**

(i) **Representation:** In a democracy, people elect their representatives who are accountable to them. These representatives work to address the needs and demands of the people. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Participation:** In a democracy, people have the right to participate in the decision-making process. This ensures that their needs and demands are taken into consideration. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Feedback mechanism:** In a democracy, people can provide feedback to the government through various means such as protests, petitions, and media. This feedback helps the government in understanding the needs and demands of the people. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Responsive Governance:** Democratic governments are designed to be responsive to the changing needs of the society. Public policies and laws can be modified or enacted based on the feedback and demands of the people. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Periodic Elections:** Democracies hold regular elections where citizens can choose their representatives. Since elected officials need to seek re-election periodically, they are incentivized to listen to the concerns of their constituents to maintain their popularity and secure their positions. **(1 Mark)**

(vi) **Public Accountability:** In a democracy, the government is accountable to the people. If elected representatives fail to address the needs and demands of the citizens, they can be held accountable during the next elections. **(1 Mark)**

OR

(b) Democracies accommodate diversities and provide dignity and freedom to the citizens because of the following reasons: **(Any five)**

(i) **Protection of Minority Rights:** Democracies strive to protect the rights of minorities and ensure their representation in decision-making processes. This helps in accommodating diverse perspectives and interests. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Equality Before the Law:** In democratic societies, all citizens are treated equally under the law. Discrimination based on race, religion, gender, or ethnicity is prohibited, promoting a sense of dignity and respect for every individual. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Protection of Civil Liberties:** Democracies typically have constitutional safeguards to protect civil liberties such as freedom of speech, assembly, and privacy. These rights ensure that citizens can participate fully in the democratic process and lead their lives with dignity and freedom. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Constitutional Provisions:** In a democratic country like India, the Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, irrespective of their backgrounds. These rights, such as the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, and the right to practice any religion, ensure that citizens have the freedom to live according to their beliefs and choices. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Freedom of Speech and Expression:** Democracies foster an environment where individuals can freely express their thoughts and opinions without fear of reprisal. This allows diverse viewpoints to be heard, leading to healthy debates and discussions. **(1 Mark)**

(vi) **Social and Cultural Pluralism:** Democracies embrace diversity and recognize the coexistence of various cultures, religions, languages, and traditions. This respect for diversity fosters social harmony and helps citizens celebrate their unique identities without discrimination. **(1 Mark)**

(vii) **Representative Government:** Democratic systems ensure that citizens from different backgrounds and regions are represented in the government. This representation enables policymakers to understand the needs and concerns of various communities and work towards their welfare. **(1 Mark)**

10. (a) (i) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. **(1½ Marks)**
- (ii) The cost of shipping goods over long distances has decreased because of technology. **(1½ Marks)**
- (iii) People can connect with one another anywhere in the world, instantly access information, and communicate from far-off locations due to technology in the fields of telecommunications, computers, and the Internet. **(1½ Marks)**
- (iv) The use of technology has completely changed international communication. For example, a buyer from India and a seller from Canada can arrange a virtual meeting to discuss the business without travelling to each other's nations, and it also makes it possible for them to make payments online. **(1½ Marks)**

OR

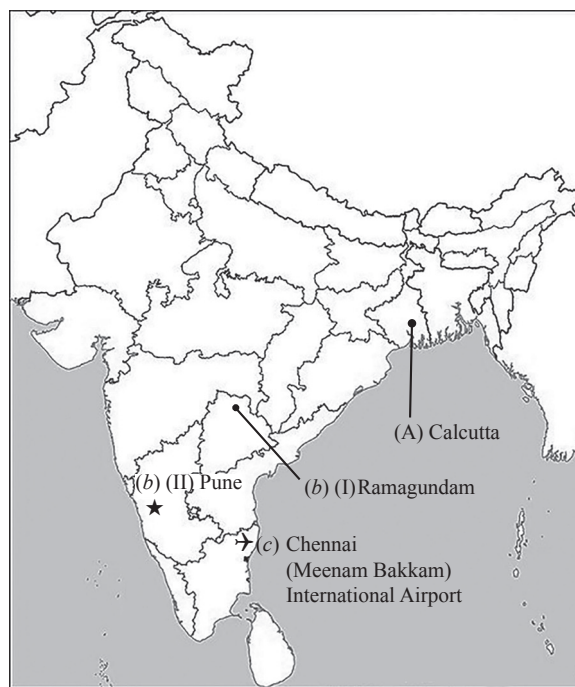
- (b) It is true that "the impact of globalisation has not been uniform".
- (i) Globalisation has a negative impact on employment and real wages. Due to new technologies, output increases, but employment opportunities have not increased due to mechanised working, especially in rural areas. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Globalisation is mainly beneficial to large capitalists, industries and large companies. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The domestic producers, especially small-scale industries are not able to compete with large players such as multinational corporations. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Globalisation mainly allows developing (Like South Asian countries) and underdeveloped (African countries) economies to supply raw material to developed countries. This makes them dependent on developed countries. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Globalisation through World Trade Organisation (WTO) has only favoured western developed economies. **(1 Mark)**

11. (i) A nation came to be defined as a political community with a shared history, culture, and territory. It represented a collective identity where people considered themselves as part of a larger whole, transcending their individual differences. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The growth of modern nationalism in India was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. As India was under British colonial rule, people's struggle for independence led to the emergence of a sense of national unity. The oppressive nature of colonial rule provided a common ground for various

groups to come together in their fight against a common enemy. The shared experience of being under colonial exploitation and domination fostered a collective consciousness of national identity among Indians. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) People in India developed a sense of collective belonging through their shared experience of resistance against colonialism. The anti-colonial struggle brought together people from diverse backgrounds, languages, cultures, and regions, as they collectively fought against British rule. The feeling of being oppressed under colonialism created a bond that tied different groups together, leading to the emergence of a broader Indian identity. **(2 Marks)**
12. (i) Tourism generates employment opportunities in India. Tourism also promotes national integration, and it provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Visiting the Red Fort in Delhi is an example of Heritage tourism. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) (a) Improvement in tourism will open the new ventures of employment in India, like recent opportunities that have come up in Ladakh. **(1 Mark)**
- (b) Tourism will automatically boost the infrastructural development in the nation. For example, recent development observed in North-Eastern region of India. **(1 Mark)**

13.



(3 Marks)

2022

Outside DELHI Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises **five** sections - **Sections A, B, C, D** and **E**. There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** - Questions no. **1** to **5** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (iii) **Section B** - Questions no. **6** to **8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (iv) **Section C** - Questions no. **9** and **10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (v) **Section D** - Questions no. **11** and **12** are case-based questions, carrying **4** marks each.
- (vi) **Section E** - Question no. **13** is map-based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13(a)** from History (**1** mark) and **13(b)** from Geography (**2** marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach **map** along with your answer-book.

SECTION-A

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917? Explain. (2 Marks)
2. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. (2 Marks)
3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. (2 Marks)
4. How is one-party system different from two-party system? Explain with examples. (2 Marks)
5. How do double coincidence of wants arise? (2 Marks)

SECTION-B

6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

- How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.
7. Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development. (3 Marks)
 8. Explain the three important 'terms of Credit'. (3 Marks)

SECTION-C

9. (a) Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. (5 Marks)
- OR
- (b) "Political parties play an important role in democratic countries." Justify the statement.
 10. (a) How are our markets transformed in recent years? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

- (b) How do Multi National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.

SECTION-D

11. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active...'

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma...'

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of nonviolence their own...'

(i) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa? **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Why is Satyagraha considered as pure soul-force? **(1 Mark)**

(iii) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance? **(2 Marks)**

12. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

(i) Mention any two challenges faced by 'jute industry' in India. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005? **(1 Mark)**

(iii) How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products? **(2 Marks)**

SECTION-E

13. (a) On the given outline political map of India, identify the place marked as (A) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. **(1 + 2 = 3 Marks)**

(A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

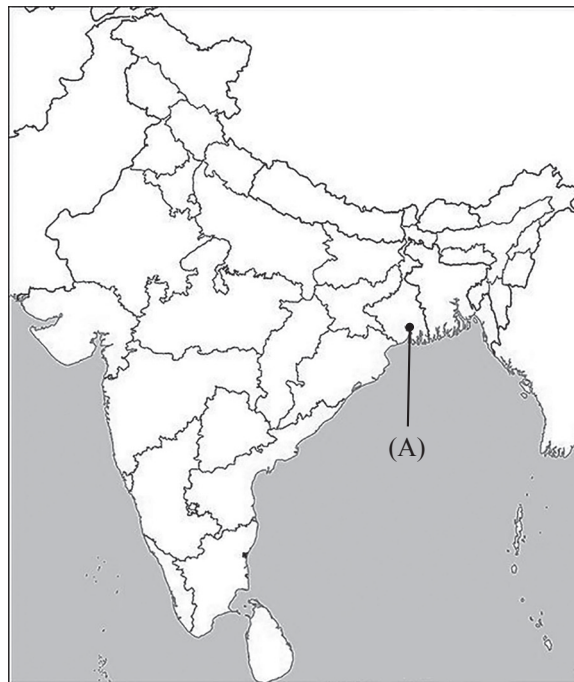
(b) On the same given map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

(I) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

OR

(II) Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant

(c) Hyderabad - Rajiv Gandhi International Airport



EXPLANATIONS

1. (i) Mahatma Gandhi traveled to Champaran in Bihar in 1917 to investigate the plight of indigo farmers who were being forced to grow indigo by the British planters. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) The farmers were being exploited and forced to sell their produce at very low prices. Gandhi's visit to Champaran led to the formation of the Champaran Satyagraha, which was one of the first non-violent protests against British rule in India. **(1 Mark)**
 2. National highways in India are important because: **(Any two)**
 (i) They connect different parts of the country and facilitate the movement of goods and people. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) They help to reduce transportation costs, improve access to markets, and promote economic growth. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) They also play a crucial role in national defense and emergency response. **(1 Mark)**
 3. Industries can be classified on the basis of the source of raw materials as follows: **(Any two)**
 (i) **Agricultural industries:** These industries use crops and other agricultural products as raw materials. Examples include food processing and textile industries. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) **Mineral-based industries:** These industries use minerals and ores as raw materials. Examples include steel, cement, and aluminum industries. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) **Forest-based industries:** These industries use wood and other forest products as raw materials. Examples include paper and pulp industries. **(1 Mark)**
 4. Difference between one-party and two-party system are as follows: **(2 Marks)**
- | One-party system | Two-party system |
|---|---|
| A one-party system is a political system in which only one political party is allowed to hold power. | In contrast, a two-party system is a political system in which two major parties compete for power. |
| There is no competition or choice for the voters, and the ruling party has unchecked power. Examples of countries with one-party systems include China and North Korea. | In a two-party system, the parties offer different political ideologies and policies, and the voters have a choice between them. Examples of countries with two-party systems include the United States and the United Kingdom. |
5. (i) Double coincidence of wants arises when two parties are willing to exchange their goods or services but each party wants what the other party has to offer. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) For example, if a person wants to sell a book and buy a pen, they need to find another person who wants to buy the book and sell the pen. If there is no match between the needs of the two parties, the exchange cannot take place. **(1 Mark)**
6. (i) Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 due to the Chauri Chaura incident. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) The incident involved the burning of a police station by a group of protestors, which resulted in the death of 22 policemen. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) Gandhi felt that the movement had taken a violent turn, which went against the principles of nonviolence, and he called for its withdrawal to prevent further violence. **(1 Mark)**

OR

- (i) The First World War created a new economic situation in India by disrupting the supply of essential goods and increasing the demand for Indian goods in the global market. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) India was a major supplier of raw materials for the British war effort, which led to the expansion of industries like jute, cotton, and steel. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The war also created new job opportunities for Indian workers, and the demand for Indian goods in the global market led to an increase in exports. **(1 Mark)**
7. (i) Democracies have been associated with higher economic growth and development due to factors like political stability, the protection of property rights, and the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) Democratic countries also tend to have greater access to international markets and investments, which can help to boost economic growth. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) However, the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development depend on various factors such as the quality of institutions, policies, and governance. **(1 Mark)**
8. Three important terms of Credits are:
 (i) **Interest Rate:** This refers to the amount that the borrower must pay in addition to the principal. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) **Collateral:** It is the security that the borrower must give the lender as a deposit. The security can be real estate, a car, gold, or even livestock. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) **Documents:** Salary stubs, bank statements, and records of savings or fixed deposits are all acceptable forms of identification when applying for credit. The paperwork assures the lender. **(1 Mark)**

9. (a) The challenges faced by political parties are as under:

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** In political parties, a small number of people hold the majority of the power. In such situations, a party's other members are given no consideration. Few members who have grown excessively powerful take charge of all decisions. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Dynastic succession:** Families of political party members typically receive very easy entry. In these situations, the unqualified family members attend the party while the deserving are excluded. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Factionalism:** Factionalism within the party, which can lead to a lack of unity and coordination. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Money and muscle power:** The influence of money and muscle power in elections, which can lead to corruption and unfair practices. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Meaningful Choice:** Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. (1 Mark)

OR

(b) Political parties play an essential role in democratic countries. Here are some justifications for the statement: (Any five)

- (i) **Ensures people's participation in decision making:** Political parties play an important role in democratic countries by providing a platform for citizens to express their opinions and participate in the decision-making process. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Ensures efficient government:** Opposition parties criticise the government for its wrong policies and failures which helps to create a competitive political environment, which promotes innovation and efficiency in governance. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Ensures representation:** Political parties ensure the representation of every section of the society. Political parties help to represent diverse interests and view points. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Accountability:** Political parties help to hold those in power accountable by providing a channel for citizens to voice their concerns and hold their elected representatives accountable. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Political education:** Political parties play an important role in political education as they help to educate citizens about the political process and the importance of participation. (1 Mark)
- (vi) **Political stability:** Political parties help to promote political stability by providing a framework for

peaceful and democratic transitions of power. They help to avoid situations of political instability and conflict that can arise in the absence of organised political parties. (1 Mark)

10. (a) Our markets have undergone significant transformations in recent years due to various factors such as globalization, technology, and changing consumer preferences.

- (i) Globalization has led to an increase in trade and investment, resulting in the emergence of new markets and supply chains. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Technology has enabled the growth of e-commerce, online payments, and digital marketing, which has transformed the way businesses operate. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Changing consumer preferences have led to an increase in demand for sustainable and eco-friendly products, which has led to the growth of the green economy. (1 Mark)
- (iv) For example, the growth of e-commerce platforms like Amazon and Flipkart has transformed the retail industry. These platforms have made it easy for customers to shop online and get their products delivered to their doorstep. (1 Mark)
- (v) Similarly, the rise of electric vehicles has transformed the automobile industry. Electric vehicles are more environmentally friendly than traditional gasoline-powered cars, and they offer better fuel efficiency and lower operating costs. (1 Mark)

OR

- (b) (i) Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries by establishing global supply chains that involve the sourcing of raw materials, production, and distribution of goods across different countries. (1 Mark)
- (ii) MNCs set up subsidiaries or branches in different countries to carry out various stages of production and distribution. (1 Mark)
- (iii) They also invest in research and development and share knowledge and technology across different countries. (1 Mark)
- (iv) For example, a company like Apple sources its raw materials such as memory chips, screens, and batteries from countries like China and South Korea. It then manufactures its products in countries like China and India and sells its products in countries around the world. (1 Mark)
- (v) Another example would be a pharmaceutical company like Pfizer that invests in R&D in countries like the United States and then shares its knowledge and technology with its subsidiaries in other countries. (1 Mark)

11. (i) Gandhiji successfully fought against the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called Satyagraha. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Satyagraha is considered as a pure soul-force because the idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) (a) According to Gandhiji, "Passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak but it can be used by the strong". **(1 Mark)**

(b) It was considered as an intense activity. He further related it with Satyagraha which was not based on any ill-will. **(1 Mark)**

12. (i) The two challenges of jute industry are:

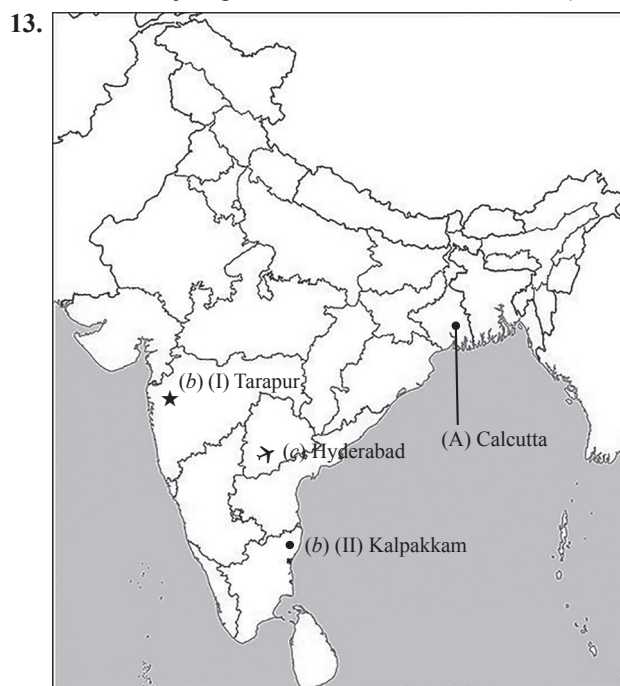
(a) Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.

(b) Indian jute industry also faces competition from other jute supplier countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.

(1 Mark)

(ii) The main objective of National Jute Policy (2005) was to increase productivity, improve quality and to ensure good price to the jute farmers. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Keeping in mind the harmful impacts of artificial fibre and the biodegradability of jute to control the environment pollution, the demand for jute industry has revived once again. This opened new opportunities for the jute products. **(2 Marks)**



(3 Marks)

2022

Term-I

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The Question Paper contains **four** sections.
- (ii) Section **A** has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iii) Section **B** has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
- (iv) Section **C** has **12** questions (Case based). Attempt any **10** questions.
- (v) Section **D** contains **2 map** based questions. Attempt both the questions.
- (vi) All questions carry equal marks.
- (vii) There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

Attempt any **20** out of **24** questions.

1. Industrialisation began in which one of the following European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Italy (d) England
2. Which types of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?
(a) Conservative (b) Liberal
(c) Federal (d) Feudal
3. Which one of the following groups of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?
(a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
(b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
(c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
(d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy
4. In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830?
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) England (d) Italy
5. Who among the following remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”?
(a) Lord Byron (b) Metternich
(c) Johann Herder (d) Napoleon
6. Who among the following was the architect for the unification of Germany?
(a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) William I
(c) Frederick III (d) William II
7. Who among the following sought to put together a coherent program for a unitary Italian Republic during the 1830s?
(a) Victor Emmanuel I (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Count Cavour
8. In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab
(c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh
9. Identify the soil that ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature:
(a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Arid soil (d) Alluvial soil
10. Which one of the following forces leads to maximum soil erosion in the plains?
(a) Wind (b) Glacier
(c) Running water (d) Earthquake
11. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the following states?
(a) Odisha (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Gujarat
12. Who among the following was proclaimed King of United Italy in 1861?
(a) Charles I (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi (d) Nero

13. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union List?
 (a) Communication (b) Trade
 (c) Commerce (d) Irrigation
14. Which one of the following elements is not included in the Belgium model?
 (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government.
 (b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments.
 (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation.
 (d) There is a community government that has special powers of administration.
15. Which one of the following countries is an example of 'Holding together federation'?
 (a) Australia (b) India
 (c) U.S.A. (d) Switzerland
16. Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils
 (c) Muslims (d) Sinhalese
17. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State List?
 (a) Banking (b) Business
 (c) Currency (d) Communication
18. Activities that help in the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors come under which one of the following sectors?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
19. Identify the correct feature of unitary form of government from the following options:
 (a) There are two or more levels of government.
 (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
 (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
 (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
20. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important for economic activity?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
21. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
22. The products received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following section?
 (a) Quaternary (b) Tertiary
 (c) Secondary (d) Primary

23. Which one of the following factors is mainly responsible for declining water level in India?
 (a) Irrigation (b) Industrialisation
 (c) Urbanisation (d) Over-utilisation
24. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?
 (a) Trade (b) Commerce
 (c) Agriculture (d) Marriage

SECTION-B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A): After the Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.
Reason (R): The use of Polish soon became a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
 (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
26. Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:
 (i) Abdication of the monarch
 (ii) Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed
 (iii) Political Rights to women were given
 (iv) Freedom of the press had been asked for
 (a) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
 (b) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 (c) Only (i) and (iv) are correct
 (d) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
27. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Weavers in Silesia led a revolt against contractors in 1845.
Reason (R): Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.
 (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

28. On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis?
- (i) Currency (ii) Banking
(iii) Legal system (iv) Demography
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct
(d) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
29. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?
- (a) Papal State (b) Lombardy
(c) Venetia (d) Sardinia-Piedmont
30. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:
- (i) He was an Italian statesman.
(ii) He spoke French much better than Italian.
(iii) He was a tactful diplomat.
(iv) He belonged to a Royal family.
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) 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
31. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.
- Reason (R):** Ethnic groups in Britain extended its influence.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
32. Which of the following is not a problem of resource development?
- (a) Depletion of resources to satisfy the greed of a few individuals.
(b) Accumulation of resources in few hands.
(c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources.
(d) An equitable distribution of resources.
33. Which one of the following human activities has contributed most in land degradation?
- (a) Deforestation (b) Overgrazing
(c) Mining (d) Over-irrigation
34. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** Indian farmers should diversify their cropping patterns from cereals to high value crops.

Reason (R): This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
35. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** The majority community is dominant in a few democratic states.
- Reason (R):** Dominance can undermine the unity of the country.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
36. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** Power sharing is good.
- Reason (R):** It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
37. Choose the correct pair among the following:
- | (Country) | (Administration) |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Russia | – Unitary |
| (b) China | – Federal |
| (c) Canada | – Unitary |
| (d) Argentina | – Federal |
38. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** The distrust between Sinhalese and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflict in Sri Lanka.
- Reason (R):** 1956 Act recognized Sinhala as the only official language.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern democracies:
- Different organs of government
 - Governments at different levels
 - Different social groups
 - Different parties, pressure groups and movements

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

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Union List	I.	Computer-related matter
B.	State List	II.	Forest
C.	Concurrent List	III.	Police
D.	Subsidiary Matters	IV.	Defence

- A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 - A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 - A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 - A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
41. Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation?
- United States of America
 - India
 - Spain
 - Belgium
42. What is not an integral part of the government?
- Office of the Prime Minister
 - Legislature
 - Executive
 - Judiciary
43. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** Kerela has a low infant Mortality Rate.
- Reason (R):** Kerela has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
44. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is ₹10,000. If the income of three families is ₹6,000, ₹8000 and ₹14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?
- ₹5,000
 - ₹10,000
 - ₹12,000
 - ₹15,000
45. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary
46. Which one of the following sectors showed the highest share of employment in 2017-18, in India?
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary

SECTION-C

This section consists of two cases—A and B. There are total of 12 questions in this section. Attempt any 5 questions from each case.

Case-A

Read the source given below. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6 (Q.No. 47-52) questions.

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masola' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

47. How is Primitive Subsistence Agriculture related to Jhumming?
- It is based on shifting cultivation.
 - It is intensive in nature.
 - It is based on plantation cultivation.
 - It depends on the cash crop.
48. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries?
- Venezuela
 - Brazil
 - Indonesia
 - Mexico
49. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?
- Mexico
 - Indonesia
 - Brazil
 - Venezuela
50. Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation.
- Single crop dominance
 - Modern inputs
 - High cost
 - Low production
51. In India 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar', in which one of the following states?
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
 - Jharkhand
52. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct options:

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Andhra Pradesh	I.	Kuruwa
B.	Odisha	II.	Valre
C.	Rajasthan	III.	Penda
D.	Jharkhand	IV.	Pama Dabi

- A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Case-B

Read the source given below. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6 (Q.No. 53-58) questions.

Take the case of Laxmi and her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money, or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the *rabi* season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertilizer application, and harvesting). So two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agriculture sector itself, reducing the problem of underemployment.

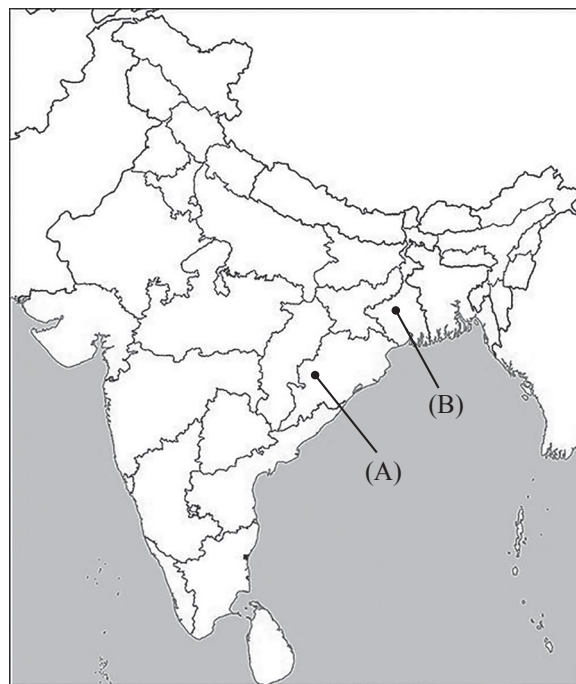
53. Which one of the following economic sectors is Laxmi related to?
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
54. Which one of the following categories of farmers is Laxmi related to?
- (a) Big (b) Medium
(c) Marginal (d) Agricultural labourer
55. In which one of the following sectors is underemployment seen at its maximum?
- (a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Trade (d) Commerce
56. How does the construction of dams and canals create employment in large numbers in rural areas?
- (a) A large number of engineers are needed.
(b) A large number of technicians are also required.
(c) Adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers.
(d) Executives and administrators can easily be adjusted.
57. Which one of the following is the main result of increasing irrigation facilities in the field of agriculture?
- (a) Increase in production
(b) Increase in productivity
(c) Change in cropping pattern
(d) Promote high yielding of crops

58. Which one of the following means of irrigation generally falls under the Public Sector?

- (a) Well (b) Tube well
(c) Tank (d) Canal

SECTION-D

Map-Based Questions – 59 and 60 are Mandatory.



59. On the outline political map of India, 'A' is marked as Dam. Identify it from the following options:
- (a) Tehri
(b) Sardar Sarovar
(c) Hirakud
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar
60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as the largest 'Jute' producer state. Identify it from the following options.
- (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Assam (d) Odisha

EXPLANATIONS

- (d) England
- (a) Conservative
- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (a) France
- (b) Metternich
- (a) Otto Von Bismarck

- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (a) Maharashtra
- (c) Arid soil
- (c) Running water
- (a) Odisha
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II

13. (a) Communication
14. (d) There is a community government that has special powers of administration.
15. (b) India
16. (d) Sinhalese
17. (b) Business
18. (c) Teritary
19. (a) There are two or more levels of government.
20. (a) Primary
21. (b) Secondary
22. (d) Primary
23. (a) Irrigation
24. (d) Marriage
25. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
26. (d) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
27. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
28. (d) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
29. (d) Sardinia-Piedmont
30. (b) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
31. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
32. (d) An equitable distribution of resources
33. (a) Deforestation
34. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
35. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
36. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
37. (d) Argentine-Federal
38. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
39. (a) Different organs of government
40. (a) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
41. (a) United States of America
42. (a) Office of the Prime Minister
43. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
44. (c) Average per capita income = ₹10,000
Total income of the three families
= ₹6,000 + ₹8,000 + ₹4,000 = ₹28,000
Let X be the income of the fourth family.

Average per capita income

$$= \frac{\text{Total income of all families}}{\text{Number of families}}$$

$$= ₹10,000 = \frac{₹28,000 + X}{4}$$

To find X:

$$= ₹10,000 \times 4 = ₹28,000 + X$$

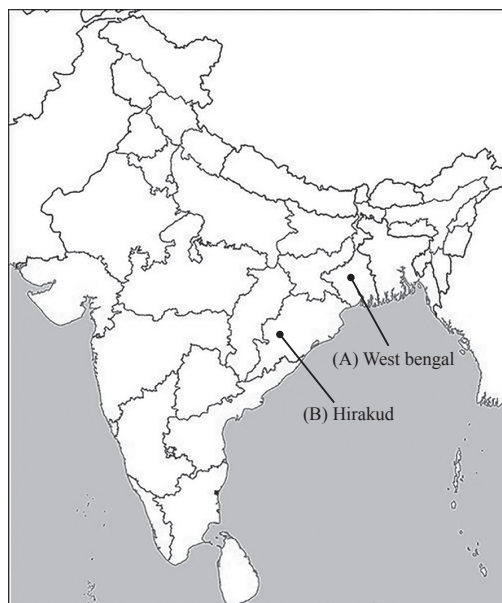
$$= ₹40,000 = ₹28,000 + X$$

$$= X = ₹40,000 - ₹28,000 = ₹12,000$$

Hence, the income of the fourth family if ₹12,000.

45. (c) Tertiary
46. (a) Primary
47. (a) It is based on shifting cultivation
48. (a) Venezuela
49. (c) Brazil
50. (d) Low production
51. (b) Madhya pradesh
52. (a) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
53. (a) Primary
54. (c) Marginal
55. (b) Agriculture
56. (c) Adjustment of a large number of unskilled labourers.
57. (a) Increase in production
58. (d) Canal

Solution (59-60):



59. (c) Hirakud
60. (a) West Bengal

2020

DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

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 Mark)**
 - (a) French Revolution
 - (b) Russian Revolution
 - (c) Glorious Revolution
 - (d) The Revolution of the liberals
2. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers? **(1 Mark)**
3. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? **(1 Mark)**

OR

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

4. Define the term 'Veto.' **(1 Mark)**

OR

Define the term 'Carding.' **[OS]***

5. Fill in the blank. **(1 Mark)**

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

OR

- By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____.
6. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options: **(1 Mark)**
 - (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.
 - (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
 - (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
 - (d) Manuscripts were fragile.
 7. Who were called 'Chapmen'? **(1 Mark)**
 - (a) Book seller
 - (b) Paper seller
 - (c) Workers of printing press
 - (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'
 8. Fill in the blanks. **($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ Mark)**

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

*[OS] denotes Out of the Syllabus questions.

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

OR

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

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

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

11. Choose the correct option from Columns-I and Column-II. (1 Mark)

Column-I		Column-II	
(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

12. Fill in the blank: (1 Mark)

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

13. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka: (1 Mark)

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

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

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

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

16. Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression. (1 Mark)

OR

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

17. Choose the incorrect option from Column-I and Column-II. (1 Mark)

Column-I (Category of Person)		Column-II (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

18. Study the table and answer the question given below. (1 Mark)

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)

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

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

20. How is GDP calculated? (1 Mark)

OR

How is Public sector different from Private sector?

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, headmasters and teachers 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 Brahmins 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 Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 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.

(i) Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections. (1 Mark)

(ii) How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? (1 Mark)

(iii) Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.' (1 Mark)

22. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century. [OS]* (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

OR

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons. [OS]*

23. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. (3 Marks)

OR

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'.

24. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (3 Marks)

25. Describe any three features of 'federal government.' (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

OR

Describe any three features of 'unitary government.'

26. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution. (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

OR

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.

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

28. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement. (3 Marks)

OR

"'Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.

SECTION-C

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

OR

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

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

31. Describe any five functions of political party.

(1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

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

33. "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

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

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 in 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

(i) How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world? (1 Mark)

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

(ii) How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries? (2 Marks)

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

(iii) How is globalisation beneficial for consumers? (2 Marks)

*[OS] denotes Out of the Syllabus questions.

SECTION-D

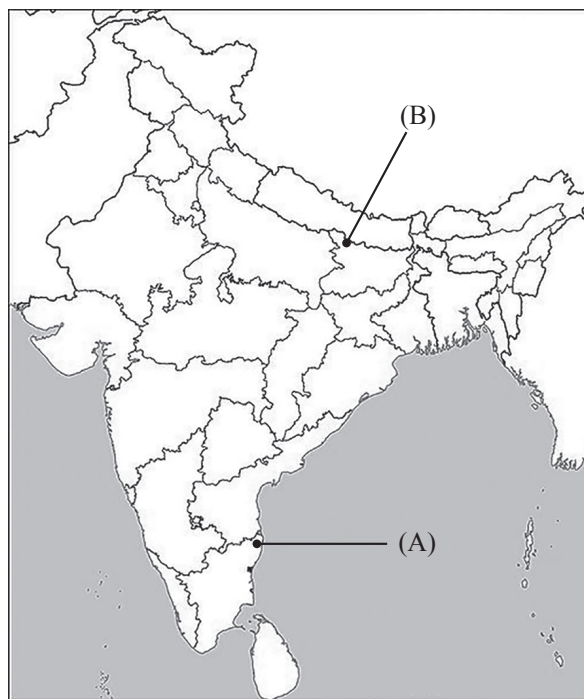
35. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

(1 × 2 = 2 Marks)

- (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 × 4 = 4 Marks)

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



EXPLANATIONS

- (a) French Revolution (1 Mark)
- The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was troublesome for plantation workers as it made it mandatory for workers to have a pass or license to migrate from one place to another. This made it difficult for plantation workers to leave their current jobs and seek employment elsewhere, leading to exploitation by plantation owners. (1 Mark)
- The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 by the British colonial government in India. The act was aimed at controlling the Indian-language press, which was becoming increasingly critical of British policies. (1 Mark)

OR

To critique the caste system prevalent in India at that time. The book was aimed at empowering the Dalits and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), who were oppressed by the upper castes, and advocating for their social and political upliftment. (1 Mark)

- A veto is the power of a person or group to stop a proposal or law from being passed. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

- Japan (1 Mark)

OR

Bible (1 Mark)

- (d) Manuscripts were fragile. (1 Mark)
- (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'. (1 Mark)
- (A) On the basis of origin (1 Mark)
(B) On the basis of exhaustibility (1 Mark)
- The oldest artificial sea port of India is Chennai port. (1 Mark)

OR

The deepest, landlocked and well protected seaport of India is Vishakhapatnam, which is located in Andhra Pradesh. (1 Mark)

- (d) Tamil Nadu (1 Mark)

11.

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

(1 Mark)

- Aluminium smelting (1 Mark)
- (c) Sinhali and Tamil (1 Mark)

*[OS] denotes Out of the Syllabus questions.

14. One step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities is the adoption of a federal system of government. Under this system, power is divided between the central government and the regional governments, allowing each region to have some degree of autonomy and control over its own affairs. **(1 Mark)**
15. (b) Legislature, executive, and judiciary **(1 Mark)**
16. One way to protect women from domestic oppression is to raise awareness about women's rights and domestic violence through education and community outreach programs. **(1 Mark)**

OR

One way to create communal harmony among various communities of India is to promote interfaith dialogue and understanding. This can involve organizing community events and gatherings where people from different religious and cultural backgrounds can come together to share their perspectives and experiences, and learn from one another. **(1 Mark)**

17. (d) **(1 Mark)**

Column-I (Category of Person)		Column-II (Developmental Goals/ Aspirations)	
(d)	A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv)	Regular job and high wages to increase her income

18. Based on the data provided in the table, it can be concluded that Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate in comparison to Kerala. **(1 Mark)**
19. One way to create employment in semi-rural areas is to promote the development of small scale industries (SSIs) and cottage industries. **(1 Mark)**
20. GDP, or Gross Domestic Product is calculated by adding the value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time, typically a year. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The public sector includes organizations that are owned and operated by the government, while the private sector includes organizations that are owned and operated by individuals or groups of individuals. **(1 Mark)**

21. (i) The Justice Party, the party of non-Brahmans, participated in the council elections in Madras as they felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power, something that usually only Brahmans had access to. However, in most provinces, the elections were boycotted. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The non-cooperation movement had a significant impact on the economic front. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed, and foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires. Merchants and traders also refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, people

began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, leading to an increase in the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) The boycott movement had a significant impact on foreign textile trade. As foreign goods were boycotted, the import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. As the boycott movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, leading to a significant increase in the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms. **(1 Mark)**

22. Out of the Syllabus

23. The following are some of the reasons why the judicious use of resources is important:

- (i) **Conservation of resources:** The judicious use of resources helps in the conservation of natural resources, which are finite and may become scarce if not used sustainably. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Sustainable development:** The judicious use of resources is essential for sustainable development, which aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Economic benefits:** The judicious use of resources can lead to economic benefits, such as cost savings, increased efficiency, and reduced waste. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Resource planning involves the following steps:

- (i) **Identification of resources:** The first step in resource planning is to identify the resources that are available, such as natural resources, human resources, and financial resources. **(3/4 Mark)**
- (ii) **Inventory of resources:** The second step is to take an inventory of the resources, which involves assessing the quantity, quality, and availability of the resources. **(3/4 Mark)**
- (iii) **Allocation of resources:** The third step is to allocate the resources based on the priorities and objectives of the organization or community. **(3/4 Mark)**
- (iv) **Monitoring and evaluation:** The final step is to monitor and evaluate the use of resources to ensure that they are being used efficiently and effectively. **(3/4 Mark)**
24. The presence of efficient means of transport are pre-requisite for the fast development of a country. The following are some examples to support this statement:
- (i) **Economic growth:** Efficient transport systems can facilitate the movement of goods and services, which is essential for economic growth. For example, the development of better road networks and railway systems can help transport goods and raw materials quickly and efficiently, leading to increased productivity and economic growth. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Employment opportunities:** Efficient transport systems can also create employment opportunities, as they require a large workforce to operate and maintain the infrastructure. For example, the development of new airports, seaports, and railway stations can create employment opportunities for a large number of people. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Social development:** Efficient transport systems can also contribute to social development by facilitating the movement of people and goods across the country. For example, the development of better road networks can help people access education, healthcare, and other essential services, leading to social development. **(1 Mark)**

25. A federal government is a form of government in which power is divided between a central government and several constituent units. The following are some of the features of federal government:

(i) **Division of powers:** Federal government is characterized by the division of powers between the central government and the constituent units. Both levels of government have their own areas of jurisdiction and are independent of each other. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Written constitution:** The federal government is based on a written constitution that outlines the powers of the central government and the constituent units. The constitution also provides for a system of checks and balances to prevent any one level of government from becoming too powerful. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Independent judiciary:** A federal government has an independent judiciary that serves as a check on the powers of both the central government and the constituent units. The judiciary is responsible for interpreting the constitution and ensuring that both levels of government remain within their constitutional limits. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Unitary government is a form of government in which power is concentrated in the hands of a central government. The following are some features of unitary government:

(i) **Concentration of power:** Unitary government is characterized by the concentration of power in the hands of the central government. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **No division of powers:** Unlike the federal government, there is no division of powers between the central government and the constituent units in unitary government. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **No written constitution:** Unitary government does not have a written constitution that outlines the powers of the central government and the constituent units. **(1 Mark)**

26. Secularism is an important feature of the Indian Constitution. The following are some of the features of secularism as described in the Indian Constitution:

(Any three)

(i) **No state religion:** The Indian Constitution does not recognize any particular religion as the state religion. The government is not allowed to promote any particular religion or discriminate against any particular community on the basis of religion. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Freedom of religion:** The Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of religion to all citizens. Every citizen has the right to practice, profess, and propagate any religion of their choice. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Equality of all religions:** The Indian Constitution ensures equality of all religions. No religion is considered superior or inferior to any other religion. All religions are treated equally under the law. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Religious tolerance:** The Indian constitution promotes religious tolerance, which means that every citizen has the right to respect the religious beliefs of others and practice their own religion without the fear of persecution. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Casteism is a significant problem in Indian politics. The following are some of the ways in which casteism manifests itself in Indian politics:

(i) **Vote-bank politics:** Political parties often use caste as a means to form vote banks. They appeal to specific castes to secure their votes, which can lead to a divided society. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Reservation system:** The reservation system in India is based on caste. This system provides affirmative action for historically disadvantaged castes, but it can also lead to resentment and perpetuate caste divisions. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Discrimination:** Despite constitutional safeguards, discrimination based on caste still exists in Indian politics. People from lower castes are often excluded from political power and face discrimination in many areas of life. **(1 Mark)**

27. Maintaining a healthy Body Mass Index (BMI) is essential for good health and well-being. The following are some ways to maintain a healthy BMI:

(i) **Exercise regularly:** Regular exercise is key to maintaining a healthy BMI. Engaging in physical activity for at least 30 minutes a day can help burn calories and maintain a healthy weight. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Eat a balanced diet:** A balanced diet that includes a variety of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and healthy fats can help maintain a healthy BMI. Avoiding processed foods, sugary drinks, and excessive amounts of salt can also help. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) **Stay hydrated:** Drinking plenty of water can help maintain a healthy BMI. Water helps flush out toxins from the body and can help reduce hunger pangs, which can lead to overeating. **(1 Mark)**

28. The statement, “Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors” is true. The following are some reasons why:

- (i) **Demand for raw materials:** The primary sector produces raw materials, which are used by the secondary sector to manufacture goods. The tertiary sector provides services to the secondary sector, such as transportation and distribution, which help to meet the demand for raw materials. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Market development:** The tertiary sector provides services to the primary and secondary sectors, such as marketing and advertising, which help to increase the demand for their products. This, in turn, leads to the growth of the primary and secondary sectors. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Employment generation:** The tertiary sector provides employment opportunities for people who work in the primary and secondary sectors. For example, the transportation and distribution services provided by the tertiary sector employ people who work in the primary and secondary sectors. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The statement, ‘Primary sector’ was the most important sector of economic activity at the initial stages of development” is true. The following are some reasons why:

- (i) **Limited technology:** At the initial stages of development, technology was limited, and most of the economic activity was based on agriculture and other primary activities. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **High population dependent on agriculture:** At the initial stages of development, most of the population was dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. This made the primary sector the most important sector of economic activity. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Export of primary goods:** At the initial stages of development, most of the countries were exporting primary goods to other countries. This made the primary sector the most important sector of economic activity. **(1 Mark)**
29. The ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The following are some ways in which these ideas were linked:
- (i) **Common values:** Both national unity and liberalism were based on common values of freedom, equality, and democracy. They believed that power should be vested in the people rather than in the hands of monarchs. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) **Anti-monarchism:** Both the ideas of national unity and liberalism were opposed to the traditional monarchies of Europe. They called for the establishment of representative governments that would be accountable to the people. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) **Cultural identity:** The ideas of national unity and liberalism were both based on the idea of a shared cultural identity. They called for the creation of a nation-state that would reflect the cultural identity of its people. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Emphasis on individual rights:** Both national unity and liberalism gave importance to individual rights. They believed that individual should have the freedom to live their lives as they wished, free from government interference. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Emphasis on education:** Both national unity and liberalism emphasized the importance of education. They believed that education was essential for the development of a modern nation-state. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in the following ways:

- (i) **Symbol of hope:** The Greek War of Independence was seen as a symbol of hope for the liberation of other oppressed nations and peoples in Europe. This inspired nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Media coverage:** The war was widely covered by the media in Europe, which helped to spread awareness about the struggle for independence among the educated elite. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Inspiration for other nationalist movements:** The success of the Greek War of Independence inspired other nationalist movements across Europe, as it demonstrated that a small nation could successfully fight for its independence against a larger and more powerful empire. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Significance of the war:** The Greek War of Independence was significant in that it helped to mobilize nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe and inspired other nationalist movements. It also showed that a small nation could successfully fight for its independence against a larger and more powerful empire. **(1 Mark)**

In summary, the Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe by serving as a symbol of hope, attracting the support of intellectuals and artists, inspiring other nationalist movements, and demonstrating the significance of the struggle for independence. **(1 Mark)**

30. Agriculture is called the backbone of the Indian economy for several reasons. The following are some of the reasons why:

- (i) **Employment:** Agriculture is the primary source of employment for a large percentage of the Indian population. Around 50% of the Indian workforce is employed in the agricultural sector, making it the largest employer in the country. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Contribution to GDP:** Agriculture contributes significantly to the Indian GDP. It accounts for around 17-18% of the country's GDP. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Food security:** Agriculture provides food security to the Indian population. The country's population depends on the agricultural sector for food, and any fluctuations in agricultural output can have a significant impact on the food security of the country. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Export earnings:** Indian agriculture generates significant export earnings for the country. India is one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in the world, and agricultural exports account for a significant portion of the country's total export earnings. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Rural development:** Agriculture is closely linked to the development of rural areas in the country. The growth of the agricultural sector can lead to the development of rural infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation facilities, and power supply, which can help improve the standard of living of rural communities. (1 Mark)

31. Political parties perform several functions within a democratic system. The following are some of the functions of political parties:

- (i) **Contesting elections:** Political parties contest elections at all levels of government, from local to national. They choose candidates who represent their party and its views. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Forming government:** Political parties form government when they win elections. They take responsibility for governing and implementing policies and programs that benefit the people. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Representation:** Political parties represent the interests and views of the people. They provide a platform for citizens to express their political opinions and preferences. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Articulating policies:** Political parties articulate policies that reflect the views and interests of their members and supporters. They provide a vision for the country and set out a plan for achieving that vision. (1 Mark)

- (v) **Accountability:** Political parties hold the government accountable for its actions. They provide a check on the power of the government and ensure that the government acts in the best interests of the people. (1 Mark)

32. Democratic systems are better than any other form of government because they offer several advantages. The following are some examples that support this statement:

- (i) **Protection of individual rights:** Democratic systems protect the individual rights of citizens. For example, in India, the Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights of its citizens, such as the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, and the right to life and liberty. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Free and fair elections:** In a democratic system, elections are free and fair. Citizens have the right to vote for the candidate of their choice, and the government is elected by the people. For example, India conducts general elections every five years, where citizens have the right to vote for their representatives. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Rule of law:** Democratic systems are based on the rule of law. The government is bound by the Constitution and the laws of the land. For example, in India, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the government is bound by its provisions. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Accountability:** In a democratic system, the government is accountable to the people. The government is elected by the people and is responsible for its actions. For example, in India, the Parliament holds the government accountable through various mechanisms, such as question hour, debates, and no-confidence motions. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Peaceful resolution of conflicts:** Democratic systems provide a peaceful means of resolving conflicts. Citizens can express their views and opinions through peaceful means, such as protests, rallies, and demonstrations. (1 Mark)

33. Banks play an essential role in the economic development of a country. Here are some examples that support this statement:

- (i) **Mobilizing savings:** Banks help mobilize savings from the public. They accept deposits from individuals and businesses and use these funds to lend to others. This mobilization of savings helps to channel funds to productive sectors of the economy. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Providing credit:** Banks provide credit to individuals and businesses. This credit helps to finance investments in new businesses, expansions of existing businesses, and other productive activities. This credit helps to spur economic growth and development. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Facilitating trade:** Banks provide trade finance and other services that help facilitate international trade. This helps businesses to expand their operations and enter new markets, which can lead to increased economic activity and growth. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Promoting financial inclusion:** Banks help promote financial inclusion by providing access to financial services to people who may not have access to them otherwise. This helps to reduce poverty and promote economic development. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Supporting government programs:** Banks support government programs by providing funding for infrastructure projects and other initiatives that promote economic development. For example, banks may provide loans to fund the construction of highways, bridges, and other infrastructure projects. **(1 Mark)**

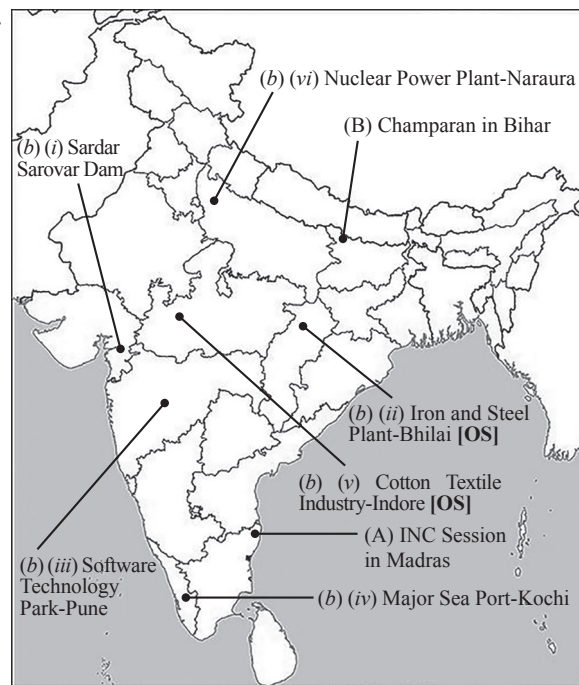
OR

Credit is an essential component of the financial system, but it can also lead to problems for borrowers. Here are some examples that support the statement that credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful:

- (i) **High-interest rates:** Borrowers who take out loans with high-interest rates may find it difficult to repay their loans. The high-interest rates can make it challenging for borrowers to keep up with their loan payments, leading to defaults and financial distress. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Over-indebtedness:** Borrowers who take out too many loans may become over-indebted. This can lead to financial stress and make it difficult for borrowers to meet their financial obligations. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Unforeseen circumstances:** Borrowers who take out loans may face unforeseen circumstances that make it difficult for them to repay their loans. For example, a borrower may lose their job or experience a medical emergency that makes it impossible for them to make their loan payments. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Predatory lending practices:** In some cases, lenders may engage in predatory lending practices that take advantage of vulnerable borrowers. These practices can lead to borrowers taking out loans that they cannot afford to repay, leading to financial distress. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Lack of financial literacy:** Borrowers who lack financial literacy may not fully understand the terms of the loans they are taking out. This can lead to borrowers taking out loans that they cannot afford to repay, leading to financial distress. **(1 Mark)**

- 34. (i) MNCs are a major force in connecting the countries of the world as they operate across different countries, bringing together production activities and creating a network of suppliers and customers that spans different regions and markets. This helps to integrate economies and promote the flow of goods, services, and capital between countries. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Foreign trade becomes a main channel in connecting countries as it provides an opportunity for producers to reach beyond the domestic markets and sell their products in markets located in other countries. Similarly, import of goods produced in another country helps the expand the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. This promotes the integration of markets and helps to create a network of suppliers and customers across different regions and markets. **(2 Marks)**
- (iii) Globalisation and greater competition among producers, both local and foreign, have been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in 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 were possible earlier. Thus, globalisation has been beneficial for consumers as it has increased the range of products available to them and improved their standards of living. **(2 Marks)**

35.



(6 Marks)

2020

Outside DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

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. Name the Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before law and secured the right to property in France.
(1 Mark)
2. Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram?
(1 Mark)
 - (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - (c) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (d) Dwarkanath Tagore
3. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe?
(1 Mark)
 - (a) Printing of idea of Isaac Newton
 - (b) Development of printing press
 - (c) Interest of people in science and reason
 - (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it

4. Name the two hostile group of Second World War.

(1 Mark)

OR

Name the two industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires during nineteenth century.

5. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?

(1 Mark)

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
- (b) State planned socio-economic system
- (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

6. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line?

(1 Mark)

- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (b) Metternich
- (c) Otto Von Bismarck
- (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

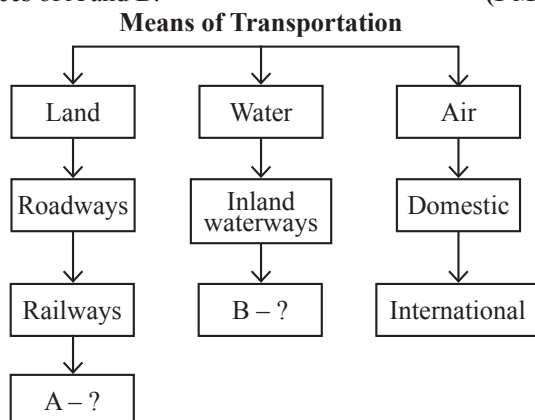
7. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order: **(1 Mark)**

- (i) Coming of Simon Commission to India.
- (ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC.
- (iii) Government of India Act, 1919.
- (iv) Champaran Satyagraha.

Choose the correct option:

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

8. Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B. **(1 Mark)**



9. India has emerged as a software giant at the International level. Suggest any one way to enhance the export of information technology. **(1 Mark)**

10. Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of _____ industry in India. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Lime stone, silica, alumina and gypsum are the raw materials of _____ industry. **[OS]***

11. Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil: **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Develops in high rainfall area
- (b) Intense leaching process takes place.
- (c) Humus content is low.

12. Write the temperature requirement of Maize crop. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat.

13. Read the following information and write a single term for it. **(1 Mark)**

The constitution of India provides freedom to profess and practice any religion to all its citizens. The constitution of India prohibits discrimination on religious grounds.

14. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation. **(1 Mark)**

- (i) Hindi was identified as the official language.
- (ii) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages.
- (iii) English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose.

Choose the right option from the following:

- (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (i) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: **(1 Mark)**

Assertion (A): Democracy is a legitimate government.

Reason (R): Regular, free and fair elections are the spirit of democracy.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

16. Suggest any one way to make political parties more responsive to the people's need and demand. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite it. **(1 Mark)**
Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as Globalisation.

OR

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade.

18. Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Commercial Bank of India
- (d) Union Bank of India

19. Choose the incorrect option from the following: **(1 Mark)**

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Courier	(i)	Tertiary Sector
(b)	Fisherman	(ii)	Primary Sector
(c)	Carpenter	(iii)	Primary Sector
(d)	Banker	(iv)	Tertiary Sector

*[OS] denotes Out of the Syllabus questions.

20. Define the term Per Capita income. (1 Mark)

OR

Define the term Literacy rate.

SECTION-B

21. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India. (3 Marks)

OR

Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

22. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

Why did the elite of Britain prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century? Explain.

23. "A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner." Suggest and explain any three measures. (3 Marks)

24. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples. (3 Marks)

OR

"Roadways have an edge over Railways." Support the statement with examples.

25. Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India. (3 Marks)

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

Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different.

(i) Explain the fascination for democracy amongst various countries. (1 Mark)

(ii) Explain democracy on the basis of expected and actual outcome. (2 Marks)

27. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

Why is organised sector preferred by the employees? Explain.

28. Describe the significance of the Reserve Bank of India. (3 Marks)

SECTION-C

29. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source-1: Religious Reform and Public Debates

There were intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood, and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.

Source-2: New Forms of Publication

New literary forms also entered the world of reading lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.

Source-3: Women and Print

Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives.

(i) Evaluate how did the print shape the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India. (1 Mark)

(ii) To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives? (2 Marks)

(iii) To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain. (2 Marks)

30. Explain the factors which are responsible for location of industries. (5 Marks)

OR

Explain the ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced.

31. 'Communalism can take various forms in politics.' Explain. (5 Marks)

32. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries. (5 Marks)

OR

Describe the efforts to reform political parties in India.

33. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

34. Why is sustainability important for development? Explain. (5 Marks)

SECTION-D

35. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **(2 Marks)**

A. The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where Indigo Planters organised Satyagraha.

- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols:

(4 Marks)

(i) Haldia—Major sea port

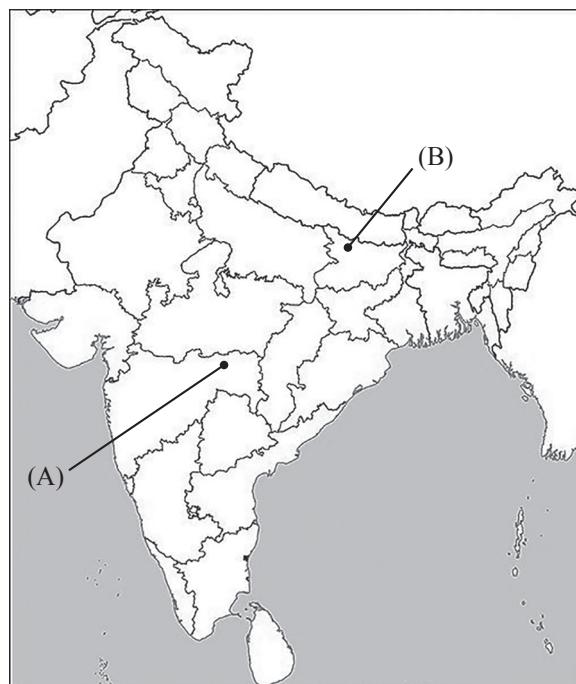
(ii) Mohali—Software technology park [OS]*

(iii) Vijayanagar—Iron and Steel Industrial Centre [OS]*

(iv) Naraura—Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Tehri—Dam

(vi) Thiruvananthapuram—International Airport [OS]*



EXPLANATIONS

1. The Napoleonic Code **(1 Mark)**
2. (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay **(1 Mark)**
3. (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it. **(1 Mark)**
4. The two hostile groups of the Second World War were the Allied Powers (United States, Great Britain, Soviet Union) and the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan). **(1 Mark)**

OR

The two industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires during the nineteenth century were Dinshawpetit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata. **(1 Mark)**

5. (d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism. **(1 Mark)**
6. (b) Matternich **(1 Mark)**
7. (d) (iv)-(iii)-(i)-(ii) **(1 Mark)**
8. A-pipeline, B-Overseas. **(1 Mark)**
9. Globalisation/International trade **(1 Mark)**
10. Information Technology **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus **(1 Mark)**

11. Laterite soil **(1 Mark)**
12. 21-27 degree Celsius **(1 Mark)**

OR

50-75 cm **(1 Mark)**

13. Secular/Secularism **(1 Mark)**
14. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) **(1 Mark)**
15. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). **(1 Mark)**
16. One way to make political parties more responsive to the people's needs and demands is by increasing transparency in their functioning. **(1 Mark)**

OR

One way to promote public participation in political parties is by encouraging youth and marginalized groups to join political parties. Political parties should provide opportunities for these groups to participate in decision-making processes and leadership positions. **(1 Mark)**

17. Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as Liberalisation **(1 Mark)**

OR

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade.

18. (b) Reserve Bank of India **(1 Mark)**
19. (c) Carpenter – (iii) Primary Sector **(1 Mark)**
20. Per capita income refers to the average income earned per person in a particular area or country. It is calculated by dividing the total income of a region or country by its population. **(1 Mark)**

*[OS] denotes Out of the Syllabus questions.

OR

Literacy rate refers to the percentage of the population above a certain age who can read and write in a particular language. It is a measure of the education level of a population.

21. The First World War had significant implications on the economic and political situation of India.

Economic:

- (i) India became a prominent exporter of raw materials and food grains, leading to inflation and widespread poverty. (1 Mark)
- (ii) The war led to a significant increase in India's debt, which had to be repaid with interest. (1 Mark)

Political:

- (i) India's contribution to the war was not recognized, fueling the demand for self-governance. (1 Mark)

OR

The poor peasantry played a crucial role in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

- (i) They formed the bulk of the participants in the movement, providing the necessary mass mobilization. It is because of them that civil Disobedience Movement could become a mass movement. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) They were also the most affected by the oppressive policies of the British, which further fueled their resentment and participation in the movement. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) Their participation highlighted the fact that the fight for freedom was not just limited to the educated and privileged classes. (1 Mark)
22. Indian trade was beneficial for the British during the seventeenth century due to the following reasons:
- (i) India was a source of raw materials, such as cotton, silk, and spices, which were in high demand in Europe. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) The British established various trading posts and monopolies, such as the East India Company, which helped them control and dominate trade in the region. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) The profits generated from Indian trade helped fuel the Industrial Revolution in Britain. (1 Mark)

OR

The elite of Britain preferred handmade goods in the mid-nineteenth century because:

- (i) It was seen as a sign of luxury and refinement, reflecting their social status. (1 Mark)
- (ii) It was also a means of supporting the domestic economy and promoting British-made goods. (1 Mark)

- (iii) The elite believed that mass-produced goods lacked quality and craftsmanship, which were only possible with handmade goods. (1 Mark)

23. To use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner, the following measures can be taken:

- (i) Proper planning and management of resources, including identifying mineral-rich areas and ensuring their sustainable extraction. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Implementation of environmentally-friendly mining practices, such as using renewable energy sources and minimizing waste. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Monitoring and regulation of mining activities to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards. (1 Mark)

24. The statement "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times" is supported by several examples. Here are some examples of the rapid changes in the communication sector: (Any three)

- (i) **Telecommunication Revolution:** The advent of mobile phones and the rapid expansion of telecommunication networks have transformed communication. In the past, landline telephones were the primary means of communication, but now mobile phones have become ubiquitous, providing instant communication and connectivity. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **E-Commerce:** E-commerce platforms have transformed the way people shop and communicate with businesses. Online shopping and digital payment methods have made transactions faster and more convenient. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Social Media:** The rise of social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp has brought about a paradigm shift in communication. People can now share their thoughts, photos, and videos with a vast audience instantly, transcending geographical boundaries. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Video Conferencing:** The development of video conferencing technology has facilitated real-time communication between individuals and groups in different locations. Businesses and organizations use video conferencing for meetings, training sessions, and collaborations, saving time and resources on travel. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Instant Messaging Apps:** Apps like WhatsApp and Telegram have become prevalent, enabling quick and easy text, voice, and video messaging. These apps have become an integral part of personal and professional communication for billions of people worldwide. (1 Mark)

OR

Roadways have an edge over Railways because:

- (i) Roads offer greater flexibility and accessibility, connecting even remote areas. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Road transport is also generally cheaper and more efficient for short distances. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Roadways are not dependent on any infrastructure, unlike railways, which require dedicated tracks and stations. **(1 Mark)**
25. (i) The rationale behind the implementation of decentralization in India is to promote good governance and local accountability. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Decentralization involves the transfer of power and decision-making to local bodies, such as panchayats and municipalities. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) This helps ensure that the needs and demands of the local population are addressed, leading to better service delivery and development. **(1 Mark)**
26. (i) The fascination for democracy amongst various countries can be attributed to the fact that democracy is seen as a system that allows individuals to participate in the decision-making process, promotes equality and protects the rights of citizens. It provides a platform for individuals to voice their opinions and elect their representatives. Moreover, it allows for a peaceful transfer of power and promotes stability in a government. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Democracy can be evaluated on the basis of expected and actual outcome. The expected outcome of democracy is that it provides a platform for individuals to participate in the decision-making process and promotes equality, freedom and protection of rights. However, the actual outcome of democracy may be influenced by various factors such as economic situation, social situation, cultural differences and political stability. Therefore, the outcome of democracy may vary from country to country, and what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different. **(2 Marks)**
27. The tertiary sector is becoming more important in India due to various factors such as:
- (i) The growth of service-based industries, such as IT and finance, which are driving the economy. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) The increasing demand for services such as healthcare, education, and tourism. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) The shift towards a more urbanized and consumer-driven economy, which requires more services. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The organized sector is preferred by employees due to various reasons:

- (i) It offers job stability and security, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) It provides better working conditions, benefits, and opportunities for career growth. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) It offers legal protection and rights, such as minimum wages and social security. **(1 Mark)**

28. The Reserve Bank of India plays a crucial role in India's economy:

- (i) It acts as the central bank of the country, regulating and overseeing the banking system. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) It formulates and implements monetary policies to control inflation and promote economic growth. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) It manages the country's foreign exchange reserves and plays a key role in maintaining the stability of the rupee. **(1 Mark)**

29. (i) The print culture in the early nineteenth century in India shaped the nature of the debate by providing a platform for social and religious reformers to express their opinions and ideas. It allowed for the circulation of various arguments and tracts, which helped to spread awareness and promote discussion. The print culture also enabled the debate to reach a wider audience, facilitating the exchange of ideas and opinions among people from different regions and backgrounds. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Print opened up a new world of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives by introducing new literary forms such as lyrics, short stories, and essays about social and political matters. These literary forms helped to reinforce the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, promoting awareness and understanding of the political and social rules that shaped such things. The print culture enabled people to explore and appreciate the diversity of human lives, promoting empathy and understanding among different cultures and communities. **(2 Marks)**

- (iii) The print culture reflected a great interest in women's lives and emotions by providing a platform for women to express their opinions and ideas. Social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, and the print culture helped to reinforce this interest by enabling women to express their opinions through various literary forms. This helped to promote awareness and understanding of women's issues, and contributed to the empowerment of women in society. The print culture enabled women to participate in the social and political discourse, providing a platform for their voices to be heard. **(2 Marks)**

30. The location of industries is influenced by various factors, such as:

- (i) Availability of raw materials, as industries tend to be located near the source of raw materials to reduce transportation costs. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Availability of labor and skilled workforce, as it is essential for the smooth functioning of industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Access to transportation and communication networks such as roads, railways, ports, and airports. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Availability of power and water supply, as industries require a lot of energy and water for their operations. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Government policies, such as incentives, subsidies, and tax breaks, can also influence the location of industries. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced through various ways, such as:

- (i) Treating industrial wastewater before it is released into water bodies. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Implementing strict regulations and standards to limit the amount of pollutants that industries can discharge. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Promoting the use of eco-friendly technologies and practices, such as reducing water usage and recycling wastewater. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Encouraging industries to shift towards cleaner sources of energy, such as solar and wind power. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Creating awareness among industries and the public about the importance of water conservation and pollution prevention. **(1 Mark)**

31. Communalism can take various forms in politics, such as:

- (i) **Communal violence:** It is the most extreme form of communalism, where violence is used to achieve political goals based on religious or ethnic identity. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Electoral politics:** Communalism can also manifest in electoral politics, where political parties try to win elections by appealing to the religious or ethnic identities of voters. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Regional communalism:** Political parties use regional identities to create divisions and promote their own interest. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Caste communalism:** Political parties use caste identities to create vote banks and promote their own interests. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Linguistic communalism:** communalism where political parties use language identities to create division and promote their own interest. **(1 Mark)**

32. Political parties are necessary in democratic countries as they:

- (i) Represent the political views and interests of different sections of society. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Provide a platform for citizens to participate in the political process and express their opinions. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Help facilitate the functioning of the government and ensure accountability and transparency. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Help create a healthy competition between different political groups and promote a diversity of opinions and ideas. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Political parties are essential for the smooth functioning of a democracy and ensuring that the people's voices are heard. **(1 Mark)**

OR

There have been various efforts to reform political parties in India, such as: **(Any five)**

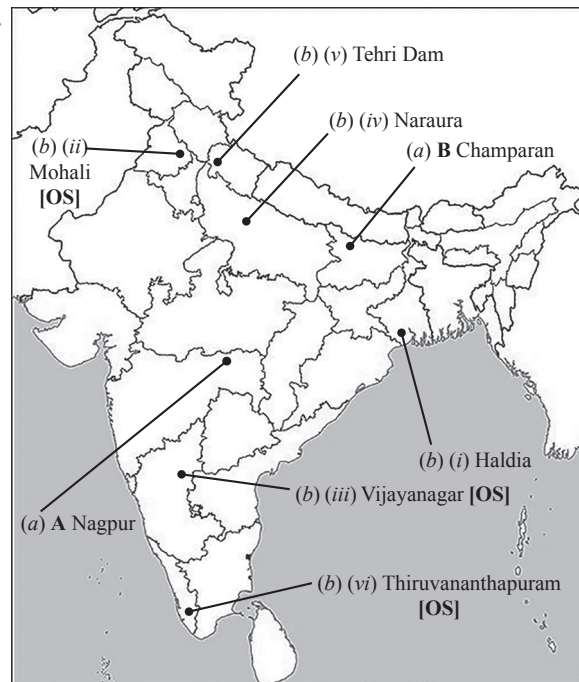
- (i) Introducing internal democracy within political parties, such as holding regular elections and promoting transparency in decision-making. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Reducing the role of money and muscle power in party politics, such as introducing campaign finance reforms and cracking down on criminal elements. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Encouraging the participation of women and marginalized groups in party politics, such as introducing quotas and affirmative action. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iv) Promoting the culture of issue-based politics, where parties focus on policies and ideas rather than personalities and identity politics. **(1 Mark)**
 - (v) These reforms are necessary to strengthen India's democracy and ensure that political parties are accountable to the people. **(1 Mark)**
- 33. The impact of globalization has not been uniform, and it has affected different countries and regions in different ways.**
- (i) Developed countries have been able to take advantage of globalization to expand their markets and access new sources of labor and resources. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Developing countries have been able to attract foreign investment and increase their exports, but they have also faced challenges such as job losses and environmental degradation. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Globalization has led to a widening income gap between the rich and the poor within countries and between countries. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iv) It has also led to cultural homogenization and the erosion of traditional values and practices. **(1 Mark)**
 - (v) Overall, the impact of globalization is complex and multifaceted, and it requires careful consideration and management. **(1 Mark)**

34. Sustainability is crucial for development due to the following reasons:

- (i) **Environmental Conservation:** Sustainable development aims to balance economic growth with environmental conservation. It ensures that natural resources are used wisely and protected for future generations, avoiding resource depletion and environmental degradation. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Long-term Economic Prosperity:** Sustainable development focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Social Equity:** Sustainable development emphasizes social equity and inclusivity. It aims to reduce poverty, inequality, and social disparities and provide access to basic needs like education, health care, and employment opportunities for all members of society. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Preservation of Cultural Heritage:** Sustainable development recognizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage and traditional knowledge. It values diverse cultures and promotes the protection of cultural practices and identities. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Resilience to Global Challenges:** Sustainable development enhances the resilience of societies to global challenges such as pandemics, natural disasters and economic crises. **(1 Mark)**

35.



(6 Marks)

2019

DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** Sections - Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- (ii) The question paper 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.
- (vi) Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (viii) Question number **26** is a **map** question of **5** marks with two parts **26(A)** and **26(B)** – **26(A)** from History (**2** marks) and **26(B)** from Geography (**3** marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer-book.

SECTION-A

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

OR

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region. **[OS]**

2. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan? **(1 Mark)**

OR

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity? **[OS]**

3. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? **(1 Mark)**

OR

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by political conscious citizens? **(1 Mark)**

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

OR

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

6. Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sector. **(1 Mark)**

7. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans? **(1 Mark)**

SECTION-B

8. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**

OR

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam. **[OS]**

9. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**

OR

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

10. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi' crop season. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**

OR

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

11. "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**

12. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**

OR

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

[OS]

13. "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**
14. How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples. **(1½ + 1½ = 3 Marks)**
15. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**
16. Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons. **(3 Marks)**

OR

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

17. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economics development. **(3 × 1 = 3 Marks)**

OR

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

18. How can consumers use their 'Right to Seek Redressal'? Explain with examples. **[OS] (3 Marks)**

SECTION-C

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

OR

Define the term "Civil disobedience movement". Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the civil disobedience movement?

20. "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyse the statement. **(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)**

OR

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

OR

"Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyse the statement with special reference of London. **[OS]**

21. How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples. **(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)**
22. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples. **(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)**
23. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. **(1 + 1 + 3 = 5 Marks)**

OR

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

24. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government. **(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)**
25. Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons. **(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)**

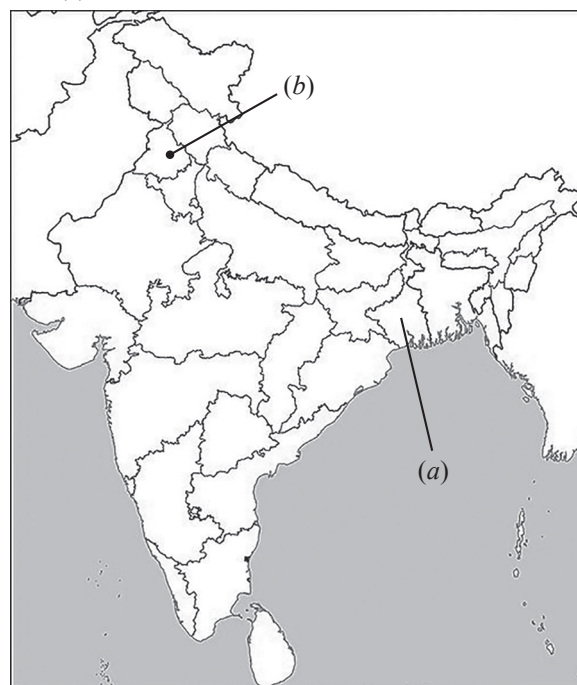
SECTION-D

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. **(2 × 1 = 2 Marks)**

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.
- (b) The city where Jallianwala 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. **(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**

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



1. In terms of economics, “liberalism” advocates for market freedom and the elimination of restrictions placed by the government on the flow of capital and goods.

According to the weight or measurement of the goods, which varied for each state, duties were assessed. The removal of these quotas and the reduction of customs duties were results of liberalisation.

The urgent need was for a unified economic zone that permitted unrestricted movement of people, goods, and capital. A customs union called Zollverein eliminated tariffs in 1834 and cut the number of currencies from over thirty to just two. The main liberalisation idea that pervaded Europe in the 19th century was this. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

2. Around 768–770 AD, Chinese Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing to Japan. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

3. Over-irrigation has a very negative effect on the environment and leads to land degradation. This is due to waterlogging. Due to over-irrigation in Punjab the alkalinity in soil increases which makes it infertile and unsuitable for cultivation. **(1 Mark)**

OR

When minerals are processed, such as when grinding limestone for the cement industry, a significant amount of dust is released into the atmosphere. Later, it settles in the immediate vicinity, slowing the infiltration of water into the soil. This is how the cement industry damages the environment. **(1 Mark)**

4. The primary goal should be to increase and elevate the level of regular citizens’ political participation. Politically aware citizens have an advantage because they can distinguish between right and wrong when they are aware of the obligations and rights to which they are entitled under the constitution. They are also able to influence public opinion by participating in debates or simply by spreading the word about this awareness. Politically aware citizens are more knowledgeable about international relations and politics. **(1 Mark)**

5. Goals of a landless rural labourer are: **(Any one) (1 Mark)**

- (i) More days of work and better wages
- (ii) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children

OR

A prosperous farmer in Punjab seeks to: **(Any one) (1 Mark)**

- (i) Ensure a high level of family income.
- (ii) Easy access to low-cost labourers

6. **Primary sector:**

It covers those activities that involve production of goods directly using natural resources. E.g. Agriculture. **(½ Mark)**

Secondary Sector:

It covers those activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing. This is the next step after primary activity. E.g. Industries. **(½ Mark)**

7. Collateral is something of value - an asset or property that the borrower pledges when getting a loan, such as land, building, vehicle etc. This is used as a guarantee by the lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender is free to sell the collateral and reimburse his amount. Thus, collateral acts like a guarantee against loan. **(1 Mark)**

8. Napoleon’s administrative reforms, the abolition of the feudal system, and the release of peasants from serfdom and manorial dues were all accomplished through the exportation of the Napoleonic Code to the areas under French control.

- (i) In the Netherlands Republic, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Guild restrictions were also lifted in the towns. Systems for transportation and communication were enhanced. The freedom was relished by workers, peasants, artisans, and new business owners. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) Business people and small-scale manufacturers in particular started to realise that standardised laws, weights and measures, and a common national currency would impede the flow of capital and goods from one region to another. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

9. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system that recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up; which increased the volume of print. By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Reading has increasingly become a leisure activity. Women, revolutionaries, poets and even merchants used print in everyday life. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The three main features of Rabi crop are:

- (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Wheat, barley, peas, grams, and mustard are examples of Rabi crop. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) During the winter months, the precipitation from western cyclones helps in the success of these crops. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The three main features of Kharif crop are:

- (i) Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Harvested in September-October. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (arhar) etc. **(1 Mark)**
- 11.** Water scarcity is an outcome of a large and growing population. A huge population requires more water, both for home consumption and for food production. Therefore, water resources are being overused to increase irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture to enable increased food grain output. The majority of farmers have wells and tube wells on their properties for irrigation to improve their harvest. Falling groundwater levels result from this, which negatively impacts people's access to water and food security. All of India's rivers—particularly the smaller ones—have degenerated into poisonous streams. Even the large ones, like the Yamuna and Ganga, are not entirely clear. India's rivers are under constant attack from urbanisation, industrialisation, agricultural modernisation, and population growth. This whole thing puts life in danger.

(3 Marks)

12. The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy because :

- (i) This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to them. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Expression of various social diversity results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) They also help to uplift the marginalised or deprived section of society which also leads to strengthening of democracy **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

13. In our country women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent as compared with 76 per cent among men **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) A smaller proportion of girl students for higher studies. Girls are performing as well as boys in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources on their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) The proportion of women among the highest paid and most valued jobs is still very small. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. **(1 Mark)**

14. Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the national level. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. Parties that get a unique symbol and some other special facilities are 'recognized' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognized political parties'. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognized as a 'State Party'. **(1½ Marks)**

For example- Trinamool Congress, Shiv Sena, DMK etc. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a 'National party'. For example- BJP, Indian National Congress. **(1½ Marks)**

15. It suggests that environmental degradation is a global issue and not just a problem in a few nations. According to the claim, environmental degradation affects the entire world, not just the region in which it occurs. It also has an impact on nearby areas and the world at large. Therefore, protecting the environment is crucial for the entire world, not just a particular region. True, environmental degradation knows no regional or governmental boundaries. In other words, environmental degradation is not limited to a single state or country. It has global and international effects. Internationally and globally, its effects are felt. **(3 Marks)**

16. Importance of the tertiary sector:

- (i) The tertiary sector provides basic services like public transportation, medical care, electricity, banking, post offices, etc under the control of the government. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The tertiary sector creates a huge area for employment even for uneducated and unskilled workers. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The tertiary sector distributes consumer goods to different suppliers. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of the final goods and services produced during a year within the domestic territory of a country. While calculating GDP, final goods and services are counted to avoid the problem of double counting.

For e.g. a farmer sold wheat to a flour mill for ₹10 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for ₹12 per kg. The biscuit company uses flour, sugar and butter to make 5 biscuit packets. It sells the biscuit to the consumer at ₹15 per packet. Here biscuits are the final goods that are purchased by the consumer. Wheat and wheat flour are the intermediate goods used in the production of the final good. The value of ₹15 already includes the value of flour ₹12. Hence, only the value of final goods and services is included in GDP **(3 Marks)**

17. Importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development:

- (i) Formal sources provide cheap credit. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Credit at an affordable rate is available through formal sources. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by the government. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Following are the bad effects of informal sources of credit

- (i) The majority of uncontrolled lenders have much higher interest rates. As a result, the informal loans are much more expensive for the borrower. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Higher borrowing costs result in borrowers using a larger portion of their income towards loan repayment and keeping less for themselves. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) A high rate of interest on a loan can mean that the amount that must be repaid exceeds the borrower's income, which can result in an increase in debt and a debt trap. **(1 Mark)**

18. Out of the Syllabus

- 19. (i)** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. The Depressed Classes Association was in favour of a separate electorate for dalits. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii)** It uplifted the dalits against the dominance of upper caste hindus. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii)** It gave the depressed classes, reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils in proportion to their population. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv)** The Depressed Classes Association. enhanced the dignity of marginalised sections of society such as SC, ST, OBC. **(1 Mark)**
- (v)** Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as a result, the Poona Pact was signed. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The term Civil Disobedience meant "Refusal by a large group of people to obey particular laws or pay taxes, usually as a form of peaceful political protest". In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the

movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were hit hard by the trade depression and falling prices. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organizing their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by socialists and communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support no rent campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain. **(5 Marks)**

20. Indian trade definitely had a significant impact on the global economy in the late nineteenth century.

- (i) Britain's trade surplus with India was used to make up for other countries where it had trade deficits. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) The British trade surplus in India also contributed to the payment of the so-called "home charges," which included pensions for British officials in India as well as private remittances made by British traders and officials. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) In the nineteenth century, tens of thousands of Chinese and Indian labourers worked on plantations, in mines, and on international road and rail construction projects. **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) India also supplied raw materials to the world's emerging industries. **(1 Mark)**

- (v) India became a major market for the final goods, especially for cotton textile industry of Britain. **(1 Mark)**

OR

As the Swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressuring the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906 onwards, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. Yet, until the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester's imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather

boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years, industrial production boomed. (5 Marks)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

21. Industries are responsible for the decline of the environment in India in the following ways:

- (i) Industries emit smoke and severely pollute the air and water. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Air pollution is brought on by unfavourable gases like carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Toxic metals found in industrial water contaminate the soil and land. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Unwanted, loud noise and sound from industries contribute to pollution and harm living things' hearing systems. (1 Mark)
- (v) Industrial waste is released into rivers. Both organic and inorganic materials are included in them, including coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides, fertilizers, plastic, and rubber. These are significant water contaminants. (1 Mark)

22. In India, roads still have the advantage over railroads because:

- (i) Road construction costs are significantly lower than those of railroad lines. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Roads can travel through topography that is more fragmented and undulating than other transportation modes. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Roads can travel through terrain with steeper slopes, and can therefore travel through mountains. (1 Mark)
- (iv) When compared to railroads, road transport is more cost-effective for moving fewer people and relatively less cargo over shorter distances. (1 Mark)
- (v) Because it also offers door-to-door service, the cost of loading and unloading is significantly reduced. (1 Mark)

23.

(5 Marks)

	Belgium	Sri Lanka
(i)	Belgium is a European country that shares its boundaries with the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany.	Sri Lanka on the other hand, is an island nation, a South Asian country, situated south of India.
(ii)	It is a very small country in Europe, even smaller in area than that of the state of Haryana.	It has about 2 crore people, about the same as Haryana. As compared to Belgium, it is much bigger in area.

(iii)	The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.	Sri Lanka has a diverse population.
(iv)	Of the total population, 59% are living in Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speak French and the remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German.	The social composition of population of Sri Lanka is as Sinhalese speaking - 74% Tamil speaking - 18% Christians - 7%

OR

Power sharing has emerged as a strong substitute to the idea of undivided political power, which believed in giving power to one person or a group of people located in one place. The core principle of power sharing is that people are the source of all political power. (1 Mark)

Common forms of power sharing are:

- (i) Vertical division of power: The sharing of power can be done at different levels of the government - a central government for the entire country and governments at provincial or regional level. This type is usually called federal government. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Horizontal division of power: In this form, the power is divided among different organs of the government, such as legislature, the executive and the judiciary. It places different organs of the government at the same level. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Power is also shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups eg: community government. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Various power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. (1 Mark)

24. It allows for the participation of the people in the political process, it is people's own government, thus it is legitimate.

- (i) It provides for smooth and legitimate transformation from one government to another by means of electoral competition. (1 Mark)
- (ii) This way, it ensures that no government is elected for life and hence becomes tyrannical. (1 Mark)
- (iii) It allows for peaceful change in society, by means of elections. (1 Mark)

- (iv) Representatives so elected make laws and policies on behalf of the people. **(1 Mark)**

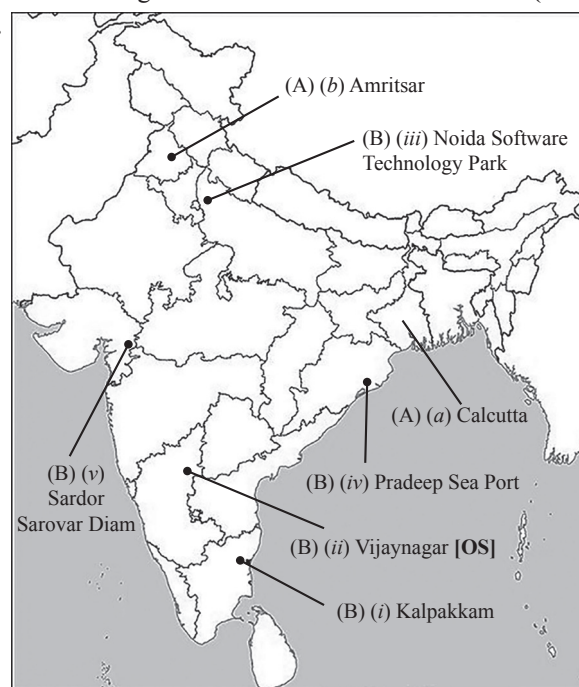
Democracy produces a government that is responsive through the mechanism of elections. Elections make the representatives accountable to the people and ensure that they have to explain their decisions. This ensures the accountability of the lawmakers towards their constituencies and they have to take into account the interests of all sections of society. People have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. This makes the rulers accountable to the people. **(1 Mark)**

25. Following are five reasons why multinational corporations set up their offices and factories in certain areas only:

- (i) MNCs locate their businesses in places where they can find inexpensive labour. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) A large industry or company will need more labour because it is more productive, so it will be advantageous to hire cheap labour. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) They choose areas with abundant resources so that they can somewhat reduce the rate of transportation. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) By selecting a location rich in natural resources, they can easily establish plants. **(1 Mark)**

- (v) By doing this, they can also deliver their goods to customers more profitably and efficiently while reducing the associated costs. **(1 Mark)**

26.



(5 Marks)

2019

Outside DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** sections. **Section - A, B, C and D.**
- (ii) The question paper 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 answerbook.

SECTION-A

1. Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein', a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany. (1 Mark)

OR

Explain the main reason responsible for the eruption of a major protest in Saigon native girls school in Vietnam in 1926? [OS]

2. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China? (1 Mark)

OR

Why did Chandu Menon give up the idea of translation of 'English Novels' in Malayalam? [OS]

3. How has Shillong solved the problem of acute shortage of water? (1 Mark)

OR

How has Tamil Nadu solved the problem of acute shortage of water?

4. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils? (1 Mark)

5. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops? (1 Mark)

OR

What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth?

6. Give one example each of modern currency and older currency. (1 Mark)

7. If you want to purchase an electrical valuable good, what logo would you like to see to confirm its quality? [OS]

(1 Mark)

SECTION-B

8. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s. (3 Marks)

OR

Describe the serious problem faced by the modern part of Hanoi in 1903. [OS]

9. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)

OR

How had Charles Dickens depicted the terrible effects of industrialisation on peoples lives and characters? Explain with examples. [OS]

10. Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India. (3 Marks)

OR

Describe any three main features of 'Black soil' found in India.

11. "The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods." Analyse the statement. (3 Marks)
12. Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India? Explain.

13. "Every social difference does not lead to social division." Justify the statement. [OS] (3 Marks)
14. How can caste take several forms in politics? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)
15. "Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 - 40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem. (3 Marks)
16. Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector? Explain.

17. How can the Government of India play a major role to make globalisation more fair? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)

OR

How has globalisation affected the life of Indians? Explain with examples.

18. How are consumers enjoying the 'right to be informed' in their daily life? Explain with examples. [OS] (3 Marks)

SECTION-C

19. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century? Explain with examples.

20. Describe the role of 'technology' in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century. (5 Marks)

OR

Describe the life of workers during the nineteenth century in England.

OR

Describe various steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century. [OS]

21. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas. (5 Marks)
22. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain various ways. (5 Marks)

23. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Justify the statement. (5 Marks)

OR

"Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Justify the statement.

24. What is a political party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party. (5 Marks)
25. Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector. (5 Marks)

SECTION-D

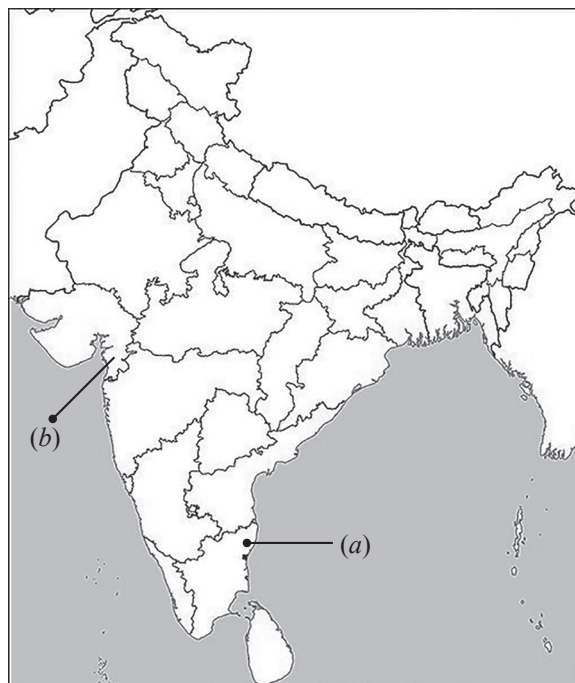
26. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: (2 Marks)

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

(b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.

- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India: (3 Marks)

- (i) Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant [OS]
 (ii) Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
 (iii) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
 (iv) Salal - Dam
 (v) Tuticorin - Sea Port



EXPLANATIONS

1. The aim to form 'Zollverein', a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany was to promote economic unity and remove trade barriers between the various German states. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

2. The printing of textbooks was sponsored by the Imperial State in China to promote education and literacy among the population, as well as to spread the ideas of Confucianism and loyalty to the emperor. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

3. Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong. This helped Shillong meet its total requirement of each household. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Tamil Nadu has solved the problem of acute shortage of water by adopting rooftop water harvesting techniques. This practice was made mandatory under the law for all houses across the state. **(1 Mark)**

4. The feeling of alienation developed among the Sri Lankan Tamils due to the discriminatory policies of the government, which favored the Sinhalese majority at their expense. They were denied equal opportunities in education and employment, and their cultural and linguistic rights were suppressed. **(1 Mark)**
5. The developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops may be to improve their water management practices, such as rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation techniques, in order to increase their crop yields and improve their livelihoods. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The developmental goal of urban unemployed youth may be to acquire new skills and education, and to find meaningful employment opportunities that can provide them with a stable income and a sense of purpose. **(1 Mark)**

6. An example of modern currency is the Euro, which is used by the most European countries. An example of an older currency is the Roman denarius, which was used during the Roman Empire. **(1 Mark)**

7. *Out of the Syllabus*

8. During the 1930s, Europe faced great economic hardship due to the following reasons:

- (i) The Great Depression caused widespread unemployment and poverty. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The agricultural sector was hit hard due to a decrease in prices. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) The industrial sector suffered from a decline in production and demand. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

9. The printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe by:

- (i) Making books more affordable, leading to the growth of literacy. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Encouraging the spread of new ideas and the growth of knowledge. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Facilitating the dissemination of information, leading to the growth of journalism. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The three main features of Alluvial soil found in India are:

- (i) It is rich in humus and minerals, making it fertile. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) It is found in the Indo-Gangetic Plains and the river valleys. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) It is deposited by rivers during floods. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The three main features of Black soil found in India are:

- (i) Black soil has a fine texture and is predominantly clayey. It is useful for cotton farming. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Because it is made of lava rocks that have weathered, it is dark in color. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) It has a high clay content and is hence very water-retentive. In the majority of the locations where it is found, it is incredibly fertile. **(1 Mark)**

11. (i) The statement highlights the unintended consequences of dam construction. Dams are constructed to control floods by regulating water flow and storing excess water during heavy rainfall or snowmelt. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) However, upstream dams may release large volumes of water rapidly during extreme weather events, leading to downstream flooding. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Sedimentation in dam reservoirs reduces their flood control capacity over time, increasing the risk of floods downstream. **(1 Mark)**

12. The two subjects that are included in the Concurrent List are education and forests. Laws on these subjects can be made by both the Union and the State Governments. **(1 Mark)**

The process of making laws involves the following steps:

- (i) Both the Union and State Governments can introduce a bill in their respective legislatures. If the bill is passed by both houses, it goes to the President for assent. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Once the bill is passed, it becomes a law and is applicable to both the Union and the State Government. **(1 Mark)**

OR

- (i) The sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution of India because it helps to ensure a balance between national unity and regional diversity.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) The Constitution divides the powers between the Union and the State Governments through three lists- Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. This system of division of powers ensures that both the Union and the State Governments have their own areas of jurisdiction and can exercise their powers without interference from each other.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) This helps to promote decentralization, democracy, and federalism in the country.

(1 Mark)

13. Out of the Syllabus

- 14.** Caste can take several forms in politics, influencing the political landscape in various ways. Here are some examples: **(Any three)**

- (i) **Caste-Based Political Parties:** In India, some political parties primarily represent specific castes or communities. They aim to secure the support of their caste members and promote their interests. For instance, parties like the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in Uttar Pradesh and the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra have strong caste-based support.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) **Caste-Based Vote Banks:** Political parties often target specific castes as their vote banks. They make promises and adopt policies that cater to the interests of these castes to gain their electoral support. This strategy is prevalent in regions with significant caste-based voter concentration.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) **Caste Mobilization and Identity Politics:** Caste-based mobilization involves leaders and parties appealing to caste identities to gain political mileage. They may use historical injustices, social inequalities, or grievances to mobilize support from specific castes.

(1 Mark)

- (iv) **Caste in Candidate Selection:** Caste considerations often influence candidate selection in elections. Parties may field candidates from certain castes in areas where their caste holds significant influence to maximize electoral success.

(1 Mark)

- 15.** The limited crude oil reserves worldwide pose a significant challenge for the energy needs of the future. To address this problem, some possible ways are:

- (i) **Promoting Renewable Energy Sources:** The government and industries must invest in and promote renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power. These sources are sustainable, abundant, and do not deplete over time, providing an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) **Encouraging Energy Efficiency:** Improving energy efficiency in industries, transportation, and households can reduce the overall demand for crude oil. Adopting energy-efficient technologies and practices, such as LED lighting, hybrid vehicles, and energy-efficient appliances, can help conserve energy resources.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) **Research and Development:** Investing in research and development of alternative fuels and advanced technologies is crucial. Developments in biofuels, hydrogen fuel cells, and electric vehicles can reduce reliance on crude oil and pave the way for more sustainable energy solutions.

(1 Mark)

By adopting these strategies, we can mitigate the impact of limited crude oil reserves, transition towards cleaner and renewable energy sources, and ensure a more sustainable and secure energy future.

- 16.** It is necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas because:

- (i) Many people in rural areas lack access to banking services.
- (1 Mark)**
- (ii) This can lead to their financial exclusion and limit their access to credit.
- (1 Mark)**
- (iii) Access to formal banking can help reduce exploitation of moneylenders and debt traps by providing affordable credit options.

(1 Mark)

OR

The service conditions of formal sector loans are better than those of informal sector loans because:

- (i) Formal sector loans are regulated and supervised by the government and financial institutions.
- (1 Mark)**
- (ii) Formal sector loans are subject to certain standards and guidelines, such as interest rates, repayment schedules, and eligibility criteria, which are designed to protect the interests of borrowers and lenders.
- (1 Mark)**
- (iii) In contrast, informal sector loans are often unregulated and informal, and may involve higher interest rates, shorter repayment periods, and less transparency. This makes informal sector loans riskier and more expensive for borrowers.

(1 Mark)

- 17.** The Government of India can play a major role in making globalization more fair by:

- (i) Ensuring that the benefits of globalization are distributed equitably.
- (1 Mark)**
- (ii) Regulating the flow of foreign investment and trade to protect domestic industries.
- (1 Mark)**
- (iii) Promoting the development of infrastructure and human capital to attract foreign investment.

(1 Mark)

OR

Globalisation has affected the life of Indians in various ways, both positive and negative.

On the positive side, globalisation has opened up new opportunities for trade, investment, and technology transfer, and helped India become a major player in the global economy. It has also led to the growth of new industries, such as IT, BPOs, and e-commerce, which have created jobs and increased productivity. **(1½ Marks)**

On the negative side, globalisation has also led to increased inequality, social dislocation, and environmental degradation, as well as vulnerability to external shocks and crises. For example, the liberalization of the Indian economy in the 1990s led to a surge in foreign investment and trade, but also to job losses, wage stagnation, and environmental degradation in some sectors. Overall, the impact of globalisation on the life of Indians depends on a range of factors, such as the policy framework, the institutional capacity, and the social and ecological context. **(1½ Marks)**

18. Out of the Syllabus

19. The First World War created economic problems in India in the following ways:

- (i) The war disrupted trade and commerce, leading to a decline in exports. This affected the jute and cotton industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The war effort led to a rise in prices and inflation, making goods more expensive. This led to a famine in Bengal in 1918. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The war resulted in a drain of Indian resources for the British war effort, leading to a decline in Indian industries. For example, Indian soldiers were sent to fight in other countries. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The war led to an increase in taxes and forced recruitment, which further burdened the Indian economy. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) The war also led to a decline in agricultural production, as many farmers were recruited for the war effort. **(1 Mark)**

OR

A variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century by:

- (i) Promoting the use of vernacular languages and literature. This helped to create a sense of shared identity among people who spoke the same language. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Reviving traditional art forms and promoting cultural festivals. This helped to create a sense of shared culture and heritage. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Promoting the idea of a shared cultural heritage and national identity. This was done by reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda. **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) Promoting the idea of a shared struggle against British colonialism, as seen in the Indian National Congress. **(1 Mark)**

- (v) Promoting the idea of religious unity, as seen in the Arya Samaj and the Aligarh Movement. **(1 Mark)**

20. Technology played a crucial role in the transformation of the world in the nineteenth century in the following ways:

- (i) The development of new machines and tools led to the growth of industries. For example, the spinning jenny and the power loom revolutionized the textile industry. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The development of new forms of transportation, such as the steam engine and the railway, facilitated trade and commerce. This led to the growth of markets and increased economic activity. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The development of new forms of communication, such as the telegraph and the telephone, facilitated the exchange of ideas and information. This helped to create a more interconnected world. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The development of new sources of energy, such as coal and oil, led to the growth of industrial production and increased mobility. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Refrigerated ships made transportation of perishable products, like meat, over long distance easy. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The life of workers during the nineteenth century were as follows: **(Any five)**

- (i) The life of workers during the 19th century in England was marked by harsh working conditions, low wages, and long working hours. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Most workers were employed in factories, mines, and mills, and they had to work for up to 16 hours a day, 6 days a week. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The working conditions were dangerous and hazardous, and workers often had to work in cramped spaces and poorly ventilated areas. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) They were also exposed to toxic chemicals and dangerous machinery, which led to a high rate of accidents and injuries. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) The wages were low, and workers had to work hard to make ends meet. **(1 Mark)**
- (vi) They lived in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, often in slums and tenements, with no access to clean water or sanitation facilities. **(1 Mark)**
- (vii) The workers had no job security and were often laid off or replaced by machines. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

21. The two major beverage crops grown in India are tea and coffee. **(1 Mark)**

The growing areas of these crops are:

(i) Tea:

- (a) Tea is grown in the northeastern region of India, mainly in the states of Assam, West Bengal, and Tripura. These regions have a tropical climate with high rainfall and fertile soil. The Brahmaputra and Barak river valleys in Assam are the largest tea-growing regions in India, accounting for about 55% of the country's tea production. **(1 Mark)**
- (b) The Darjeeling district in West Bengal is known for the production of high-quality tea, which is grown on the slopes of the Himalayas. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Coffee:

- (a) Coffee is mainly grown in the southern states of India, such as Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. The hilly regions of the Western Ghats are the major coffee-growing areas in India. These regions have a moderate climate with well-drained area. **(1 Mark)**
- (b) The Coorg district in Karnataka is the largest coffee-growing region in India, accounting for about 40% of the country's coffee production.

(1 Mark)

22. Industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced in the following ways: **(Any five)**

- (i) Developing and implementing pollution control measures and technologies. For example, factories can install wastewater treatment plants to remove pollutants from their wastewater. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Promoting the use of cleaner production processes and materials. For example, factories can switch to using non-toxic chemicals in their production processes. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Regulating and monitoring the discharge of pollutants into water bodies. Governments can enforce strict regulations on the discharge of pollutants into rivers and lakes and monitor compliance. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Promoting public awareness and education about the importance of freshwater resources and the need to conserve them. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Industries can use green technologies that are less polluting and use less water. For example, industries can use renewable energy sources like solar or wind power. **(1 Mark)**
- (vi) Industries can recycle the water used in their processes, which can reduce the amount of fresh water needed. **(1 Mark)**

23. The statement 'Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities' is justified because:

- (i) Economic inequalities are deeply rooted in the structure of society and cannot be eliminated through political means alone. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The policies of democratically elected governments are often influenced by powerful economic interests. For example, wealthy individuals and corporations can use their resources to lobby politicians and influence policy decisions. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The success of democracies in reducing economic inequality depends on a range of factors, such as the level of economic development and the political will of the government. In many cases, democracies have failed to address economic inequality adequately. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) However, it should be noted that democracies can still play a role in reducing economic inequality by implementing policies such as progressive taxation, social welfare programs, and labor laws. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Thus, while democracies may not be very successful in reducing economic inequalities, they can still play an important role in mitigating their effects. **(1 Mark)**

OR

The statement 'Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government' can be justified because:

- (i) Democracy allows for the participation of all citizens in the decision-making process. This ensures that policies are more representative of the people's interests. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Democracy provides for the protection of individual rights and freedoms. This is because democratic governments are accountable to the people and must respect their rights. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Democracy allows for peaceful and non-violent transfer of power. This is because democratic governments are elected by the people, and there is a set procedure for transferring power from one government to another. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Democracy promotes transparency and accountability in governance. This is because democratic governments are subject to scrutiny by the media and the public, and must answer to them. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) However, while democracy is generally considered to be a better form of government, it is not without its flaws. For example, it can be slow and inefficient, and often leads to the formation of unstable coalition governments. **(1 Mark)**

24. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

(1 Mark)

There are four characteristics of political parties, which are:

- (i) **Organizational structure:** Political parties have a hierarchical organizational structure, with leaders at the top and workers at the bottom. They also have rules for membership and leadership. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Ideology:** Political parties have a set of beliefs and values that guide their policies and actions. These beliefs and values are based on their ideology, which can be left-wing, right-wing, centrist, or a combination of these. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Political programs:** Political parties have a political program or manifesto that outlines their policy positions on various issues such as economy, education, healthcare, etc. This program is used to attract voters and differentiate themselves from other parties. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Participation in elections:** Political parties participate in elections to win seats in the government. They field candidates for various positions and try to convince voters to support them. They also use various campaign tactics such as rallies, advertisements, and social media to reach out to voters. (1 Mark)

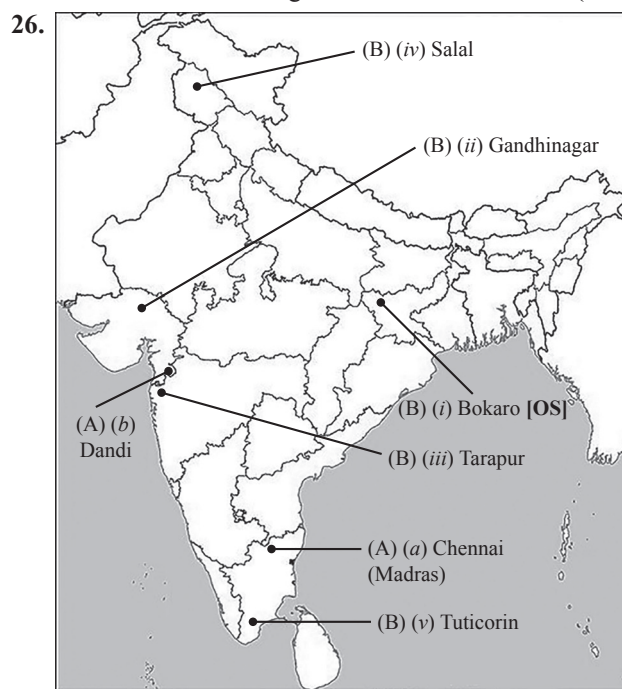
25. The economic activities of the private sector and the public sector can be compared in the following ways:

- (i) The private sector is driven by **profit motives**, while the public sector is driven by **social objectives**. Private companies seek to **maximize profits** for their shareholders, while public sector enterprises seek to provide **essential services** to the public. (1 Mark)
- (ii) The private sector is often **more efficient** and **innovative** than the public sector, but the public sector provides **essential services** that the private sector cannot or will not provide. Private companies are often more agile and able to respond quickly to changes in the market, while public sector enterprises are better equipped to provide public goods and services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. (1 Mark)

- (iii) The private sector is subject to **market forces** and **competition**, while the public sector is subject to **government regulations and controls**. Private companies must compete with each other to survive, while public sector enterprises must adhere to government regulations and policies. (1 Mark)

- (iv) The private sector is often **more dynamic** and **flexible** than the public sector, but the public sector is often **more stable** and **predictable**. Private companies are able to adapt to changing market conditions more quickly, while public sector enterprises are able to provide stable employment and benefits to their employees. (1 Mark)

- (v) However, it should be noted that the private sector and the public sector are not mutually exclusive, and that there are many instances where they work together to achieve common goals. (1 Mark)



(5 Marks)

2018

DELHI/Outside DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **26** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **7** are Very Short Answer type Questions. Each question carries **one** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **26** is a **map** question. It has two parts **26(A)** and **26(B)**. **26(A)** of **2** marks from History and **26(B)** of **3** marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only **one** of the alternatives in all such-questions.

1. 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress.' Analyse the statement. [OS] (1 Mark)

2. Classify resources on the basis of origin. (1 Mark)

3. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers? (1 Mark)

OR

Why do novels use vernacular? [OS]

4. Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885? (1 Mark)

OR

Why were merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

OR

Why did Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner conduct the first social survey of low skilled workers in the East End of London in 1887? [OS]

5. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come? (1 Mark)

6. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit. (1 Mark)

7. State any two goals of development other than income. (1 Mark)

8. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions. [OS] (3 Marks)

9. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful. (3 Marks)

10. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement. (3 Marks)

11. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)

12. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons.

13. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. (3 Marks)

14. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumers to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways. [OS] (3 Marks)

15. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement. (3 Marks)

16. How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain. (3 Marks)

17. "The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. (3 Marks)

OR

Distinguish between the themes of 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Jane Eyre' novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively. [OS]

18. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. (3 Marks)

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century.

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century.

19. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement. (5 Marks)

OR

"Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Justify this statement.

20. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.

21. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. (5 Marks)
22. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. (5 Marks)

OR

Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. [OS]

23. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)
24. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. (5 Marks)

OR

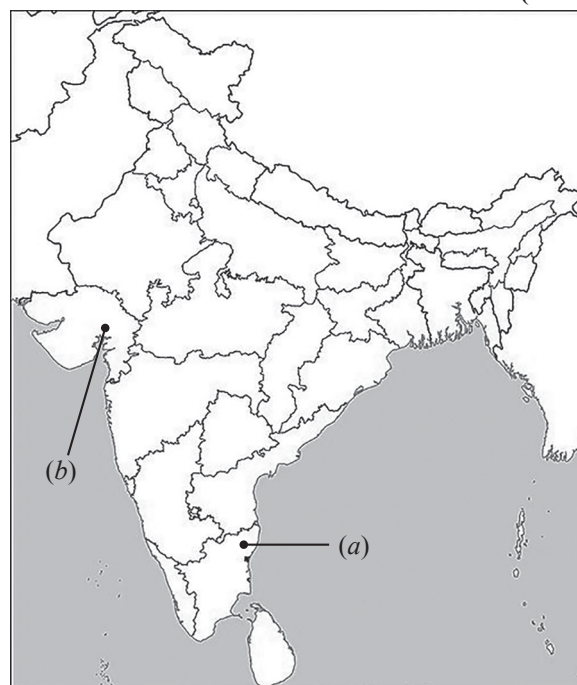
Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

25. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

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 place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.
- (B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.
- (i) Raja Sansi - International Airport
 - (ii) Bhadravati - Iron and Steel Plant
 - (iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal
- (5 Marks)



EXPLANATIONS

1. *Out of the Syllabus*

2. Resources can be classified based on their origin into two categories:

(i) **Biotic resources:** These resources are derived from living organisms, such as forests, animals, fish, and humans. (½ Mark)

(ii) **Abiotic resources:** These resources are non-living, such as minerals, rocks, and air. (½ Mark)

3. The Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers because printed religious literature started writing about God and his creation in different ways. They were afraid of the impact of books on people's mind. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

4. The European powers met in Berlin in 1885 to divide and colonize Africa. (1 Mark)

OR

Merchants from towns in Europe began to move to the countryside in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to take advantage of the growing demand for agricultural products from urban areas. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

5. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, such activities fall under the Primary sector of the economy. (1 Mark)

6. (i) **Moneylenders:** Moneylenders are individuals or small groups who provide loans to borrowers in the informal sector. (½ Mark)

(ii) **Self-help groups (SHGs):** Self-help groups are small, informal associations of individuals, usually from similar socio-economic backgrounds, who come together to save money and provide mutual financial assistance. (½ Mark)

7. (i) **Improved Education:** One of the goals of development, other than income, is to achieve improved education for all. (½ Mark)

(ii) **Enhanced Health and Well-being:** Another goal of development is to achieve enhanced health and well-being for all individuals. (½ Mark)

8. *Out of the Syllabus*

9. Amendment in Indian Constitution in 1992, For making 'Three-Tier' government most effective and powerful were:

(i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (1 Mark)

(ii) Seats reserved for women, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (1 Mark)

(iii) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (1 Mark)

10. The statement that "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country" is true because:

(i) Secularism is enshrined in the Indian Constitution as a fundamental right. (1 Mark)

(ii) It means that the State does not endorse or promote any particular religion, and that citizens are free to practice their own religion or belief system without any fear. (1 Mark)

(iii) Secularism is not just a political or legal principle, but a social and cultural one as well. It reflects the diversity and pluralism of Indian society, and is essential for maintaining social harmony and unity. (1 Mark)

11. The issue of sustainability is important for development because:

(i) It ensures that resources are used in a way that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (1 Mark)

(ii) Sustainable development takes into account the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development, ensuring that all three are balanced. (1 Mark)

(iii) For example, sustainable agriculture practices such as organic farming reduce the use of harmful chemicals and protect the soil, while also promoting the economic well-being of farmers and providing healthy food for consumers. (1 Mark)

12. Due to the following reasons, accessible credit is essential for the nation's development:

(i) Increased lending would increase earnings and entice more people to start small businesses, invest in agriculture, and operate small enterprises. (1 Mark)

(ii) Cheap credit indicates that the borrower will have more money available to invest rather than pay back as interest. The result is an increase in economic activity. (1 Mark)

(iii) Additionally, accessible credit would free up underprivileged groups from the exploitation of unregulated moneylenders and enable them to participate in the legal lending market. As a result, it might help the poor and landless with their economic situation. (1 Mark)

13. The service conditions of the organized sector are different from those of the unorganised sector because:

Basis	Organised sector	Unorganised sector
Type of Employment	Workers are engaged in formal employment arrangements. They work in the enterprises registered with the government and follow labour laws and regulations.	Workers are engaged in informal and irregular employment arrangements. They work in small scale enterprises that are often informal and do not follow labour laws.
Job Security	Workers generally enjoy better job security as their employment is governed by formal contracts and labor laws.	Workers face job insecurity as they lack formal employment contracts and labour protections.
Working Hours	These are often fixed working hours and overtime is compensated as per legal norms.	Working hours are often irregular and may vary depending on the availability of work.

(3 Marks)

14. *Out of the Syllabus*

15. A dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development because:

- (i) It facilitates the movement of goods and services, enabling businesses to access larger markets and consumers to access a wider range of products.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Efficient transport systems reduce transaction costs and increase productivity, leading to economic growth and development.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) For example, the development of the Golden Quadrilateral highway network in India has led to increased trade and economic growth, particularly in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

(1 Mark)

16. The ever-increasing number of industries in India has worsened the position by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources because:

- (i) Industries require large quantities of water for their operations, leading to over-extraction of groundwater and depletion of surface water resources.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) This has led to water scarcity and competition for water resources among different user groups, particularly in regions where water resources are already limited.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) For example, the textile industry in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu has caused severe pollution and depletion of groundwater resources, leading to conflicts between industry, agriculture, and domestic users.

(1 Mark)

17. The 'Print Revolution' transformed the lives of people by changing their relationship to information and knowledge because:

- (i) The invention of printing in the fifteenth century made it possible to produce books and other printed materials in large quantities, making knowledge more accessible to the masses.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) This led to the spread of literacy and education, as people could now access information and knowledge without having to rely on oral tradition or handwritten manuscripts.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) The availability of printed materials also facilitated the development of science, philosophy, and other fields of knowledge, leading to advances in human understanding and progress.

(1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

18. Rinderpest had a significant impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy in Africa in the 1890s because:

- (i) Rinderpest is a highly contagious viral disease that affects cattle, buffalo, and other ruminants. It caused massive mortality among livestock in Africa, leading to a decline in meat and milk production.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) This had a devastating impact on the livelihoods of pastoralist communities, who rely on livestock for their food, income, and social status.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) The decline in livestock production also had wider economic consequences, as it affected trade, transportation, and other sectors of the economy.

(1 Mark)

OR

In the nineteenth century, Indian cotton weavers encountered three significant challenges.

- (i) They faced tough competition from the British textile industry, which produced cheap machine-made textiles.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) They lost traditional markets and patronage due to the collapse of the indigenous market system.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) The British colonial government imposed high taxes and restrictive policies, increasing the cost of production and hindering access to raw materials. These issues led to a decline in income, market control, and overall hardships for Indian cotton weavers.

(1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

19. Democracy is a form of government that stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual. This is because:

- (i) In a democracy, the power lies with the people, and the government is accountable to them. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Democracy guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all citizens. It provides equal opportunities to all individuals to participate in the decision-making process. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Democracy promotes transparency and accountability in governance and ensures that everyone is equal before the law. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Furthermore, democracy allows for the peaceful transfer of power through free and fair elections. (1 Mark)
- (v) Democracy promotes freedom of expression, which allows individuals to voice their opinions and grievances without fear of persecution. (1 Mark)

OR

Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens because they provide a platform for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, promote freedom of expression, social equality and inclusiveness, and the rule of law.

(1 Mark)

- (i) **Peaceful resolution of conflicts:** Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens because they provide a platform for the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In a democracy, the government is accountable to the people, and the power lies with them. This accountability ensures that the government is responsive to the needs and grievances of the citizens. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Promote freedom of expression:** Democracy promotes freedom of expression, which allows individuals to voice their opinions and grievances without fear of persecution. This freedom of expression reduces social tensions and conflicts. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Social equality and inclusiveness:** Democracy promotes social equality and inclusiveness, which reduces social tensions and conflicts. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **The rule of law:** Furthermore, democracy promotes the rule of law, which ensures that everyone is equal before the law. This ensures that there is no discrimination or favoritism, and everyone is protected under the law. (1 Mark)

20. Foreign trade refers to the exchange of goods and services between different countries. Over the years, foreign trade has played a significant role in integrating markets of different countries.

- (i) Foreign trade has led to the development of international supply chains, which connect producers

and consumers across different countries. For example, a car manufacturer in Japan might source its parts from suppliers in South Korea, China, and Germany, and sell its cars to consumers in the United States and Europe. (1 Mark)

- (ii) Foreign trade has also led to the development of multinational corporations, which operate across different countries and regions. For example, Coca-Cola is a multinational corporation that operates in over 200 countries and territories around the world.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Foreign trade has also led to the development of international financial markets, which facilitate the flow of capital across different countries. For example, the New York Stock Exchange is an international financial market where investors from around the world can buy and sell stocks in American companies.

(1 Mark)

- (iv) Foreign trade has also led to the development of regional economic blocks, such as the European Union, which integrate the markets of different countries through the elimination of trade barriers and the development of common policies. (1 Mark)

- (v) The integration of markets through foreign trade has led to increased competition, innovation, and specialization, which can benefit consumers by offering them a wider range of goods and services at lower prices. (1 Mark)

OR

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and societies. The impact of globalization can be felt in many aspects of our daily lives.

- (i) **In terms of culture,** globalization has led to the spread of popular culture and the homogenization of cultural practices. For example, American movies and music are popular around the world, and many people in different countries consume the same types of fast food and soft drinks. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **In terms of communication,** globalization has led to the development of new technologies that allow us to communicate and interact with people from different countries in real-time. For example, social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter allow us to connect with people from around the world and share information and ideas. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **In terms of the economy,** globalization has led to the development of international trade and investment, which has created jobs and economic growth in many countries. For example, many companies have outsourced their production to countries with lower labor costs, which has created jobs in those countries. (1 Mark)

(iv) **In terms of the environment**, globalization has led to the increasing awareness of global environmental issues, such as climate change and biodiversity loss. For example, the Paris Agreement on climate change is a global agreement that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **In terms of politics**, globalization has led to the increasing importance of international organizations and global governance. For example, the United Nations is a global organization that aims to promote peace, security, and development around the world.

(1 Mark)

21. Political parties are an essential aspect of any democracy. They perform various functions that are critical for the functioning of democratic systems. Here are five major functions of political parties in a democracy:

(i) **Representation:** Political parties represent the interests of different groups of people in a democracy. They articulate the needs and concerns of their supporters and work to ensure that their voices are heard in the political process. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Political education:** Political parties educate people about the political process, political issues, and the policies of different parties. They help people make informed decisions about who to vote for and what policies to support. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Agenda-setting:** Political parties set the political agenda by highlighting issues that are important to their supporters and proposing policies to address them. They help to shape public opinion and influence the political debate. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Mobilization:** Political parties mobilize their supporters to participate in the political process, including voting, attending rallies, and contributing to campaigns. They help to increase voter turnout and engagement in the political process. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Government formation:** Political parties play a critical role in government formation in a democracy. They compete in elections to win seats in the legislature, and the party or coalition of parties that can command a majority forms the government.

(1 Mark)

22. After 1871, the Balkans region in Europe became a hotbed of political instability and conflict because: **(1 Mark)**

(i) The region was made up of many different ethnic and religious groups, which often had competing interests. For example, the Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks were all competing for control of the region. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) The Ottoman Empire, which had controlled much of the Balkans for centuries, was in decline and losing its grip on the region. This created a power vacuum that other countries, such as Russia and Austria-Hungary, were eager to fill. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Nationalist movements emerged in many countries in the region, which sought to create independent states based on ethnic or religious lines. For example, the Serbs wanted to create a "Greater Serbia," while the Albanians wanted to create an independent Albania. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) The conflicting interests of different countries and nationalist movements led to a series of wars and conflicts in the region, including the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 and World War I. These conflicts had a profound impact on the region and contributed to the destabilization of Europe as a whole. **(1 Mark)**

(v) The explosive conditions in the Balkans ultimately led to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in 1914, which triggered the start of World War I. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

23. Here are some reasons why manufacturing industries are important indicators of economic strength:

(i) **Manufacturing industries create jobs:** Manufacturing industries are labor-intensive and require a skilled workforce. They create jobs for people with a range of skills, from assembly line workers to engineers. For example, the automobile industry in Germany employs over 800,000 people. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Manufacturing industries generate wealth:** Manufacturing industries produce goods that are sold domestically and internationally. The revenue generated from these sales contributes to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and helps to create wealth for the country. For example, the United States is the world's largest manufacturer and generates over \$2 trillion in manufacturing output each year.

(1 Mark)

(iii) **Manufacturing industries promote innovation:** Manufacturing industries require innovation to remain competitive. They invest in research and development to create new products and improve existing ones. This investment in innovation can also lead to spin-off technologies and new industries. For example, the development of the automobile industry in the early 20th century led to the creation of new industries, such as the oil and gas industry. **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) **Manufacturing industries contribute to exports:** Manufacturing industries produce goods that are sold domestically and internationally. The goods that are sold internationally are called exports. Exports contribute to a country's balance of trade and can help to create a surplus. For example, China is the world's largest exporter of goods and generates over \$2.5 trillion in exports each year. (1 Mark)

- (v) **Manufacturing industries support other industries:** Manufacturing industries require inputs from other industries, such as raw materials and transportation. This creates a supply chain that supports other industries and contributes to the overall economic strength of the country. For example, the steel industry supports the construction industry by providing steel for buildings and infrastructure. (1 Mark)

24. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started with the participation of middle-class people in the cities because they were disillusioned with the British rule and wanted to protest against it. The middle-class people boycotted British goods and services, which had an impact on the economy. (1 Mark)
The impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front can be seen in the following ways:

- (i) **Boycott of British goods:** The boycott of British goods led to a decline in their sales, which affected the British economy. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Rise of Swadeshi Movement:** The Swadeshi Movement was launched to promote Indian goods and industries. This led to the growth of Indian industries and the creation of new job opportunities. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Impact on the Textile industry:** The boycott of British textiles led to the growth of the Indian textile industry. This industry became a major source of employment and revenue. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Boycott of educational institutions:** The boycott of British educational institutions led to the growth of Indian educational institutions. This led to the spread of education among the masses. (1 Mark)

OR

- (i) Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization due to social norms and conservative leadership. The prevailing social norms of the time did not allow women to participate in political activities. (1 Mark)
- (ii) The leadership of Congress was also conservative and did not want to upset the traditional gender roles. (1 Mark)
- (iii) However, women participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement by organizing marches, boycotts, and picketing. (1 Mark)

- (iv) Women's also participated in the congress's call to boycott foreign goods. They stopped buying British-made cloth and started spinning their own cloth as part of Swadeshi movement. (1 Mark)

- (v) They also formed their own organizations such as the All India Women's Conference and the Women's Indian Association to work for their rights and to participate in the national movement. (1 Mark)

25. The Government of India introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s, such as the Green Revolution, Agricultural Extension Services, and Price Support System. (1 Mark)

- (i) **Green Revolution:** The Green Revolution was launched in the 1960s, but its impact was felt in the 1980s and 1990s. It introduced new varieties of high-yielding crops, modern irrigation systems, and chemical fertilizers. (1 Mark)

- (ii) **Agricultural Extension Services:** The government established agricultural extension services to provide farmers with information on new farming techniques, crop management, and marketing. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Price Support System:** The government introduced a price support system to ensure that farmers get a fair price for their crops. (1 Mark)

- (iv) **Agricultural credit:** The government introduced several measures to provide credit to farmers, such as the establishment of regional rural banks and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This helped to increase access to credit and improve agricultural productivity. (1 Mark)

OR

Intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming are two types of agricultural practices that are practiced in India. Here are some differences between the two:

- (i) **Nature of farming:** Intensive subsistence farming is a type of farming practiced by small farmers with simple tools and techniques. Commercial farming, on the other hand, is a type of farming practiced by large landowners who cultivate large tracts of land with advanced technology and machinery. (1 Mark)

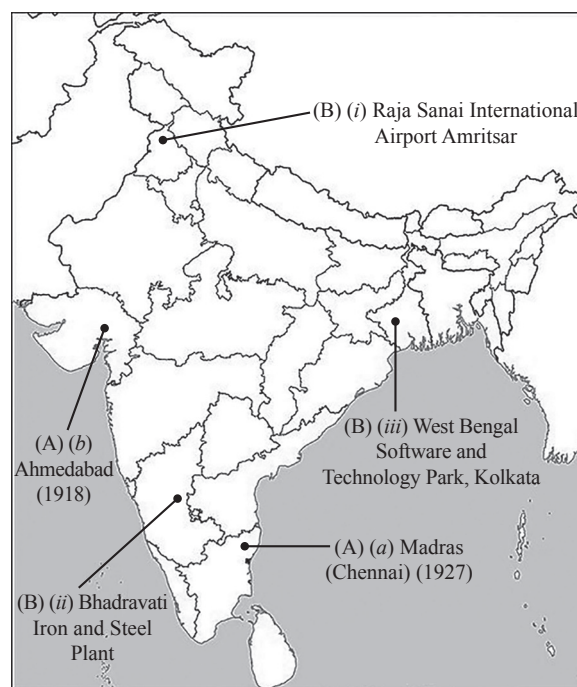
- (ii) **Crop diversity:** Intensive subsistence farming is characterized by a high degree of crop diversity, with farmers growing a variety of crops suited to their local environment and soil conditions. This helps to ensure food security and reduce risks from crop failure. Commercial farming, on the other hand, is characterized by a low degree of crop diversity, with farmers focusing on a few high-yielding crops that can be sold for profit. (1 Mark)

(iii) **Labor intensity:** Intensive subsistence farming is labor-intensive, with farmers relying on family labor or hired labor to cultivate their land. Commercial farming, on the other hand, is capital-intensive, with farmers relying on advanced technology and machinery to increase productivity and reduce labor costs. (1 Mark)

(iv) **Market orientation:** Intensive subsistence farming is subsistence-oriented, with farmers producing crops primarily for their own consumption. Commercial farming, on the other hand, is market-oriented, with farmers producing crops primarily for sale in the market. (1 Mark)

(v) **Scale of farming:** Intensive subsistence farming is typically practiced on small plots of land, with farmers cultivating only enough land to meet their own needs. Commercial farming, on the other hand, is typically practiced on large tracts of land, with farmers cultivating large areas to maximize profits. (1 Mark)

26.



(5 Marks)

2017

DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are Very short answer questions. Each question carries **1** mark. Answers to these questions should not exceed **30** words each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question numbers **29** and **30** are **map** questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. Name the writer of the novel 'Anandamath'. **(1 Mark)**
2. Name the river which is related to 'National Waterways' No. 1. **(1 Mark)**
3. How do 'pressure groups' form? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
4. Explain the meaning of 'challenge'. **[OS] (1 Mark)**
5. Give an example of any 'pressure group' of India which functions as a branch of 'political party'. **[OS] (1 Mark)**
6. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.
7. Give any one example of consumer's 'right to choose'.
[OS] (1 Mark)
8. If you want to extract information about the functions of any government department, which right would you exercise? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
9. Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Describe any three changes that came in the life of Vietnamese after the colonisation of Vietnam by the French. **[OS]**

10. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons. **(3 Marks)**
11. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints etc., in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle. **(3 Marks)**
12. Describe any three characteristics of 'Odisha-Jharkhand belt' of iron ore in India. **(3 Marks)**
13. Explain with examples the interdependence of agriculture and industries. **(3 Marks)**
14. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples. **(3 Marks)**
15. Differentiate between Nepal's movement and Bolivia's popular struggle. **[OS] (3 Marks)**
16. How do the pressure groups and movements influence politics? Explain with examples. **[OS] (3 Marks)**
17. Analyse any three values that make democracy better. **(3 Marks)**
18. "Banks are efficient medium of exchange." Support the statement with arguments. **(3 Marks)**

19. Examine any three conditions which should be taken care of by multinational companies to set up their production units. **(3 Marks)**

20. Analyse any three reasons for the beginning of the consumer movement in India. **[OS] (3 Marks)**

21. Who hosted 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the 'Vienna Treaty.' **[OS] (5 Marks)**

OR

Analyse the role of 'Hoa-Hao' movement to arouse anti-imperialist sentiments in Vietnam. **[OS]**

22. "Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'." Support the statement. **(5 Marks)**

23. 'Energy saved is energy produced.' Assess the statement. **(5 Marks)**

24. Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objectives of National Jute Policy. **[OS] (5 Marks)**

25. "Democracy is very important for promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens." Support the statement with arguments. **(5 Marks)**

26. Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India. **(5 Marks)**

27. "Self Help Groups" help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral. Examine the statement. **(5 Marks)**

28. Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation. **(5 Marks)**

29. Three features A, B and C 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 on the map: **(3 Marks)**

A. The place, related to the calling off the 'Non-Cooperation Movement.'

B. The place where the 'Peasant's Satyagrah' was started.

C. Name the place where 'Indian National Congress' session was held.



30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: **(3 Marks)**

A. Salem–Iron and Steel Centre

B. Kandla–Major Sea Port

C. Hyderabad–Software Technology Park



EXPLANATIONS

1. Anandamath is a Bengali historical novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and published in 1882. **(1 Mark)**
 2. The river “Ganga” is related to ‘National Waterways’ No.1. **(1 Mark)**
 3. *Out of the Syllabus*
 4. *Out of the Syllabus*
 5. *Out of the Syllabus*
 6. The inherent problem with double coincidence of wants is that it requires a coincidence of wants between two people or parties, making trade difficult. **(1 Mark)**
 7. *Out of the Syllabus*
 8. *Out of the Syllabus*
 9. Three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people were:
 - (i) Imposing a common language and system of weights and measures. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Celebrating national festivals and creating national symbols. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Creating a national education system to spread the ideas of the revolution. **(1 Mark)**
- OR**
- Out of the Syllabus*
10. Gandhiji launched a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 for the following reasons:
 - (i) It violated the basic civil rights of citizens. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) It was discriminatory towards Indians. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) It was passed without the consent of Indian leaders and representatives. **(1 Mark)**
 11. Folklore, songs, and popular prints played a significant role in shaping nationalism during the freedom struggle. They helped to create a sense of shared identity and common purpose among people. They also served as a means of communication and propaganda to mobilize people and spread awareness about the struggle. **(3 Marks)**
 12. Three characteristics of the Odisha-Jharkhand belt of iron ore in India are:
 - (i) Rich in hematite iron ore deposits. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Presence of high-grade iron ore. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Proximity to coal reserves, which are used as fuel in the production of iron and steel. **(1 Mark)**
 13. Agriculture and industries are interdependent as industries rely on agriculture for raw materials like cotton, jute, and sugarcane, while agriculture relies on industries for inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, and machinery. **(1½ Marks)**
For example, the cotton industry depends on cotton produced by farmers, and farmers depend on fertilizers and pesticides produced by the chemical industry. **(1½ Marks)**
 14. The movement of goods and services from one place to another requires fast and efficient means of transport because it reduces the cost and time required for transportation. For example, transporting perishable goods like fruits and vegetables by air reduces the time required for transportation, which helps to maintain their freshness. **(3 Marks)**
 15. *Out of the Syllabus*
 16. *Out of the Syllabus*
 17. Three values that make democracy better are:
 - (i) **Equality:** All citizens have equal rights and opportunities. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) **Freedom:** Citizens have the freedom to express their views and opinions. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) **Justice:** Citizens are treated fairly and equally under the law. **(1 Mark)**
 18. Banks are an efficient medium of exchange because they provide a safe and secure platform for individuals and businesses to deposit, withdraw, and transfer money. **(1½ Marks)**
They also provide credit facilities to individuals and businesses, which helps to finance economic activities and promote growth. **(1½ Marks)**
 19. Three conditions that should be taken care of by multinational companies to set up their production units are:
 - (i) Compliance with local laws and regulations. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) Respect for the rights of workers and local communities. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) Protection of the environment and natural resources. **(1 Mark)**
 20. *Out of the Syllabus*
 21. *Out of the Syllabus*

22. Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj' because:

- (i) Gandhi's ideas of non-violent resistance and civil disobedience resonated with plantation workers, who were often subject to harsh treatment and exploitation by their British employers. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The notion of 'Swaraj' or self-rule, which Gandhi advocated, was seen by plantation workers as a way to achieve greater autonomy and control over their lives and work. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Plantation workers adapted Gandhi's ideas to their own circumstances, using non-violent protests and strikes to demand better wages and working conditions. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Gandhi's emphasis on the dignity of labor and the importance of self-reliance also appealed to plantation workers, who were often treated as mere commodities by their employers. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Plantation workers also saw Gandhi as a champion of the poor and oppressed, and were inspired by his message of social justice and equality. **(1 Mark)**

23. The statement "Energy saved is energy produced" is true to some extent.

- (i) By reducing energy consumption, we can save energy equivalent to the amount produced. **(1½ Marks)**
- (ii) This can be achieved by adopting energy-efficient practices and technologies, which can reduce waste and improve efficiency. **(1½ Marks)**
- (iii) However, it is important to note that energy savings alone cannot meet the energy demands of a growing population and economy. **(1½ Marks)**
- (iv) We also need to focus on developing renewable energy sources and reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. **(1½ Marks)**

24. *Out of the Syllabus*

25. Democracy is important for promoting the dignity and freedom of citizens.

- (i) It allows people to participate in the decision-making process and exercise their rights. **(1½ Marks)**
- (ii) It promotes equality, justice, and human rights, which are essential for the well-being of individuals and society as a whole. **(1½ Marks)**
- (iii) It also ensures accountability and transparency in governance, which helps to prevent corruption and abuse of power. **(1½ Marks)**
- (iv) Democracy helps to create an environment where citizens can express their opinions and ideas freely without fear of repression, which promotes creativity, innovation, and progress. **(1½ Marks)**

26. (i) Introduction of internal democracy and transparency in party functioning. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Increasing the representation of women and minorities in party leadership positions. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Regulating party funding and expenditure. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) Promoting ethical and accountable behavior by party members. **(1 Mark)**

(v) Encouraging the participation of youth and new voices in party activities. **(1 Mark)**

27. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral because:

(i) SHGs are groups of people who come together to form a collective to save money and provide loans to their members. This allows borrowers to access credit without having to put up collateral. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) SHGs provide a support system for their members, who are often from marginalized communities. This support system can take the form of training, counseling, and other forms of assistance. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) SHGs are often linked to banks and other financial institutions, which can provide credit to the group as a whole. This allows the group to negotiate better terms and interest rates than individual borrowers would be able to. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) SHGs promote a culture of savings and financial discipline among their members, which can help to build financial resilience and stability over the long term. **(1 Mark)**

(v) However, it should be noted that SHGs are not a panacea for all problems related to access to credit, and that more needs to be done to address structural issues in the financial system that prevent marginalized communities from accessing credit. **(1 Mark)**

28. (i) Technology has contributed to the process of globalization by facilitating the movement of goods, services, and information across borders. **(1 Mark)**

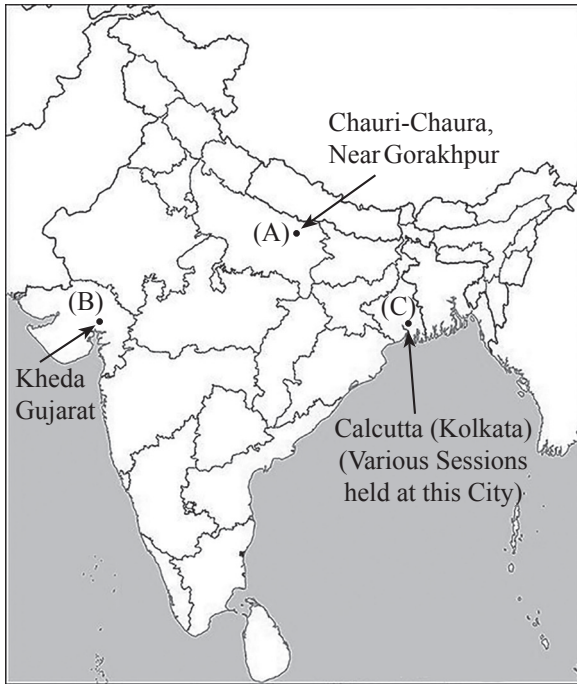
(ii) It has enabled businesses to expand their markets and reach customers in different parts of the world. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) It has also facilitated the growth of global supply chains and the development of new industries and business models. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) For example, e-commerce platforms like Amazon and Alibaba have made it easier for businesses to sell their products globally, while social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter have facilitated cross-border communication and collaboration. **(1 Mark)**

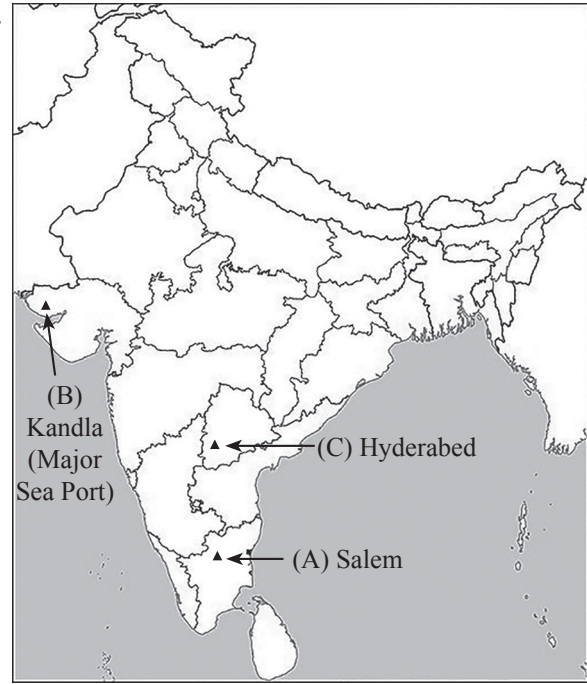
(v) Overall, technology has played a key role in promoting economic growth and development on a global scale. **(1 Mark)**

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2017

Outside DELHI

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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- (vi) Question numbers **29** and **30** are **map** questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What is the meaning of 'Begar'?
(1 Mark) | 12. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.
(3 Marks) |
| 2. Name the best variety of iron-ore found in India.
(1 Mark) | 13. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential in the production of iron and steel in India? Explain any three reasons.
[OS] (3 Marks) |
| 3. Why is there an overwhelming support to democracy all over the world? Explain one reason.
(1 Mark) | 14. "Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." Support the statement.
(3 Marks) |
| 4. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Give an example.
(1 Mark) | 15. How is social diversity accommodated in democracy? Explain with examples.
(3 Marks) |
| 5. How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you?
[OS] (1 Mark) | 16. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India.
(3 Marks) |
| 6. Give an example of violation of consumer's right to choose.
[OS] (1 Mark) | 17. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.
(3 Marks) |
| 7. Explain the meaning of democracy.
(1 Mark) | 18. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.
(3 Marks) |
| 8. Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement.
[OS] (1 Mark) | 19. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in February, 1922? Explain any three reasons.
(3 Marks) |
| 9. How do pressure groups and movements strengthen democracy? Explain.
[OS] (3 Marks) | |
| 10. Explain any three loan activities of banks in India.
(3 Marks) | |
| 11. Analyse the importance of the three-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes.
[OS] (3 Marks) | |

20. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s. (3 Marks)

OR

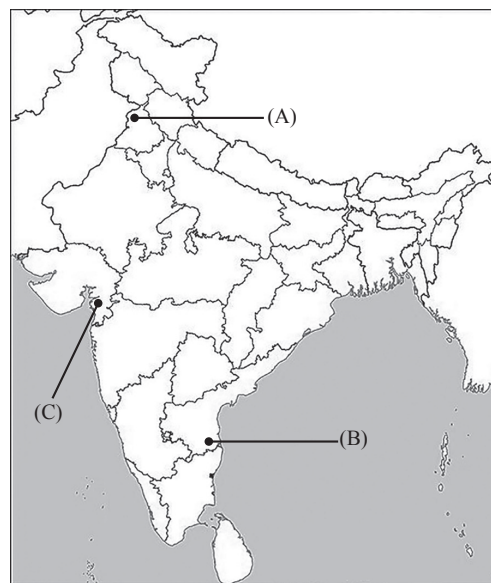
Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam. [OS]

21. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy. (5 Marks)
22. How was the sense of collective belonging developed during the freedom movement? Explain. (5 Marks)
23. "The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development." Justify the statement. (5 Marks)
24. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789." Examine the statement. (5 Marks)

OR

Examine the reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam war. [OS]

25. What is liberalisation? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy. (5 Marks)
26. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties (5 Marks)
27. Describe any five characteristics of democracy. (5 Marks)
28. Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy. (5 Marks)
29. Three features A, B and C 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 on the map: (3 Marks)
- A. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
 - B. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.
 - C. The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.



30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: (3 Marks)
- A. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
 - B. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
 - C. Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant



EXPLANATIONS

1. 'Begar' refers to the practice of forced labor without any payment or compensation. (1 Mark)
2. Magnetite is the best variety of iron-ore found in India. (1 Mark)
3. One reason for this is that democracy provides a platform for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and ensures that the rights and freedoms of individuals are protected and it allows citizens to participate in the decision making process. (1 Mark)
4. The use of money makes it easier to exchange things as it serves as a medium of exchange. For example, if a person wants to purchase a product, He can use money to pay for it instead of exchanging it for another product or service. (1 Mark)
5. *Out of the Syllabus*
6. *Out of the Syllabus*
7. Democracy is a form of government in which power is vested in the hands of the people. It allows citizens to participate in the decision-making process and provides for the protection of individual rights and freedoms. (1 Mark)
8. *Out of the Syllabus*
9. *Out of the Syllabus*
10. Banks in India undertake several loan activities to meet the financial needs of different sectors. These include:
 - (i) **Agricultural loans:** Banks provide loans to farmers for agricultural purposes, such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, and machinery. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Educational loans:** Banks provide loans to students for pursuing higher education, which can be repaid after they start earning. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) **Home loans:** Banks provide loans to individuals for purchasing or constructing homes, which can be repaid in equated monthly installments (EMIs). (1 Mark)
11. *Out of the Syllabus*
12. (i) Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries by establishing global supply chains that involve the sourcing of raw materials, production, and distribution of goods across different countries. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) MNCs set up subsidiaries or branches in different countries to carry out various stages of production and distribution. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) For example, a company like Apple sources its raw materials such as memory chips, screens, and batteries from countries like China and South Korea. It then manufactures its products in countries like China and India and sells them in countries around the world. (1 Mark)
13. *Out of the Syllabus*
14. The tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades due to several factors.
 - (i) The promotion of India as a tourist destination by the government through campaigns like 'Incredible India.' (1 Mark)
 - (ii) The growth of the middle class and their increased disposable income has also led to a rise in domestic tourism. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) The development of infrastructure, such as airports, highways, and hotels, has also contributed to the growth of the tourism industry. (1 Mark)
15. (i) Social diversity is accommodated in democracy through the principle of equality and non-discrimination. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) In a democracy, all individuals are treated equally before the law, regardless of their social background. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) Political parties and leaders also represent diverse social groups and work towards their welfare. For example, in India, political parties represent different castes, religions, and linguistic groups. (1 Mark)
16. The Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India has the following characteristics:
 - (i) The range of hills comprises 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. (1 Mark)
17. On the basis of the values of equality, justice, and respect for diversity, it can be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life.
 - (i) **Equality:** Democracy upholds the principle of equality, where every individual is treated with equal rights and opportunities. When people are treated equally, regardless of their social backgrounds, it fosters a sense of harmony and unity among different groups in society. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Justice:** Democracy emphasizes the importance of justice and fairness in decision-making processes. It ensures that laws are applied equitably and that everyone has access to justice. When justice prevails, conflicts are resolved fairly, leading to a more harmonious social life. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Respect for Diversity:** Democracy values and respects diversity in society. It recognizes the rights and dignity of all individuals, irrespective of their race, religion, gender, or social status. By embracing diversity, democracy promotes inclusivity and understanding, creating a harmonious social environment. **(1 Mark)**
18. (i) The business classes played a significant role in the Civil Disobedience Movement by supporting the boycott of foreign goods and the promotion of swadeshi products. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) They also provided financial support to the movement and participated in protests and demonstrations. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) However, some business classes were critical of the movement and continued to support the British government. **(1 Mark)**
19. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 due to the following reasons:
- (i) The Chauri Chaura incident, in which a group of protestors set fire to a police station, resulted in the death of several police officers. Gandhiji felt that the movement had turned violent and needed to be called off. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Moreover, many members of Indian National Congress felt that the Non-cooperation Movement was tiresome and unnecessary, since they wanted to contest the election. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Gandhiji felt that the movement needed to be reorganized and strengthened before it could be resumed. **(1 Mark)**
20. Europe faced several economic hardships in the 1830s, including: **(Any three)**
- (i) Unemployment, migration and price rise. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The impact of the Industrial Revolution, which led to the displacement of workers and the decline of traditional industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The failure of several banks and financial institutions, which resulted in a credit crunch and decline in investment. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The impact of the Napoleonic Wars, which had disrupted trade and commerce and led to a rise in prices. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

21. Globalisation has had several positive effects on the Indian economy. These include:
- (i) **Increased foreign investment:** Globalisation has led to an increase in foreign investment in India, which has helped to boost economic growth. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) **Greater competition:** Globalisation has encouraged greater competition among Indian companies, which has led to increased efficiency and productivity. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Access to new markets:** Globalisation has opened up new markets for Indian companies, which has helped to increase exports and generate foreign exchange. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Technology transfer:** Globalisation has facilitated the transfer of technology and knowledge from developed countries to India, which has helped to improve the quality of Indian products. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Job creation:** Globalisation has led to the creation of new jobs in sectors like IT, BPO, and manufacturing, which has helped to reduce unemployment. **(1 Mark)**
22. During the freedom movement, the sense of collective belonging was developed in various ways:
- (i) **Nationalist Leaders:** Nationalist leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose played a crucial role in fostering a sense of collective belonging. They united people from different regions, religions, and backgrounds under the common goal of attaining independence. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Mass Movements:** Mass movements such as the Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt March, and Quit India Movement brought people together in a united struggle against colonial rule. These movements instilled a sense of shared purpose and collective identity among the masses. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **National Symbols and Slogans:** National symbols like the tricolour flag and slogans like “Vande Mataram” created a sense of pride and unity among the people. They symbolized the collective aspiration for freedom and served as rallying points for the freedom movement. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Freedom Struggle Literature:** Literature and speeches by freedom fighters inspired a sense of collective belonging. The works of poets like Rabindranath Tagore and slogans like “Inquilab Zindabad” stirred patriotic sentiments and strengthened the bond among freedom fighters and the general public. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Participation of Different Sections:** The participation of people from diverse backgrounds, including students, workers, peasants, and women, in the freedom movement fostered a sense of collective belonging. It showcased the unity and determination of the Indian society in the fight against colonial rule. **(1 Mark)**

23. The statement that the advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development holds true due to the following reasons:

- (i) **Economic Growth:** International trade allows countries to access a larger market for their goods and services. Increased trade leads to higher production, employment, and income levels, contributing to overall economic growth. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Global Market Integration:** Engaging in international trade exposes countries to new technologies, ideas, and best practices. It encourages innovation and efficiency improvements, leading to increased productivity and competitiveness. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Diversification of Industries:** International trade enables countries to diversify their industries and reduce dependence on a few sectors. By engaging in trade, countries can specialize in the production of goods and services they have a comparative advantage in, leading to a more balanced and resilient economy. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** International trade allows countries to earn foreign exchange through exports. These earnings can be used to finance imports, invest in infrastructure, and support economic development initiatives. (1 Mark)

However, it is important to note that solely relying on the advancement of international trade as an index of economic development may not provide a comprehensive picture. Other factors such as income distribution, social indicators, and sustainable development practices should also be considered. (1 Mark)

24. (i) The statement that the first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789 holds some validity, but it is not entirely accurate. While the French Revolution did contribute significantly to the rise of nationalism, it was not the sole factor. (1 Mark)
- (ii) The French Revolution played a crucial role in the emergence of the concept of the nation-state. It challenged the authority of absolute monarchies and promoted the idea of a nation governed by the will of the people. (1 Mark)
- (iii) The French Revolution emphasized the importance of national identity and popular sovereignty. It fostered a sense of collective belonging among the French people, based on shared language, culture, and history. (1 Mark)
- (iv) The revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity inspired nationalist movements in other parts of Europe. The French Revolution became a symbol of resistance against oppressive regimes and ignited nationalist sentiments. (1 Mark)

- (v) However, it is important to note that nationalism existed in some form even before the French Revolution. Historical events like the American Revolution and movements in other regions, such as the unification of Italy and Germany, also contributed to the development of nationalism. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

25. Liberalisation refers to the process of opening up the economy to foreign investment and reducing government control over various sectors. (1 Mark)

Here are four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy:

- (i) **Increased foreign investment:** Liberalisation has encouraged foreign investment in India, which has helped to boost economic growth. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Greater competition:** Liberalisation has led to greater competition among Indian companies, which has improved efficiency and productivity. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Access to new technologies:** Liberalisation has facilitated the transfer of technology from developed countries to India, which has helped to improve the quality of Indian products. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Expansion of the services sector:** Liberalisation has led to the growth of the services sector, particularly IT and BPO, which has generated employment and foreign exchange. (1 Mark)

26. Effective measures to reform political parties include:

- (i) **Internal democracy:** Political parties should adopt democratic procedures in their internal functioning to ensure the participation of all members in decision-making. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Transparency:** Political parties should be transparent in their sources of funding and expenditure to prevent corruption and promote accountability. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Electoral reforms:** The election process should be reformed to ensure free and fair elections and prevent the use of money and muscle power. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Decentralisation:** Political parties should decentralise power and delegate decision-making to lower levels to promote greater participation and accountability. (1 Mark)
- (v) **Education and awareness:** Political parties should educate and create awareness among the public about their policies and programmes to promote greater participation and informed decision-making. (1 Mark)

27. The characteristics of democracy include:

- (i) **Rule of law:** Democracy is based on the principle of rule of law, which means that everyone is equal before the law and no one is above the law. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Equality:** Democracy treats all individuals as equal and provides equal opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. (1 Mark)

(iii) **Freedom:** Democracy guarantees fundamental freedoms like freedom of speech, expression, and association to all individuals. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Representation:** Democracy provides for the representation of diverse social groups and interests in the decision-making process. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Accountability:** Democracy provides for the accountability of elected representatives to the people and ensures that they are answerable to the people for their actions. **(1 Mark)**

28. The chemical industry plays a significant role in the Indian economy in the following ways:

(i) **Contribution to GDP:** The chemical industry is a major contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It encompasses various sectors like petrochemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and dyes. **(1 Mark)**

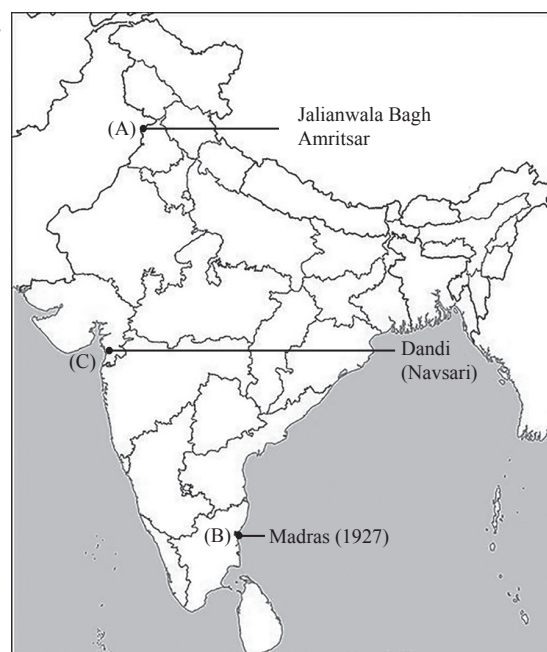
(ii) **Employment Generation:** The chemical industry provides employment opportunities to a large workforce. It includes skilled and unskilled workers, engineers, scientists, and researchers. The industry's growth creates job opportunities, thus contributing to the livelihoods of many individuals. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Export Potential:** Chemical products form a significant portion of India's exports. Various chemical products like pharmaceuticals, dyes, and specialty chemicals are in high demand globally. The chemical industry's export earnings contribute to the country's foreign exchange reserves and trade balance. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Agriculture and Manufacturing Support:** The chemical industry provides essential inputs to the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Fertilizers and pesticides help enhance agricultural productivity, while chemicals serve as raw materials for manufacturing industries. This support boosts overall economic development. **(1 Mark)**

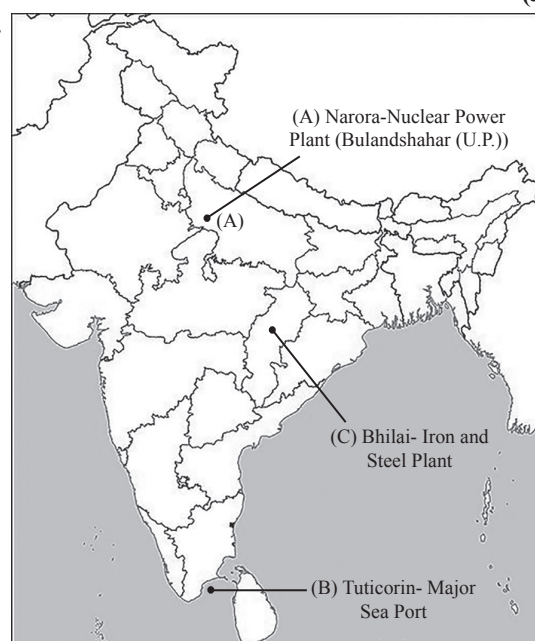
(v) **Innovation and Research:** The chemical industry invests in research and development to develop new products, technologies, and processes. Innovation in this sector leads to the creation of value-added products, improved efficiency, and competitiveness in the global market. **(1 Mark)**

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2016

DELHI Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are very short answer questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are **map** questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation. **(1 Mark)**

OR

What was the result of the peace negotiation in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam **[OS]**

2. Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals? **(1 Mark)**
3. How are issue specific movements different from generic movements? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
4. Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party. **(1 Mark)**
5. Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
6. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment. **(1 Mark)**
7. Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo will you like to see to be sure about its quality? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
8. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income? **(1 Mark)**
9. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. **(3 Marks)**

OR

How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse. **[OS]**

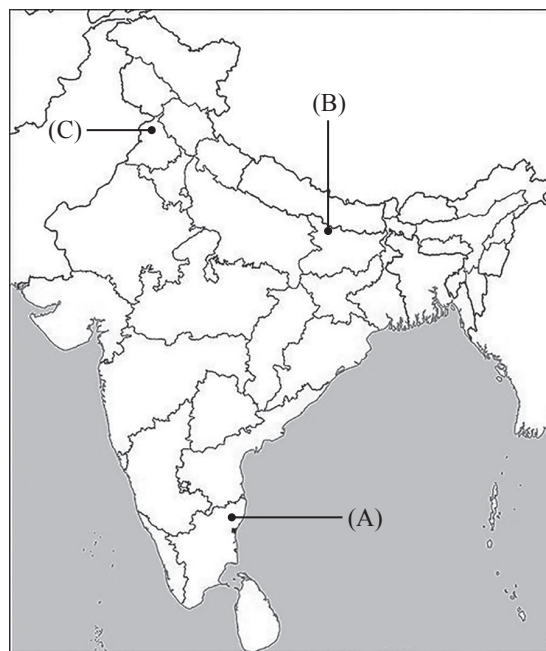
10. Who had designed the 'Swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this swaraj flag. **(1 + 2 = 3 Marks)**
11. Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples. **(3 Marks)**
12. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples. **(1 + 2 = 3 Marks)**
13. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development." Express your views in favour of this statement. **(3 Marks)**
14. "The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain." Justify the statement. **(3 Marks)**
15. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party. **(1 + 2 = 3 Marks)**
16. What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning. **[OS] (1 + 2 = 3 Marks)**
17. "Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion." Support the statement with examples. **[OS] (3 Marks)**

18. How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain. (3 Marks)
19. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement. (3 Marks)
20. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. (3 Marks)
21. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people (5 Marks)

OR

"U.S. entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnamese as well as to the Americans." Analyse the statement. [OS]

22. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain (2 + 3 = 5 Marks)
23. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. (2 + 3 = 5 Marks)
24. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments. (5 Marks)
25. How are the democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare. (5 Marks)
26. "Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways." Support the statement with suitable examples. [OS] (5 Marks)
27. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.
28. What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process. (1 + 4 = 5 Marks)
29. Three features A, B and C 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 in the map: (3 Marks)
- The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - The place associated with peasant's satyagraha.
 - The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.



30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3 Marks)
- Ankleshwar-Oil field
 - Durgapur-Iron and steel plant
 - Tuticorin-Major seaport

[OS]



EXPLANATIONS

1. Treaty of Constantinople of 1832. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus (1 Mark)

2. The wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals is due to their varying chemical compositions. (1 Mark)

3. *Out of the Syllabus*

4. Samajwadi party. (1 Mark)

5. *Out of the Syllabus*

6. Investment refers to the act of putting money into something with the expectation of profit, while foreign investment is the investment made by foreign entities in domestic companies or assets. (1 Mark)

7. *Out of the Syllabus*

8. Banks use the deposits from customers to lend money to borrowers at higher interest rates. The interest earned on loans becomes their main source of income. This process is called intermediation and helps banks generate profit while providing funds for economic activities. (1 Mark)

9. During the nineteenth century in Europe, female figures became allegories of the nation through various representations and symbolism. For example: (Any three)

(i) Female figures were often depicted as personifications of the nation, representing its values, culture, and aspirations. (1 Mark)

(ii) Female figures were associated with virtues such as liberty, justice, and liberty. These figures were depicted as strong, virtuous, and nurturing, representing the desired qualities of the nation and its people. (1 Mark)

(iii) Female figures were frequently portrayed in art, literature, and political cartoons, serving as visual representations of the nation. These depictions often emphasized national pride, resilience, and the collective identity of the people. (1 Mark)

(iv) The use of female figures as allegories of the nation became a prominent feature of nationalist movements in Europe. They became powerful symbols of resistance against foreign domination and a rallying point for nationalistic sentiments. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The 'Swaraj Flag' was designed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1921. (1 Mark)

The main features of the flag included:

- (i) Three horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green, with a charkha or spinning wheel in the center. (1 Mark)

(ii) The saffron stripe represented courage and sacrifice, the white stripe represented purity and truth, and the green stripe represented faith and prosperity. The charkha symbolized the importance of self-reliance and self-sustenance. (1 Mark)

11. The Civil Disobedience Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement were two significant phases of the Indian freedom struggle, each with distinct characteristics:

(i) **Nature of Protest:** The Non-Cooperation Movement focused on nonviolent resistance, boycott of British institutions, challenge British authority, and create a sense of self-reliance among Indians. In contrast, the Civil Disobedience Movement involved deliberate acts of nonviolent lawbreakings, such as the Salt March and the refusal to pay taxes. (1½ Marks)

(ii) **Demands and Objectives:** The Non-Cooperation Movement primarily focused on the demand for complete independence, swaraj, from British rule. It aimed to unite the people and build a strong national movement. The Civil Disobedience Movement, while also seeking swaraj, had additional specific demands such as the abolition of salt tax and the right to produce salt. (1½ Marks)

12. (i) Industries can be classified based on capital investment into small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale industries. (1 Mark)

(ii) Small-scale industries require less than Rs. 1 crore investment, medium-scale industries require between Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore investment, and large-scale industries require more than Rs. 10 crore investment. (1 Mark)

(iii) Small-scale industries often involve handicrafts, handlooms, and food processing, while large-scale industries include steel, automobiles, and heavy machinery. (1 Mark)

13. I completely agree with the statement that efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development. Here are my views supporting this statement:

(i) **Connectivity:** Efficient transport systems connect different regions and facilitate the movement of goods, services, and people. Improved connectivity leads to enhanced trade, investment, and economic growth, ultimately contributing to overall development. (1 Mark)

(ii) **Trade and Commerce:** A well-developed transport system enables the smooth flow of goods and services, both domestically and internationally. It reduces transportation costs, enhances market access, and encourages trade, leading to increased economic activities and development. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Employment Generation:** The transportation sector itself creates employment opportunities, from drivers and logistics personnel to engineers and technicians.

(1 Mark)

In conclusion, efficient means of transport play a crucial role in facilitating connectivity, trade, and employment generation, all of which are essential for fast and sustained development.

14. The textile industry is considered the only industry in India that is self-reliant and complete in the value chain as it involves the production of raw materials, such as cotton and silk, and the processing of these materials into finished products, such as clothing and home textiles. The industry also provides employment opportunities to a large number of people, especially women. (3 Marks)

15. Parties that are present in several or all units of the federation are called 'national parties'. (1 Mark)

The conditions required to be a national party are:

- (i) Secure at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states. (1 Mark)

- (ii) Win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha. (1 Mark)

16. *Out of the Syllabus*

17. *Out of the Syllabus*

18. Money can easily be exchanged for goods or services because it serves as a universally accepted medium of exchange in an economy. (1 Mark)

- (i) Money acts as a common measure of value, making it easy to compare the worth of different goods and services and facilitating transactions. This characteristic of money enables buyers and sellers to engage in trade without the need for bartering or direct exchange of one good/service for another. (1 Mark)

- (ii) Let's consider an example where a person wants to buy a mobile phone. Without money, the person would have to find a mobile phone seller who is willing to accept something the person has in exchange for the phone. This could involve searching for someone who needs what the person has and has the phone they want. For instance, the person might have a bicycle, and they would have to find a mobile phone seller who not only needs a bicycle but also has a mobile phone available for exchange. This barter process can be time-consuming and inefficient because finding a double coincidence of wants (when two parties have exactly what the other wants) is challenging. (1 Mark)

- (iii) With money, the person can simply take the currency (let's say Indian Rupees) they have and go to any mobile phone store. The person can then give the

appropriate amount of money to the store, and in return, they receive the mobile phone. The seller accepts the money as a medium of exchange because they know they can use that money to buy other goods or services they need from other sellers. (1 Mark)

19. The statement "Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991" can be justified due to the following reasons:

- (i) **Liberalization Policy:** In 1991, India implemented significant economic reforms as part of its new economic policy, often referred to as the "Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization" (LPG) policy. Under this policy, several barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were eased or removed. (1 Mark)

- (ii) **Trade Liberalization:** India reduced import tariffs and non-tariff barriers to promote foreign trade. Import licensing was significantly relaxed, and many industries were opened to foreign competition. This led to an increase in imports, allowing Indian consumers access to a wider variety of goods and services from around the world. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Prior to 1991, India had strict controls on foreign direct investment. However, after the reforms, FDI norms were relaxed, and many sectors were opened up for foreign investment. This allowed foreign companies to invest in various industries in India. (1 Mark)

20. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged due to the following arguments:

- (i) **Lack of Regulation:** The informal sector operates outside the purview of formal regulatory frameworks. As a result, there is a lack of oversight, and borrowers may not have legal recourse in case of disputes or unfair practices by lenders. (1 Mark)

- (ii) **High Interest Rates:** The informal sector often charges exorbitant interest rates on loans, taking advantage of the vulnerable position of borrowers. This can lead to debt traps and financial exploitation. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Lack of Transparency:** Transactions in the informal sector are often based on trust and personal relationships. The lack of formal documentation and transparency can lead to ambiguity and disputes over loan terms. (1 Mark)

21. The French revolutionaries implemented various measures and practices to foster a sense of collective identity among the French people during the revolution. For example:

- (i) The revolutionaries introduced national symbols such as the tricolor flag and the national anthem, 'La Marseillaise.' These symbols helped create a sense of unity among the French citizens. (1 Mark)

- (ii) The revolutionaries promoted the use of French language. They aimed to create a sense of national identity by establishing French as the language of the nation. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The revolutionaries focused on educational reforms, ensuring that education was accessible to all citizens. They introduced a standardized curriculum that emphasized the principles of the revolution, instilling a shared understanding of republican values and fostering a collective identity. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The revolutionaries encouraged active civic participation, promoting the idea that all citizens had a role in shaping the nation. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) They established local governing bodies and organized events such as festivals and public meetings to engage the people and create a sense of belonging to a larger community. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

22. The reasons behind the launch of a nationwide Satyagraha:

- (i) **Oppressive Provisions:** The Rowlatt Act 1919 gave the British government powers to suppress political dissent and curtail civil liberties. It allowed for the arrest and detention of individuals without trial, leading to widespread fear and anger among Indians. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Violation of Civil Liberties:** Gandhiji saw the Rowlatt Act as a direct attack on the fundamental rights and civil liberties of Indians. He believed in the importance of preserving these rights and fought against any form of injustice or oppression. **(1 Mark)**

How satyagraha was organized?

- (i) **Nonviolent Protest:** Gandhiji decided to launch a satyagraha, a nonviolent form of protest, to oppose the Rowlatt Act. He believed in the power of nonviolent resistance to expose the unjust nature of the law and to mobilize the masses in a peaceful manner. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Organizational Structure:** The satyagraha was organized in a decentralized manner, with local committees and volunteers taking charge of mobilizing people, spreading awareness, and coordinating protests. The objective was to involve as many sections of society as possible in the resistance movement. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Mass Demonstrations and Strikes:** The satyagraha involved mass demonstrations, strikes, and acts of civil disobedience as a means to challenge the Rowlatt Act. People participated in peaceful marches, hartals (strikes), and boycotts to express their opposition to the law. **(1 Mark)**

23. Petroleum holds immense importance in various aspects of modern life. Here are some key points highlighting its significance:

- (i) Petroleum serves as a primary source of energy for transportation, power generation, and industrial processes. It fuels vehicles, airplanes, ships, and provides electricity through thermal power plants. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Petroleum is a valuable natural resource that has the potential to generate significant revenue for countries. Oil-producing nations can earn income through the extraction, refining, and export of petroleum products. This revenue can be utilized for infrastructure development, social welfare programs, and economic diversification. **(1 Mark)**

Occurrence of petroleum in India:

- (i) These basins were formed millions of years ago when organic materials were buried under sedimentary rocks and transformed into petroleum due to high pressure and temperature. These reserves are extracted through drilling and exploration activities. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) In India it is found in sedimentary basins located mainly in the western and northeastern parts of the country. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Major petroleum reserves are located in regions such as Mumbai High, Krishna-Godavari Basin, Assam, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. **(1 Mark)**

24. The statement that the economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries holds true, and here are the arguments in support of this statement:

- (i) **Job Creation:** Manufacturing industries have the potential to generate a significant number of jobs. They provide employment opportunities across various skill levels, from assembly line workers to engineers and technicians. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Economic Output:** Manufacturing industries contribute to country's GDP. The production and sale of manufactured products generate revenue, promote domestic consumption, and contribute to exports, which boost foreign exchange earnings. This leads to economic growth and increased national income. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Technological Advancement:** The development of manufacturing industries requires technological innovation and research. As countries invest in manufacturing, they develop and adopt new technologies, which in turn drives progress and innovation across various sectors. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Supply Chain Development:** The production of goods involves sourcing raw materials, transportation, and distribution. This leads to the growth of related industries such as logistics, transportation, and warehousing, creating a multiplier effect on the economy. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Export Competitiveness:** A strong manufacturing base enables a country to compete in the global market. By producing high-quality goods at competitive prices, countries can increase their export potential. This not only generates foreign exchange but also enhances the country's global standing and economic influence. **(1 Mark)**

25. Democratic governments are considered better than other forms of governments due to the following reasons:

(Any five)

(i) **Protection of Individual Rights:** Democratic governments prioritize the protection of individual rights and freedoms. The system of checks and balances ensures that the government does not have absolute power, and citizens have the right to express their opinions, participate in decision-making, and enjoy basic rights such as freedom of speech and religion. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Rule of Law:** In a democratic government, laws apply equally to all citizens, including those in power. It ensures that no one is above the law and provides a fair and just system of governance. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Peaceful Transitions of Power:** Democracies allow for peaceful transitions of power through regular elections. This prevents the concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals or groups and promotes stability and continuity in governance. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Accountability:** Democratic governments are accountable to the people. Elected representatives are answerable to the citizens and can be held accountable for their actions. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Transparency:** Democratic governments promote transparency in decision-making processes, ensuring that the public has access to information and can participate in governance. **(1 Mark)**

(vi) **Protection of Minority Rights:** Democratic governments strive to protect the rights of minorities. They promote inclusivity, provide equal opportunities, and prevent discrimination based on race, religion, gender, or other factors. **(1 Mark)**

26. Out of the Syllabus

27. Credit plays a vital and positive role in an economy, enabling economic activities, promoting growth, and supporting individuals and businesses. Here are some examples that highlight the importance of credit:

(i) **Agricultural Credit:** Farmers often require credit to purchase seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and other agricultural inputs. Agricultural credit provides financial support to farmers, enabling them to invest in their crops and improve agricultural productivity. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) **Small Business Loans:** Credit is essential for small businesses to start or expand their operations. Entrepreneurs can obtain loans to purchase equipment, hire employees, or increase inventory. Access to credit fosters entrepreneurship, boosts employment, and stimulates economic growth. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) **Housing Loans:** Home loans enable individuals to buy homes, which is a significant milestone in one's life. Homeownership provides stability and financial security to families, and housing loans make this dream achievable for many people. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) **Education Loans:** Education loans empower students to pursue higher education and professional courses. By removing financial barriers, education loans ensure that talented individuals can access quality education and contribute to the country's intellectual and economic development. **(1 Mark)**

(v) **Consumer Loans:** Credit enables individuals to make significant purchases such as cars, electronic appliances, or other goods on installment plans. This boosts consumer spending and supports various industries. **(1 Mark)**

28. Globalisation refers to the process of integration of economies and cultures across national boundaries. **(1 Mark)**

Role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process:

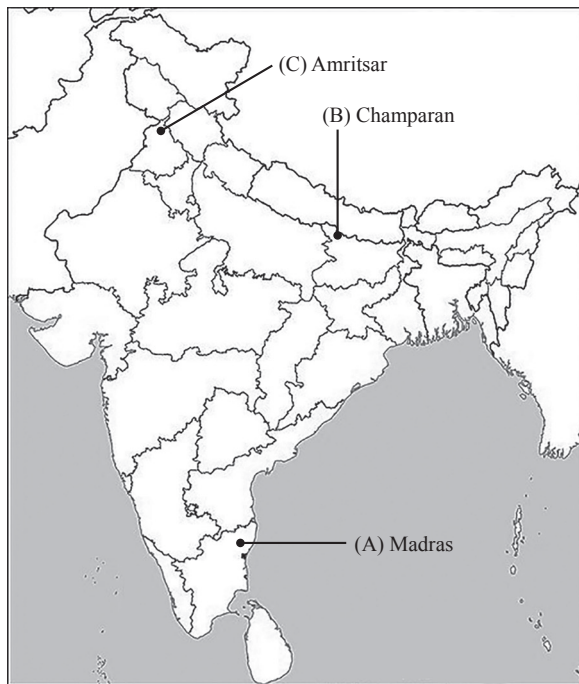
(i) Multinational Corporations (MNCs) play a significant role in promoting globalisation as they operate across different countries and contribute to the growth of trade and commerce. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) MNCs bring in new technologies, skills, and knowledge that can benefit the host country's economy. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) They also provide employment opportunities and contribute to the country's GDP. **(1 Mark)**

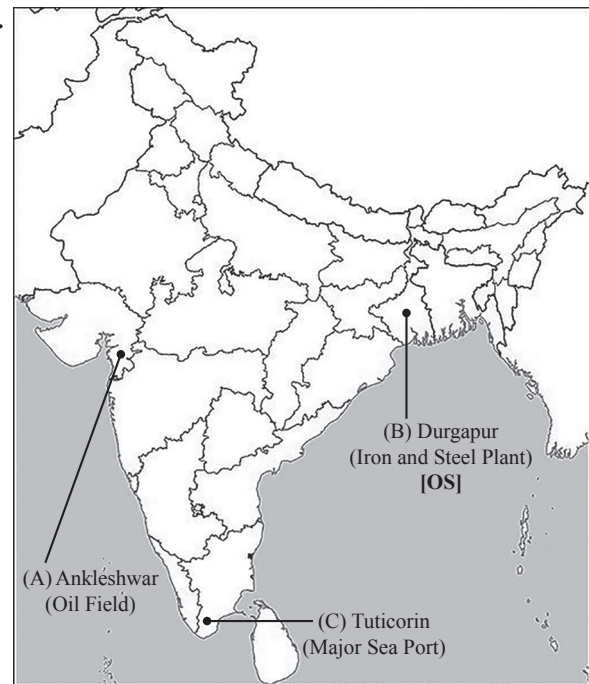
(iv) However, MNCs have also been criticized for exploiting the resources of the host country and not contributing to the local economy in a meaningful way. **(1 Mark)**

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2016

Outside DELHI Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are **map** questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. Who remarked “when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold.” (1 Mark)

OR

Who were called colons in Vietnam? [OS]

2. Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged? (1 Mark)

3. Distinguish between Pressure Groups and Political Parties by stating any one point of distinction. [OS] (1 Mark)

4. Why did India adopt multi-party system? (1 Mark)

5. Name any two sectional interest groups. [OS] (1 Mark)

6. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources? (1 Mark)

7. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right can one move to consumer court to get compensation. [OS] (1 Mark)

8. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary? (1 Mark)

9. “The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe”. Support the statement with arguments. (3 Marks)

OR

“The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S.” Support the statement with arguments. [OS]

10. What type of flag was designed during the ‘Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal? Explain its main features.

(1 + 2 = 3 Marks)

11. “The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj”. Support the statement with arguments. (3 Marks)

12. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other? (3 Marks)

13. ‘Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving’. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem. (3 Marks)

14. Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. (3 Marks)

15. What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a ‘regional political party’. (1 + 2 = 3 Marks)

16. What are public interest pressure groups? Describe their functioning. [OS] (1 + 2 = 3 Marks)

17. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion. (3 Marks)

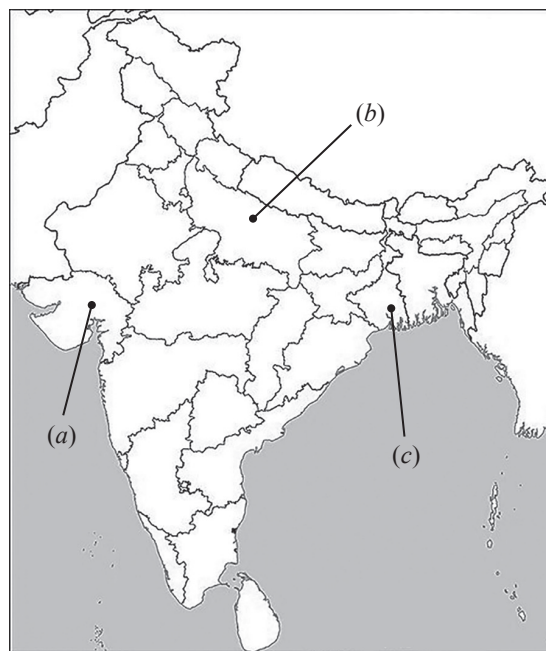
18. “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.” Examine the statement. (3 Marks)

19. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Analyse the reasons. **(3 Marks)**
20. "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place." Justify the statement with arguments. **[OS] (3 Marks)**
21. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments. **(5 Marks)**

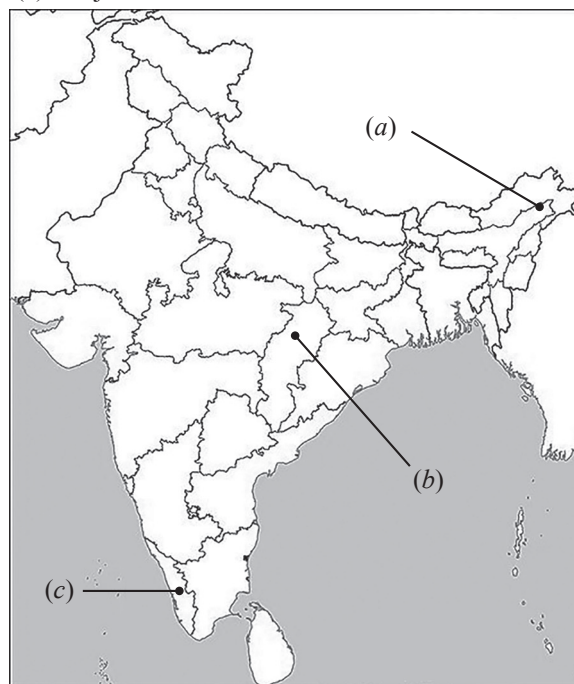
OR

"The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battle field." Analyse the statement with arguments. **[OS]**

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. **(5 Marks)**
23. Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them. **(5 Marks)**
24. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with arguments. **(5 Marks)**
25. Describe the popular struggle of Bolivia. **[OS] (5 marks)**
26. "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples. **(5 Marks)**
27. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. **(5 Marks)**
28. Describe the impact of Globalization on Indian economy with examples. **(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)**
29. Three features (a), (b) and (c) 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 in the map: **(3 Marks)**
- (a) The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- (b) The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (c) The place where the Indian National Congress Session September 1920, was held.



30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: **(3 Marks)**
- (a) Oil Field Digboi
- (b) Iron and Steel Plant-Bhilai
- (c) Major Sea Port-Kochi
- [OS]**



EXPLANATIONS

1. The famous quote “when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold” was made by Metternich. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

2. Burning cattle cake releases harmful pollutants and greenhouse gases, which contribute to air pollution and climate change. **(1 Mark)**
3. *Out of the Syllabus*
4. India adopted a multi-party system to promote democratic values and ensure political representation for diverse interests and opinions. **(1 Mark)**
5. *Out of the Syllabus*
6. To reduce production costs and increase profit margins. **(1 Mark)**
7. *Out of the Syllabus*
8. To ensure fair, transparent and accountable lending practices. **(1 Mark)**
9. The decade of 1830 brought great economic hardship in Europe due to several reasons.
- (i) There was a decline in agricultural productivity due to poor weather conditions and outbreaks of diseases. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) There was a decline in demand for manufactured goods due to a recession in the global economy. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) There was a rise in unemployment and poverty due to the influx of displaced workers from rural areas to urban centers. All these factors contributed to widespread economic hardship and social unrest in Europe during the 1830s. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The flag designed during the ‘Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal was a tricolor flag with horizontal bands of saffron, white, and green. **(1 Mark)**
- The main features of the flag were:
- (i) Saffron represented courage and sacrifice, White represented purity and truth and Green represented faith and chivalry. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) The flag also had eight lotuses representing the eight provinces of British-ruled India. The spinning wheel in the center symbolized the importance of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the movement. **(1 Mark)**
11. (i) Plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. They saw Gandhi as a leader who could address their grievances and improve their living conditions. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) They also saw Swaraj as a means of achieving economic and social justice for themselves. To them, Swaraj meant the right to control their own lives and resources, and to resist the exploitation and oppression of their colonial masters. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) They used various forms of protest, such as strikes, demonstrations, and boycotts, to demand their rights and express their solidarity with the wider national movement. **(1 Mark)**

12. (i) Industries can be classified on the basis of the source of raw material into two types: **(1 Mark)**

- (a) **Agro-based industries**, which use agricultural raw materials such as crops, fruits, and vegetables
- (b) **Mineral-based industries**, which use minerals and ores extracted from mines

- (ii) These industries differ from each other in terms of the nature and availability of their raw materials, their geographical distribution, and their environmental impacts. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) For example, agro-based industries are typically located in rural areas close to the source of raw materials, while mineral-based industries are often located near mines and mineral deposits. **(1 Mark)**

13. To develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving, the following measures can be suggested:

- (i) Promoting the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydro power. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Encouraging energy conservation and efficiency through public awareness campaigns. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Implementing policies and regulations that promote sustainable energy practices and discourage wasteful and polluting ones. **(1 Mark)**

These measures can help reduce the consumption of energy and promote the use of cleaner and more sustainable sources of energy.

14. To minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India, the following step can be taken: **(Any three)**

- (i) **Pollution control norms:** Implementing strict environment regulations and monitoring mechanism to ensure that industries comply with pollution control norms. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Use of green technology:** Industries can use green technologies that are less polluting. For example, industries can use renewable energy sources like solar and wind power. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Treatment of effluents:** Industries can treat their effluents before releasing them into the water bodies. **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) **Awareness campaign:** Raising awareness among industries and the public about the environmental protection can also minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India.

(1 Mark)

15. A regional political party is a political party that operates primarily within a specific region or state of a country.

(1 Mark)

Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party are:

- (i) Secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state. (1 Mark)
(ii) Wins at least two seats in the Legislative Assembly.

(1 Mark)

16. *Out of the Syllabus*

17. The three challenges faced by political parties in India are:

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** A small number of people hold the majority of the power. In such situations, a party's other member are given no consideration. Few members who have grown excessively powerful take charge of all decisions.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) **Growing role of money and muscle power:** The influence of money and muscle power in election, which can lead to corruption and unfair practices. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **Factionalism:** Factionalism within the party, which can lead to a lack of unity and coordination. (1 Mark)

18. Deposits with banks are beneficial for both depositors and the nation in various ways.

- (i) Depositors benefit by earning interest on their deposits, which provides a source of income and financial security. (1 Mark)
(ii) Banks, in turn, use these deposits to lend to businesses and individuals, which promotes economic growth and development. (1 Mark)
(iii) The nation also benefits from a stable and efficient banking system, which mobilizes savings, allocates resources efficiently, and promotes financial stability and inclusion (1 Mark)

19. The Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence for several reasons.

- (i) India had just gained independence from British rule and was still in the process of building its economy. The government believed that protecting domestic industries from foreign competition would help to promote their growth and development. (1 Mark)
(ii) India was a developing country with limited resources, and the government wanted to conserve these resources for domestic use. By restricting imports and foreign investments, the government hoped to reduce the outflow of foreign exchange and conserve scarce resources. (1 Mark)

- (iii) The Indian government was committed to promoting self-reliance and reducing dependence on foreign powers. This was seen as a way of promoting national sovereignty and independence. (1 Mark)

20. *Out of the Syllabus*

21. Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

- (i) All privileges based on birth were removed. (1 Mark)
(ii) He had established equality before law. (1 Mark)
(iii) Right to property was given. (1 Mark)
(iv) Simplified administrative divisions were made.

(1 Mark)

- (v) Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of Syllabus

22. (i) When Indian leaders were arrested, Peshawar's streets saw angry mobs protesting in front of armoured cars and police firing. Many people died. (1 Mark)
(ii) A month after Gandhiji's arrest, workers in the textile industry attacked police stations, government offices, courthouses, railway stations and any other buildings that served as symbols of British rule. (1 Mark)
(iii) In response, a frightened government adopted a brutal repressive strategy. Women and children were beaten, peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, and about 100,000 people were detained. (1 Mark)
(iv) Lord Irwin invited Gandhiji to sign the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in order to extend the deadline between the Congress and the government. (1 Mark)
(v) Gandhiji made the decision to halt the movement in light of this circumstance. (1 Mark)

23. Importance of Conservation of minerals:

- (i) Mineral resources are being rapidly consumed which takes millions of years to be created and concentrated. (1 Mark)
(ii) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. (1 Mark)

Three measures to conserve minerals are (Any three):

- (i) It should be used in a planned and sustainable manner. (1 Mark)
(ii) Promoting recycling and reuse of minerals, which reduces the need for new mining and extraction. (1 Mark)
(iii) Adopting efficient mining and processing techniques, which minimize waste, energy consumption, and environmental damage. (1 Mark)

- (iv) Developing alternative sources of minerals, such as deep-sea mining, asteroid mining, and urban mining, which expand the resource base and reduce the dependence on finite and depleting reserves. **(1 Mark)**

These measures can help conserve minerals for future generations and mitigate the negative impacts of mining on the environment and society.

24. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India due to the following arguments:

- (i) **Connectivity:** Roadways provide better connectivity to remote areas, villages, and towns where railways may not have reached yet. This ensures that people in these areas have access to transportation and can easily travel for work, education, and other purposes. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Accessibility:** Roadways are more accessible as they have a wider network of routes. They allow for door-to-door transportation, making it easier for individuals to travel directly to their destinations without the need for additional transportation modes. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Cost-effectiveness:** In many cases, road travel is more cost-effective for shorter distances. Railways may require additional transportation from the railway station to the final destination, which adds to the overall cost. Roadways eliminate this additional cost. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Freight Transportation:** Roadways are preferred for the transportation of goods and freight due to their flexibility and reach. Trucks and other vehicles can transport goods directly to their destination, making it more convenient for businesses and industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Last-mile Connectivity:** Roadways offer better last-mile connectivity as compared to railways. They provide flexibility in terms of reaching specific destinations as roads can be constructed to connect even the most remote areas. **(1 Mark)**

25. *Out of the Syllabus*

26. Political parties are the necessary condition for a democracy because:

- (i) A democratic societies are not possible without political parties. They provide a means of representation, participation, and accountability for citizens. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) They allow citizens to express their preferences and interests, and to compete for power and influence through peaceful and democratic means. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Political parties hold the government accountable for its actions and policies. They act as a check and balance, ensuring that the government functions in the best interest of the people. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Opposition parties critically analyze government decisions and provide alternative viewpoints. **(1 Mark)**

- (v) For example, in India, political parties like the Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party have played pivotal roles in shaping the country's political landscape, representing diverse interests and ideologies. **(1 Mark)**

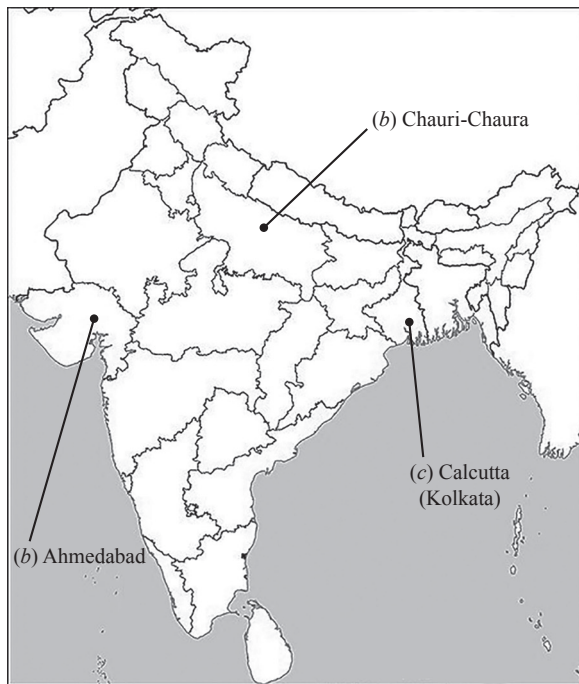
27. The measures to make formal sector loans beneficial for poor farmers and workers are as follows:

- (i) The formal sector like, banks and cooperatives should lend more to poor people and workers, particularly in rural areas. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The formal sector should provide cheap and affordable credit. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The formal sector should ensure that everyone receives loans. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Providing Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) There should be more number of cooperatives and banks in rural areas. **(1 Mark)**

28. Globalization has had a significant impact on the Indian economy:

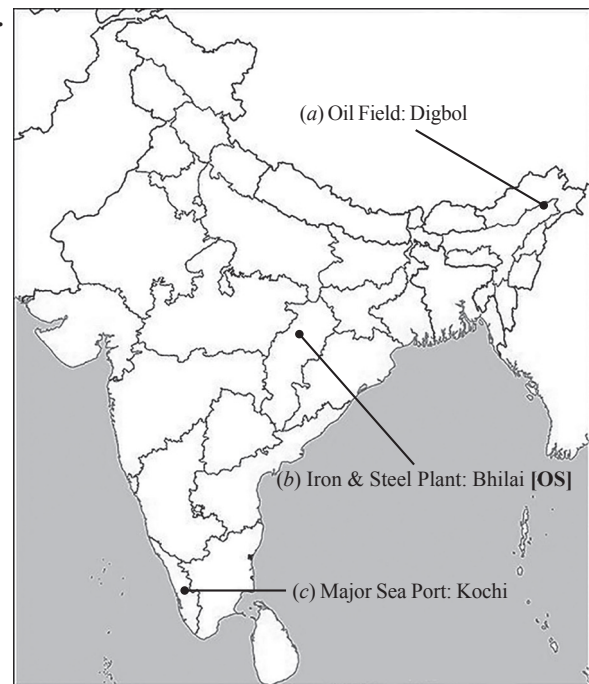
- (i) **Increased Foreign Trade:** Globalization has led to an increase in foreign trade, both exports and imports. Indian businesses have expanded their reach to international markets, leading to a growth in exports such as textiles, software services, and pharmaceuticals. For instance, the software industry, with companies like Infosys and TCS, has become a major contributor to India's foreign exchange earnings. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Globalization has attracted foreign investment into India, contributing to economic growth. For example, multinational corporations like Coca-Cola, McDonald's, and Nokia have established a presence in India, creating job opportunities and boosting local economies. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Technological Advancements:** Globalization has facilitated the transfer of technology and knowledge. Indian industries have adopted advanced techniques and processes, leading to improved productivity and quality. The Green Revolution in agriculture, driven by the adoption of high-yielding crop varieties and modern farming techniques, is an example of technological advancement due to globalization. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Cultural Exchange:** Globalization has resulted in the exchange of cultural ideas and practices. Western fashion, music, and lifestyle trends have become popular among Indian youth. Similarly, Indian cuisine and festivals like Diwali have gained international recognition and acceptance. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Employment Opportunities:** Globalization has led to the growth of sectors like information technology (IT) and business process outsourcing (BPO), creating job opportunities for educated youth. Many Indians now work in call centers, software development, and other IT-related fields. **(1 Mark)**

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2016

Term-I

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** carries **1** mark each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are of History and Geography **map** question of **3** marks each.
- (vii) After completion, attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. (a) Who invented printing press and when? **(1 Mark)**

OR

(b) What is referred to as “Kissa-goi”? **[OS]**

2. What is the position of India, in the world, in terms of sugarcane production? **(1 Mark)**

3. Give one point to differentiate between Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. **[OS] (1 Mark)**

4. What is another popular name of Rural local government in India? **(1 Mark)**

5. What is meant by Majoritarianism? **(1 Mark)**

6. If there are four members in a family and their total income is Rs.20,000/- what would be the average income of each person? **(1 Mark)**

7. Which sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors? **(1 Mark)**

8. Define secondary sector. **(1 Mark)**

9. “The multinational companies (MNCs) choose China as an alternative location for investment?” Explain the statement. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Highlight any three benefits of industrialization on the society.

OR

What led to the expansion of population in Bombay in the mid 19th century? Give any three reasons. **[OS]**

10. The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Why were there clashes between the weavers and the Gomasthas? Explain.

OR

Why did people of London call iron underground railway ‘the monster’. Give any three reasons. **[OS]**

11. Give any three reasons for the enhancement of literacy in the 17th and 18th centuries in most parts of Europe. **(3 Marks)**

OR

“Premchand’s novels are filled with powerful characters from all levels of society.” Justify the statement. **[OS]**

12. Why did British government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857? **(3 Marks)**

OR

How were the concerns of Oriyan Society depicted in the Oriyan novels of 19th century? Explain. **[OS]**

13. Why has the land under forests not increased much from 1960-61? **(3 Marks)**

14. Describe the Project Tiger launched by the Indian government. **[OS] (3 Marks)**

15. Why is the rooftop rainwater harvesting the most common practice in Shillong inspite of the fact that Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram receiving highest rainfall in the world are situated only at a distance of 55 kms from there? Explain. **(3 Marks)**

16. Which features of Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why? Explain. (3 Marks)
17. Why do social differences emerge in a society? Does every social difference lead to social division? Explain your answer with the help of an example. (3 Marks)
18. Explain any three forms of power sharing among different organs of government in India. (3 Marks)
19. Explain common, different and conflicting goals by giving suitable examples. (3 Marks)
20. Explain the problem of underemployment in the service sector in urban areas with examples. (3 Marks)
21. Describe the factors that led to the Great Depression of 1929. (5 Marks)

OR

How did cotton factories become an intimate part of the English landscape in the early 19th century? Explain.

OR

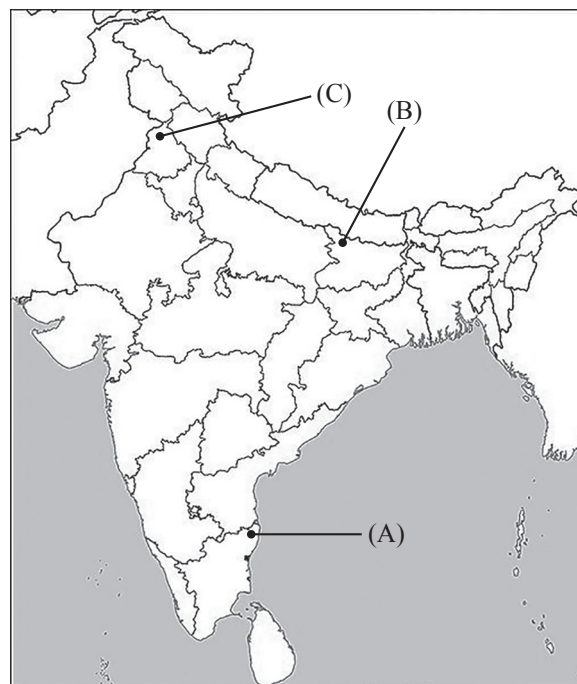
Explain the changes in the work available to women in London during 19th and 20th century. [OS]

22. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid 16th century? Explain by giving five reasons. (5 Marks)

OR

Assess the involvement of women in the growth of novels in 18th century and give two examples of it. [OS]

23. "The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement with any five reasons. (5 Marks)
24. What is bio-diversity? Why is bio-diversity important for human lives? Analyse. [OS] (5 Marks)
25. Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success? (5 Marks)
26. Mention any five socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India. (5 Marks)
27. Show two ways in which industrial pollution degrades the environment? Suggest three measures to control environmental degradation. (5 Marks)
28. Explain any five features of the Tertiary sector. (5 Marks)
29. Three features A, B and C 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 in the map. (3 Marks)
 - A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - B. The place associated with peasant's satyagraha.
 - C. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.



30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3 Marks)

- A. Ankleshwar - Oil field
- B. Durgapur - Iron and steel plant
- C. Tuticorin - Major seaport



EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) In the year 1430, Johannes Gutenberg created the printing press. (1 Mark)

OR

(b) Out of the Syllabus

2. In terms of sugarcane production, India is ranked second worldwide. (1 Mark)
3. *Out of the Syllabus*
4. Panchayati Raj system is another name for rural local government in India. (1 Mark)
5. Majoritarianism is the belief of the majority community that they should be able to rule a country however they please by disobeying the wishes of the minority. (1 Mark)
6. Average Income = Total income/No. of members
 $20000/4 = 5000$. (1 Mark)
7. Tertiary sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sector. (1 Mark)
8. It is the sector which is engaged in the manufacturing of goods from the raw material provided by the primary sector. (1 Mark)
9. The multinational companies (MNCs) choose China as an alternative location for investment because-
- (i) Following the revolution in 1949, China gradually delved into the world economy. It encouraged foreign MNCs to make investments in China's economy. (1 Mark)
- (ii) China has the largest population in the world, and in addition to providing labour, they have a sizable consumer base. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Pay in China was generally underwhelming. Therefore, it was a huge draw for MNCs. (1 Mark)

OR

Three benefits of Industrialization on the society are as follows

- (i) New train stations, longer rail lines, and tunnels were constructed. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Cities saw an increase in building activity, which gave young people more employment options. (1 Mark)
- (iii) To improve transport facilities, roads were widened. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The silk routes are a good examples of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world, it can be explained as follows: **(Any three)**

- (i) Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Chinese pottery travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Buddhism emerged from India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk route.

(1 Mark)

OR

Clashes between the weavers and the Gomasthas can be explained as follows:

- (i) Because the new Gomasthas were outsiders with no long-term social ties to the village, they acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for supply delays. Earlier merchants had frequently lived within the weaving village and had a close relationship with the weavers, taking care of their needs. (1½ Marks)
- (ii) The weavers lost the ability to haggle over prices and sell to various customers; the price they were offered by the business was pitifully low. (1½ Marks)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

11. Three reasons for the enhancement of literacy in the 17th and 18th century in most of the parts of Europe were:
- (i) Different denominations of churches were established, and schools in villages started teaching literacy to peasants, craftspeople, etc. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Some regions of Europe experienced literacy rates as high as 60 to 80% by the end of the 18th century. (1 Mark)
- (iii) There was practically a reading mania as literacy and schools proliferated in European nations. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

12. The British government curbed the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857 because the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures for stringent control. (3 Marks)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

13. (i) According to the data for 2002-03, about 54% of the total land area is cultivable or fallow, 22.5% is covered by forests and 3.5% is used for grazing. The rest is waste land, with traces of miscellaneous cultivation.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) The improper use of forest land has degraded the available land area and has made conservation of forests difficult.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Human activities such as deforestation, mining and quarrying have contributed to the slow growth rate of forests. Thus, land under forest has increased by only about 4% since 1960-61.

(1 Mark)

14. *Out of the Syllabus*

15. Even though Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram, which receive the highest rainfall in the world, are only 55 km from Shillong, roof top rainwater harvesting is still the most popular practice there. Despite being very close to the region with the highest rainfall in the world, Shillong has a severe water shortage. In the city, almost every home has a rooftop rainwater collection system. Rooftop water harvesting provides roughly 15–25% of the household's total water needs.

(3 Marks)

16. The Panchayati Raj system has a lot of features. The fact that there are seats designated for women, however, is the feature I like the most. Women are given about one-third of the seats in rural local bodies. In my opinion, it is a revolutionary move that promotes women's empowerment and develops leadership skills in Indian women, who make up nearly half of the nation's population.

(3 Marks)

17. Social differences emerge in a society when people belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities across the boundaries of their groups. Every social difference does not lead to social division. Social differences may divide similar people but can also unite very different people such as Carlos and Smith who came together to fight social evils practiced in the society.

(3 Marks)

18. Power sharing can take the following forms:

- (i) Horizontal power sharing, such as legislative, executive, and judicial.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Vertical power sharing, such as between the federal and state governments.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Power sharing among political parties, activist movements, and interest groups, such as the colonial government.

(1 Mark)

19. The development goals may be common, different or conflicting.

- (i) **Common goals:** There are some needs that everyone shares, such as money, freedom, equality, security, respect, and friendship, among others.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) **Different goals:** Every person has a different definition of what development and progress mean to them. Every person has their own conception of development.

(1 Mark)

For instance: Youth employment and irrigation for farmers.

- (iii) **Conflicting goals:** It is possible for development for some to turn into destruction for others.

(1 Mark)

20. In urban areas, there is a problem with underemployment in the service sector or tertiary sector. There are thousands of temporary employees looking for daily employment in the service sector. For instance, petty workers, painters, street vendors, rickshaw drivers, and other individuals who are underemployed due to a lack of better employment opportunities.

(3 Marks)

21. The Great Depression of 1929 was caused by several factors, including:

- (i) Stock market speculation and overproduction of goods, which led to a collapse in prices and demand

(1 Mark)

- (ii) High levels of debt and credit, which made the economy vulnerable to shocks and defaults.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Protectionist trade policies and tariffs, which reduced international trade and investment.

(1 Mark)

- (iv) Agricultural distress and rural poverty, which reduced purchasing power and consumption.

(1 Mark)

- (v) Banking and financial failures, which caused a loss of confidence and trust in the system.

(1 Mark)

These factors combined to create a vicious cycle of falling demand, production, and employment, which led to a severe and prolonged economic downturn.

OR

Cotton factories became an intimate part of the English landscape in the early 19th century due to several reasons, including:

- (i) The availability of cheap and abundant cotton from India and America, which fueled the growth of the textile industry.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) The development of new technologies, such as spinning frames and power looms, which increased efficiency and productivity.

(1 Mark)

- (iii) The availability of capital and credit, which encouraged investment and expansion. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The growth of transportation networks, such as canals and railways, which facilitated the movement of goods and people. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) The availability of labor, especially women and children, who were willing to work long hours for low wages in the factories. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

- 22.** The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-16th century due to several reasons, including:
- (i) The rise of Protestantism and the challenge to Catholic orthodoxy, which led to a need to control the dissemination of ideas and information. **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) The fear of heresy and blasphemy, which led to a desire to suppress and censor books that were considered dangerous or offensive. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) The desire to protect the faith and morals of Catholics, especially in the face of secular and humanistic ideas. **(1 Mark)**
 - (iv) The desire to maintain the authority and power of the Church, especially in the face of political and social upheavals. **(1 Mark)**
 - (v) The desire to promote a unified and homogeneous Catholic culture, which was seen as essential for the spiritual and social well-being of Catholics. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

- 23.** The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P) is a matter of serious concern in India due to several reasons, including:
- (i) The dependence of a large population on agriculture for livelihood and income, which means that any decline in the sector can have far-reaching social and economic consequences **(1 Mark)**
 - (ii) The declining productivity and profitability of agriculture, which has led to a decline in investment and innovation in the sector **(1 Mark)**
 - (iii) The fragmentation and small size of land holdings, which makes it difficult for farmers to adopt modern techniques and technologies and achieve economies of scale **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) The impact of climate change and natural disasters, which has made agriculture more vulnerable and risky **(1 Mark)**
- (v) The neglect of rural infrastructure and services, such as irrigation, credit, and marketing, which has hampered the growth and competitiveness of agriculture **(1 Mark)**

24. *Out of the Syllabus*

25. Federalism has succeeded in India due to several reasons, including:

- (i) The accommodation of regional and linguistic diversity through devolution of power and autonomy to the States, which has strengthened the unity and diversity of the country **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The promotion of decentralization, democracy, and participation, which has enabled citizens to have a greater say in the governance and development of their regions **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The protection of minority rights and interests through constitutional provisions and affirmative action, which has ensured social justice and equity **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The promotion of cooperative and collaborative federalism, which has encouraged cooperation and coordination between the Union and the States on a range of issues **(1 Mark)**
- (v) The role of independent institutions, such as the judiciary, the Election Commission, and the Comptroller and Auditor General, which have ensured accountability and transparency in the functioning of the federal system **(1 Mark)**

26. The old notion of caste hierarchy in India was broken down by several socio-economic changes, including:

- (i) The spread of education and literacy, which enabled people to question and challenge traditional beliefs and practices **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The growth of urbanization and industrialization, which created new opportunities for mobility and social change **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The influence of social and political movements, such as the anti-caste movement, which sought to promote equality and justice **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The impact of modernization and globalization, which created new aspirations and challenges for people from different castes and communities **(1 Mark)**
- (v) The role of the Constitution and the legal system, which provided a framework for the protection of individual rights and freedoms **(1 Mark)**

27. Industrial pollution degrades the environment in two ways:

- (i) **Air pollution:** Industrial activities such as burning fossil fuels and emissions from factories contribute to air pollution, which can cause respiratory problems, acid rain, and climate change. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Water pollution:** Industries release chemicals and waste into water bodies, which can lead to contamination of water sources, harm aquatic life, and affect human health. **(1 Mark)**

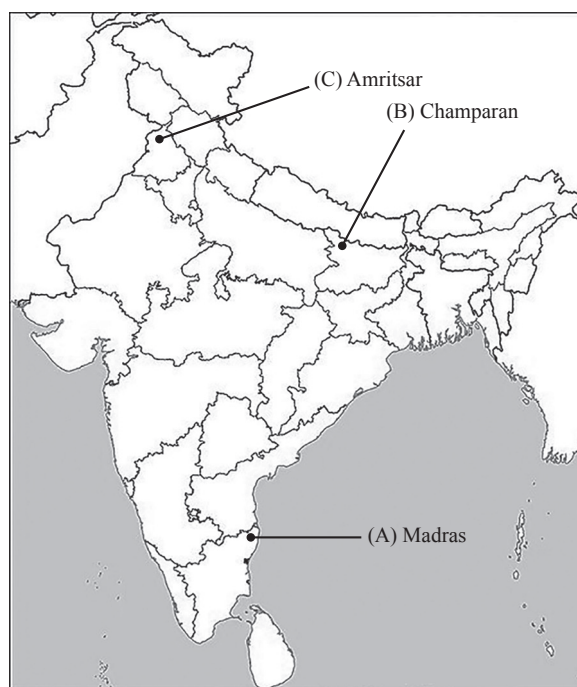
To control environmental degradation, some measures that can be taken are: **(Any three)**

- (i) Implementing stricter regulations on industrial emissions and waste disposal. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Encouraging the use of cleaner technologies and renewable energy sources. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Promoting recycling and waste reduction practices in industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Encouraging public transport and reducing dependence on private vehicles. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Raising awareness among industries and the public about the importance of environmental protection. **(1 Mark)**

28. The Tertiary sector is characterized by the following features:

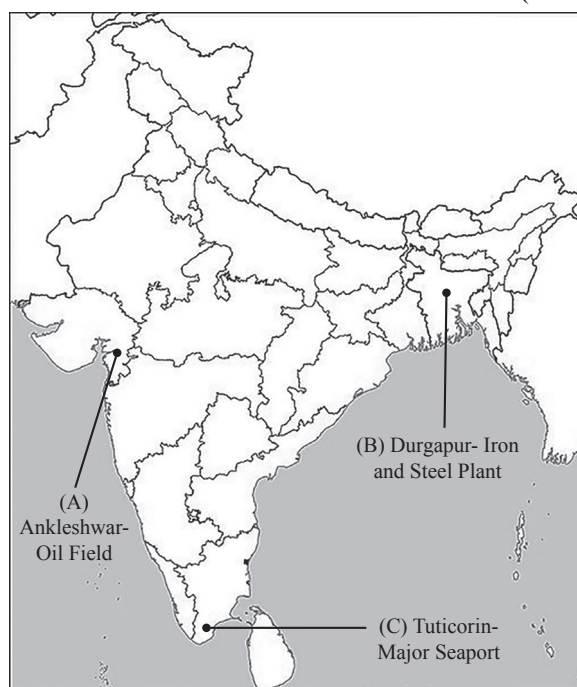
- (i) It includes activities related to the provision of services, such as education, healthcare, banking, tourism, and information technology. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) It is the largest and fastest-growing sector of the economy in many countries, including India. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) It is highly diversified and heterogeneous, with a wide range of occupations and professions. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) It is characterized by high level of skills and knowledge as well as high level of customer interaction and customization. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) It is closely linked to other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction, and plays an important role in supporting their growth and development. **(1 Mark)**

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2015

DELHI Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** carries **1** mark each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are of History and Geography **map** question of **3** marks each.
- (vii) After completion, attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? **(1 Mark)**

OR

How was the marine silk route useful for Vietnam? **[OS]**

2. Which rock consists of single mineral only? **(1 Mark)**
3. Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005, in Nepal? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
4. What was the main role of 'FEDECOR' organisation in Bolivia? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
5. If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, then what challenge is being faced by that party? **(1 Mark)**
6. What is the meaning of 'barter system'? **(1 Mark)**
7. Why had the Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason. **(1 Mark)**
8. Which logo would you like to see for purchasing electrical goods? **[OS] (1 Mark)**
9. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Describe the major protest erupted in Saigon Native Girls School in 1926, in Vietnam. **[OS]**

10. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons. **(3 Marks)**

11. "The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle." Analyse the reasons. **(3 Marks)**

12. How is the mining activity injurious to health of the miners and environment? Explain. **(3 Marks)**

13. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector? **(3 Marks)**

14. In the present day of energy crisis, what steps will you like to take for saving energy? **(3 Marks)**

15. "The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world." Support the statement. **[OS] (3 Marks)**

16. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. **(3 Marks)**

17. "Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world." Analyse the statement. **(3 Marks)**

18. Describe the conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner. **[OS] (3 Marks)**

19. In recent years, how our markets have been transformed? Explain with examples. **(3 Marks)**

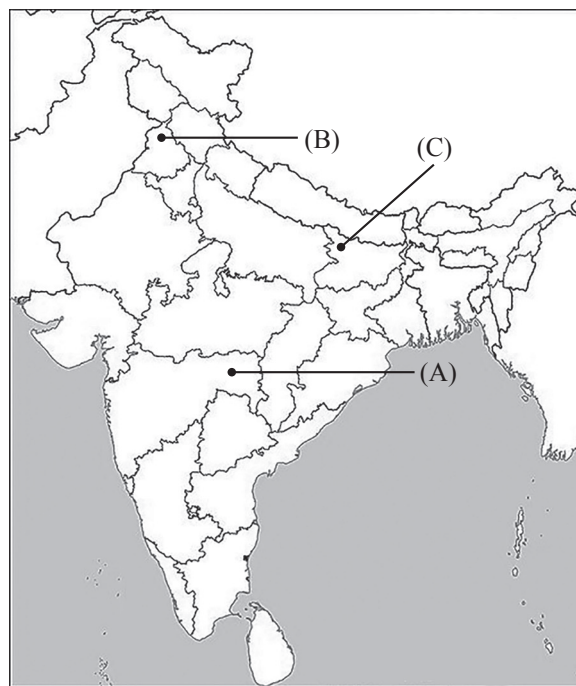
20. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain. **(3 Marks)**

21. Describe the process of unification of Germany. **(5 Marks)**

OR

Describe the major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam. **[OS]**

22. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement. (5 Marks)
23. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them. (5 Marks)
24. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country. (5 Marks)
25. Describe any five major functions of Political parties. (5 Marks)
26. How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples. [OS] (5 Marks)
27. How are multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain. (5 Marks)
28. How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)
29. Three features A, B and C are mark the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: (3 Marks)
- The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
 - The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
 - The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.



30. (a) On the given political outline map of India. Identify the features with the help of the following information: (3 Marks)
- Iron-ore mine
 - Terminal station of North-South Corridor [OS]
- (b) On the same map locate and label the following: Gandhinagar Software Technology Park.

EXPLANATIONS

1. The end of the absolute monarchy and the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of the French people were the major changes that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario as a result of the French Revolution in Europe. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

2. The main component of rocks like limestone and quartzite is one mineral. (1 Mark)
3. *Out of the Syllabus*
4. *Out of the Syllabus*
5. Dynastic politics is a problem for a political party if all of its decisions are made by a single family while all other members are neglected. (1 Mark)
6. When goods or services are directly exchanged for one another without the use of a medium of exchange like money, this is known as bartering. (1 Mark)

7. This was done to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. To protect the Indian economy from foreign infiltration in industries affecting the economic growth of the country as planned. (1 Mark)

8. *Out of the Syllabus*

9. The following were some of the French Revolution's events that had an impact on people in other parts of Europe:

- Students and other educated middle-class people started forming Jacobin clubs. (1 Mark)
- They paved the way for the French armies with their actions and campaigns. (1 Mark)
- The idea of nationalism was spread abroad by the French armies. As a result, a sense of group identity was created. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. (i) Government officials passed the Rowlatt Act in March 1919. The government gave this Act the go-ahead to jail someone without a trial or conviction. Thus, the Act severely restricted Indian citizens' civil liberties in the name of reducing terrorist violence. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) The British government adopted the openly undemocratic Rowlatt Act. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) It authorised the three-year detention of Indian political leaders without charge or trial. The law was enacted in a dictatorship without taking into account the views of the Indian people who would be impacted by it. **(1 Mark)**
11. The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle:
 (i) The industrialists came closer to the Congress but the workers stayed aloof. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) Congress felt this would alienate industrialists. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) It would divide its anti-imperial forces. **(1 Mark)**
12. Mining is injurious to miners and environment because:
 (i) The dust and toxic fumes from the mining areas can cause pulmonary diseases for those inhaling them, mining is harmful to miners and the environment. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) There is a constant danger of fires, flooding, and collapsing mine roofs in the region. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) Mining and waste disposal in the area pollute the local water supplies. **(1 Mark)**
13. Manufacturing industries give major boost to agriculture in the following ways.
 (i) By creating jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors, manufacturing industries not only assist in modernising agriculture but also lessen the reliance of people on agricultural income. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) Agriculture's productivity is raised by agro industries. They are reliant on agricultural industry for their raw materials. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) The businesses supply the farmers with items like irrigation pumps, fertiliser, insecticides, pesticides, machinery, and tools. Thus, the manufacturing sectors improve the effectiveness of the production process. **(1 Mark)**
14. The following steps can be undertaken for saving energy:
 (i) Stop cutting down trees and start planting new ones. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) Practise resource reuse and recycling. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) Use as little water as possible and engage in rainwater collection. **(1 Mark)**
15. *Out of the Syllabus*
16. We refer to a situation as a multi-party system if there are multiple parties competing for regulate and more than two of them have a possible chance of winning, either independently or through an alliance. **(1½ Marks)**
 For the following reasons, India adopted a multi-party system: **(1½ Marks)**
 (i) Social and geographic diversity.
 (ii) India is such a big country that it is difficult for two or three parties to take it all in.
 (iii) The system makes political representation possible for a range of interests and viewpoints.
17. (i) Political parties all over the world have a tendency to concentrate power in the hands of one or a small number of leaders at the top. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) Parties don't regularly hold organisational meetings, maintain membership registers, or hold internal elections. **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) The general membership of the party does not receive enough information about what takes place within the party. They lack the resources and connections necessary to sway the outcomes. The leaders consequently assume more authority to make choices on behalf of the party. **(1 Mark)**
18. *Out of the Syllabus*
19. The following market changes have taken place: **(Any three)**
(3 Marks)
 (i) The production is organised in increasingly complex ways as a result of the fact that the goods and services are produced globally.
 (ii) A widely dispersed production's locations are becoming more connected.
 (iii) International trade has led to the integration or linking of markets in various nations.
 (iv) International trade in goods, services, capital, and technology is growing.
 (v) The cost of shipping goods over long distances has decreased thanks to technology.
20. People can get low-cost loans with the aid of cooperatives and banks. This will assist people in raising crops, conducting business, setting up small-scale industries, or trading goods, as well as indirectly aiding in the development of the nation. **(1 Mark)**
 They should do this
 (i) To prevent relatively poor people from having to rely on trustworthy credit sources. **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) Loans to the formal sector must increase. Additionally, it is essential that everyone receive these loans. **(1 Mark)**

21. (i) Middle class Germans had strong nationalist sentiments, and in 1848 they attempted to merge the various German confederation regions into one nation-state ruled by an elected parliament. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The monarchy and military, with the help of the powerful landowners known as the Prussian Junkers, suppressed this liberal effort at nation-building. From that point forward, Prussia assumed control of the effort to unite the country. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The Prussian leader Otto von Bismarck was the mastermind behind the unification of Germany. He accomplished this with the aid of the Prussian military and government. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) Three wars with Austria, Denmark, and France over a period of seven years were ultimately won by Prussia, completing the unification process. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) William I, King of Prussia, was crowned German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

22. When people start to feel like they are all a part of the same nation, nationalism begins to spread. The experience of shared struggles contributed to the sense of group identity. **(5 Marks)**
- (i) **Collective struggle:** The Indians' collective struggle against the British was the most significant factor in igniting their sense of nationalism.
- (ii) **Cultural processes:** Nationalism also sparked people's interest through a range of cultural processes. Nationalism was shaped by history, fiction, folklore, songs, popular art, and symbols, among other things.
- (iii) The Leaders' Position Nationalism was sparked by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru through their political campaigns and motivational speeches. The spread of nationalism is therefore deduced from the belief that they were all part of same nation.
23. Reason for Conservation: **(2½ Marks)**
- (i) The strong reliance of industry and agriculture on minerals.
- (ii) The formation of minerals occurs gradually.
- (iii) They are non-renewable.
- Methods for conserving: **(2½ Marks)**
- (i) It is important to use minerals in a planned and sustainable way.

- (ii) To enable the use of low grade ore at a low cost, improved technology must constantly advance.
- (iii) Metal recycling using scrap metal.
24. Physiographic, economic, and administrative factors have had a significant impact on the distribution pattern of the railway network in the nation: **(2½ Marks)**
- (i) The northern plains, with their sizable tracts of level land, dense populations, and abundant agricultural resources, offered the best conditions for their development.
- (ii) There were some challenges caused by the large number of rivers that needed bridges built across their wide beds.
- (iii) In the peninsular region's hilly terrain, railway stretches are built through small hills, gaps, or tunnels.
- Several economic variables that influence the distribution of railroads are listed below: **(2½ Marks)**
- (i) State funding is essential to the growth of railways throughout the world.
- (ii) States with laws encourage the expansion of railroads.
25. Major functions of Political Parties are: **(Any five) (5 Marks)**
- (i) Elections are contested by parties .
- (ii) They propose programmes and policies.
- (iii) Parties are crucial in the creation of laws.
- (iv) Parties create and control governments.
- (v) Election-losing parties take on the role of the opposition to the ruling parties.
- (vi) Parties influence public opinion.
- (vii) Parties give people access to the institutions of government and welfare programmes.

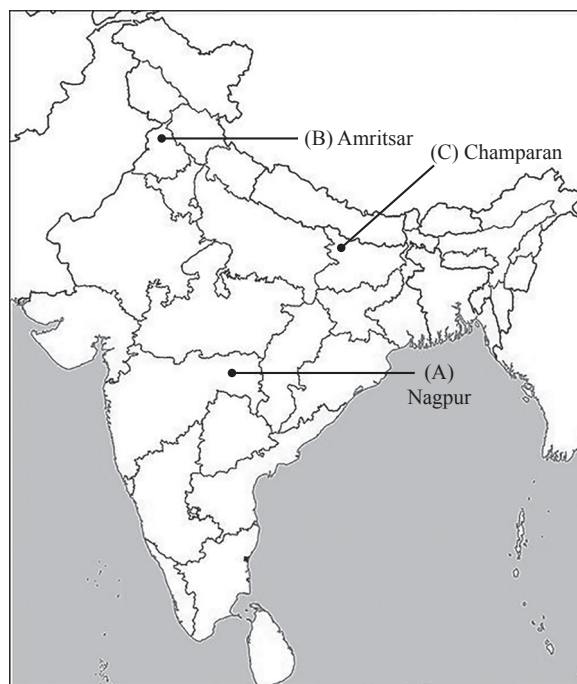
26. *Out of the Syllabus*

27. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) typically locate production close to the markets, where skilled and unskilled labour is inexpensively available, and where the availability of other production factors is guaranteed. MNCs may search for government initiatives that advance their interests. **(2½ Marks)**
- MNCs erected factories and offices for production after ensuring these conditions. They occasionally set up production in collaboration with some of the local businesses in these nations. These local businesses receive funding from them for new investments like the purchase of machinery for increased production. They also acquire local businesses, which they use to boost production. MNCs with enormous wealth can easily do this. **(2½ Marks)**

28. Large companies can manipulate the market through various strategies and practices that give them an unfair advantage over competitors. Here are some ways large companies manipulate the market, along with examples:

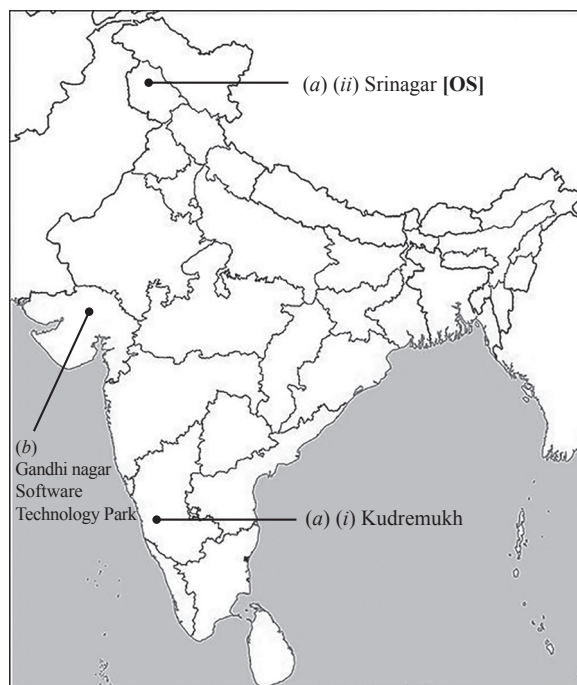
- (i) **Predatory Pricing:** Large companies may engage in predatory pricing, where they intentionally set prices below their production costs to drive smaller competitors out of the market. Once the competitors are eliminated, the dominant company can raise prices and enjoy a near-monopoly position. For example, a large retail chain might temporarily lower the prices of certain products to attract customers and force smaller local stores to close down. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Exclusive Contracts:** Large companies may enter into exclusive contracts with suppliers or distributors, preventing competitors from accessing essential resources or distribution channels. This strategy restricts market access for smaller players. For instance, a dominant mobile phone manufacturer may sign exclusive contracts with specific retailers, limiting the availability of competitors' products in those stores. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Vertical Integration:** Large companies may vertically integrate their operations, acquiring businesses at different stages of the supply chain. This can create barriers for other players trying to enter the market, as the dominant company controls key aspects of production and distribution. For example, a large agricultural company may acquire farms, processing plants, and distribution channels, making it challenging for new entrants to compete. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Dumping:** Large companies may engage in dumping, where they export products to other countries at below-market prices, often below production costs. This can harm local industries in the importing country, as they struggle to compete with the artificially low prices. For example, a large steel company might sell steel at lower prices in foreign markets to gain market share and weaken local steel industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) **Advertising and Branding:** Large companies often spend heavily on advertising and branding, creating strong brand recognition and loyalty. This can make it difficult for smaller competitors with limited resources to gain visibility and compete effectively. For example, a well-known soft drink brand's extensive advertising campaigns can make it challenging for smaller soda manufacturers to attract customers. **(1 Mark)**

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2015

Outside DELHI Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** carries **1** mark each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are of History and Geography **map** question of **3** marks each.
- (vii) After completion, attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?

(1 Mark)

OR

What is the meaning of concentration camps? [OS]

2. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? (1 Mark)

3. What was the main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal? [OS] (1 Mark)

4. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? (1 Mark)

5. Why do political parties involve partisanship? (1 Mark)

6. What is meant by Double Coincidence of wants? (1 Mark)

7. Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will you look for on the jewellery? [OS] (1 Mark)

8. How does money act as a medium of exchange? (1 Mark)

9. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. (3 Marks)

OR

How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam? Explain. [OS]

10. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'. (3 Marks)

11. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? (3 Marks)

12. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. (3 Marks)

13. Why has the 'Chhota Nagpur plateau region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. [OS] (3 Marks)

14. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. (3 Marks)

15. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement. [OS] (3 Marks)

16. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse. (3 Marks)

17. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress." Support the statement with your arguments. [OS] (3 Marks)

18. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason. (3 Marks)

19. "Foreign trade integrates the different countries." Support the statement with arguments. (3 Marks)

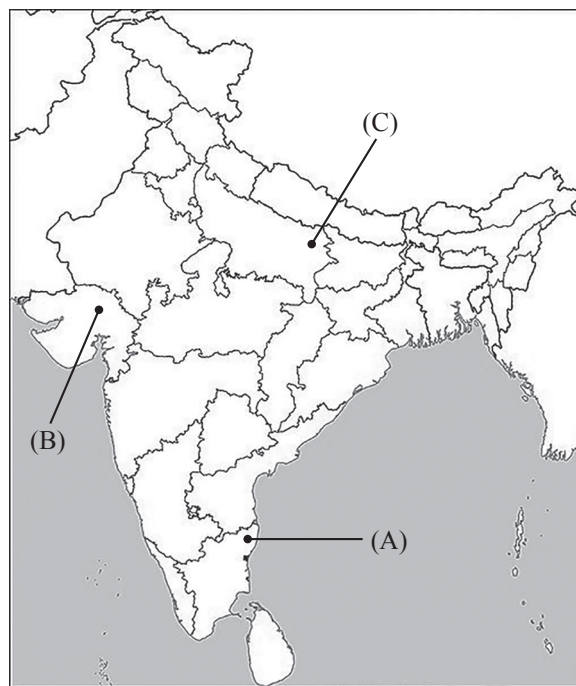
20. Explain with an example how you can use the right to seek redressal. [OS] (3 Marks)

21. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. (5 Marks)

OR

Describe any five steps taken by the French for the development of the 'Mekong Delta Region'. [OS]

22. What were the attitudes of the Indian merchants and the industrialists toward the Civil Disobedience Movement? (5 Marks)
23. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reasons. (5 Marks)
24. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. (5 Marks)
25. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party. (5 Marks)
26. Suggest five effective measures to reform political parties. (5 Marks)
27. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. (5 Marks)
28. "Globalization and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers. Support the statement with examples. (5 Marks)
29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the lines marked in the map: (3 Marks)
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
 - B. The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.
 - C. The place relate to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.



30. (i) 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 of the lines marked in the map: (3 Marks)
- A. Iron-ore mine
 - B. Terminal Station of East-West Corridor [OS]
- (ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following: Vishakhapatnam – Software Technology Park. [OS]

EXPLANATIONS

1. The French Revolutionaries were trying to overthrow the monarchy, establish a democratic republic that was secular and nonsectarian, free the people of Europe from tyranny, create a formal constitution, and other goals. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

2. Minerals are formed in sedimentary rocks as a result of deposition, accumulation, and concentration over extended periods of time in horizontal strata under intense heat and pressure, or coal. (1 Mark)
3. *Out of the Syllabus*
4. Political equality is the basis of democracies because voters have equal influence when choosing representatives. (1 Mark)

5. Parties are a part of the society and thus they involve partisanship. (1 Mark)
6. When both parties agree to sell and buy each other's goods, this is known as a double coincidence of wants. (1 Mark)
7. *Out of the Syllabus*
8. Money serves as a medium of exchange because it provides a reliable conduit for the transfer of commodities. (1 Mark)
9. Nationalism developed through culture in Europe as:
- (i) Since poetry, stories, and music all contributed to the expression and shaping of nationalist feelings, culture played a significant role in the development of nationalism in Europe. (1 Mark)

- (ii) Romanticism was an artistic movement that aimed to foster a specific brand of nationalism. The glorification of reason and science was generally criticised by romantic artists and poets, who instead emphasised emotions, intuition, and mystical feeling. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Johann Gottfried Herder, a German philosopher, asserted that the common people, or *das Volk*, were where true German culture could be found. The true spirit of the country was popularised through folk music, folk poetry, and folk dance. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The 'Poona Pact's' main characteristics were: (Any three) (3 Marks)

- (i) Depressed Classes (later known as Scheduled Caste) were granted reserved seats in provincial and national legislative councils under the Poona Pact (September 1932).
- (ii) The general electorate was expected to elect them.
- (iii) Gandhiji's death-defying fast was the reason why the act was passed.
- (iv) Ambedkar eventually agreed with Gandhiji's position.

11. 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:

- (i) Both rich and poor people consumed salt, which was a necessary component of food. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) Irwin refused to bargain, so Gandhiji organised the Salt March with the help of 78 volunteers. He arrived in Dandi (on April 6), broke the law, and produced salt. People across the nation broke salt laws in March by making their own salt, protesting in front of government salt factories, and generally feeling more nationalistic. **(1 Mark)**

12. The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India. It is the lifeline of the country as mentioned below:

- (i) As of the end of March 2004, there were 2,28,170 waggons, 5,321 passenger service vehicles, 4,904 other coach vehicles, 7,031 stations, and 7,817 locomotives in the Indian Railway's network. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Railroads are useful for transporting goods over longer distances as well as for conducting business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) As a result, the railway is crucial to our economy. It is the biggest public project in the nation. **(1 Mark)**

13. Out of the Syllabus

14. The following steps can be taken for saving energy: (Any three) (3 Marks)

- (i) Smart use of available energy sources.
- (ii) Using a carpool or public transportation.

- (iii) Travelling short distances on a bicycle.
- (iv) Avoid using refrigerator/AC when not needed.
- (v) Turning electrical devices off when not in use.

15. Out of the Syllabus

16. Democracy is people's own government-

- (i) In a democracy, the people have the power to elect their representatives and will be in charge of them. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Everyone anticipates that the government will meet the wants and expectations of the populace. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) It is anticipated that a democratic government will create mechanisms for its people to hold it accountable. **(1 Mark)**

17. Out of the Syllabus

18. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because

- (i) A nation's government grants permission for the use of modern money. **(1 Mark)**

On behalf of the national government, the Reserve Bank of India issues all banknotes in India.

- (ii) No other person or entity shall be authorised to issue money. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) The law makes it acceptable to use rupees as a form of payment for all transactions in India. **(1 Mark)**
- It is illegal for anyone in India to reject a payment made in rupees.

19. Both producers and purchasers have the chance to expand their domestic markets through international trade. a pleasant journey from one nation to another. Importing goods made in another nation gives consumers the chance to expand their selection beyond domestically produced goods. Due to the fact that producers from different nations can sell their goods both domestically and abroad, there is intense competition among them. As a result, international trade has been the primary means of connecting nations. Consider the Silk Road. (3 Marks)

20. Out of the Syllabus

21. The French Revolutionaries instilled the French people with a sense of national identity by:

- (i) The creation of new hymns, oaths, and memorials to national martyrs. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) For the whole nation, uniform laws were created by an organised administrative system. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) Promoting French as the official language of the country while discouraging local dialects. **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) To foster a sense of shared identity among the French people, the concepts of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) were emphasised. **(1 Mark)**

- (v) In place of the former royal standard, the new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

22. The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- (i) Indian industrialists and merchants made huge earnings during the First World War and rose to popularity. (1 Mark)
- (ii) They desired protection from the importation of foreign goods as well as a Rupee Sterling exchange rate that would deter imports. (1 Mark)
- (iii) To organise business interests, they established the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries-FICCI in 1927 and the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920. (1 Mark)
- (iv) They provided financial support while declining to buy or sell imported deities. (1 Mark)
- (v) The majority of businessmen saw “Swaraj” during a period in which trade and industry would flourish unrestricted by colonial restrictions. (1 Mark)

23. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. (1 Mark)

It is considered as backbone of development because:

- (i) It serves as the foundation of our economy in addition to aiding in the modernization of agriculture. (1 Mark)
- (ii) The end of unemployment and poverty in our nation depends on industrial development. (1 Mark)
- (iii) The export of manufactured goods boosts commerce and trade. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Developing nations produce a wide range of high-quality finished goods from their raw materials. (1 Mark)

24. Coal is an easily accessible fossil fuel in India. (1 Mark)

- (i) Peat has a low carbon content, a high moisture content, and a poor ability to heat. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Lignite is a low-grade, soft brown coal with a high moisture content. It is employed to produce electricity. (1 Mark)
- (iii) The most widely used type of coal for commercial use is bituminous. It has a unique use in blast furnaces to melt iron. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Anthracite is the best hard coal available. (1 Mark)

25. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest in elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. (2 Marks)

A political party has three components:

- (i) **The Leaders:** Each political party has a few well-known leaders who create the party’s policies and programmes and select candidates to run in elections. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **The Active Members:** They are actively involved in the party’s various committees and take part in their work. (1 Mark)

- (iii) **The Followers:** These individuals support the party by voting for it during elections because they share its ideologies. (1 Mark)

26. Effective ways to reform political parties include: (Any five) (5 Marks)

- (i) Enacting laws to control their internal operations.
- (ii) Political parties should be required to keep a register of their members.
- (iii) Political parties should be required to give a certain percentage of their tickets—roughly one-third—to female candidates.
- (iv) There should be a set percentage of women in the party’s decision-making structures.
- (v) Elections ought to be subsidised by the government.
- (vi) The government should provide funds to parties in the form of cash or in-kind donations to help with their election-related expenses, such as petrol, paper, telephone, etc.

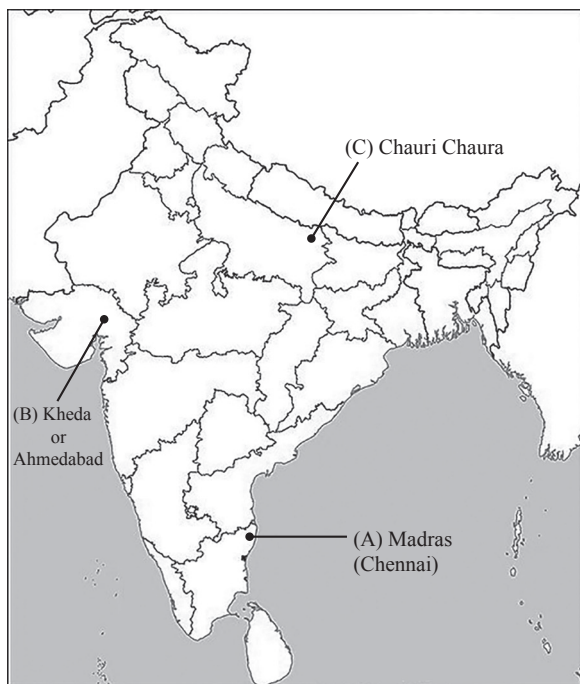
27. Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India by taking the following steps:

- (i) The money that people deposit with banks is kept in a safe place for future use by the depositors. (1 Mark)
- (ii) By paying interest on the money deposited, banks also help depositors save more money. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Banks act as a middleman between those who have extra cash and those who don’t. This is achieved by making loans. These loan options are used by borrowers to boost output and income. (1 Mark)
- (iv) Banks, the official source of credit, offer loans with flexible terms and a very low interest rate. (1 Mark)
- (v) Banks make special arrangements for the development of industry and agriculture, such as waiving farmer loan obligations. (1 Mark)

28. Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantages to consumers: (5 Marks)

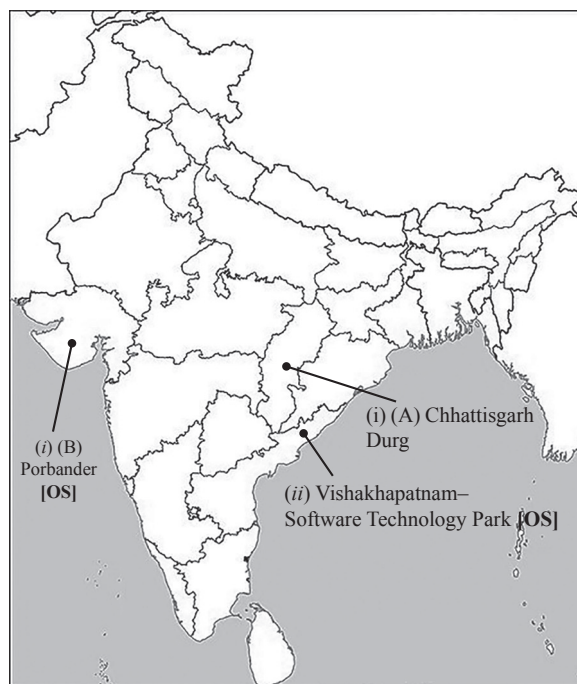
- (i) Consumers, especially those from the upper sections of urban areas, have benefited from globalisation and increased competition among domestic and foreign producers.
- (ii) These consumers have more options now that they can choose from a wider range of goods with higher quality and lower prices.
- (iii) People live to higher standards.
- (iv) Nevertheless, producers and workers have not all experienced the same effects of globalisation.
- (v) The increased competition has allowed the top Indian companies’ services to flourish.
- (vi) They have increased their production standards, invested in newer technology, and production techniques.

29.



(3 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2015

Term-I

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** carries **1** mark each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are map based questions. **29** from History **two** marks and **30** from Geography **three** marks.
- (vii) After completion, attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. Which brothers of Germany contributed in compiling the text for children? **(1 Mark)**

OR

By whom was the novel 'Pride and Prejudice' written?

[OS]

2. Which factor is mainly responsible for maximum land degradation in India? **(1 Mark)**
3. Name the two athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights at the Mexico Olympics (1968). **[OS] (1 Mark)**
4. What other factors besides politics keep the federations united? **(1 Mark)**
5. What is meant by the system of 'checks and balances'? **(1 Mark)**
6. Give any two examples of non-renewable resources. **(1 Mark)**
7. Suggest any one way to create employment opportunities in the rural areas. **(1 Mark)**
8. In which sector does government own most of the assets and provide the basic services? **(1 Mark)**
9. What attracted the Europeans to Africa? Give any three reasons. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Why was getting jobs in the British mills always difficult for the workers in the 19th century? Give reasons.

OR

Examine the living conditions of different sections of society in Bombay prior to reclamation. **[OS]**

10. Why did the developing countries organize the G-77? Give three reasons? **(3 Marks)**

OR

How was foreign trade from India conducted before the age of machine industries? Explain.

OR

Which three features of the big modern city of Calcutta fascinated the Gods as described in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy? Explain. **[OS]**

11. What was the Protestant Reformation? **(3 Marks)**

OR

Who translated the novel "Henrietta Temple" in Malayalam? Why did the translator give up the idea of translating English Novels? **[OS]**

12. Explain how print helped the poor people to express their ideas on various issues. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Explain how novel reading has become a popular source of pleasure in India. **[OS]**

13. What is the importance of pulses in our economy? Why are pulses grown as a rotation crop? **(3 Marks)**
14. Explain any three causes of water scarcity. **(3 Marks)**
15. Explain how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India. **(3 Marks)**

16. How does religion influence the political set up in our country? **(3 Marks)**
17. Explain the three major provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that really strengthened the third tier of democracy in India? **(3 Marks)**
18. "In a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy". Justify this statement with suitable arguments. **[OS] (3 Marks)**
19. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? Explain. **(3 Marks)**
20. With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all three sectors of the economy. **(3 Marks)**
21. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor? What are the limitations of this criterion? **(5 Marks)**
22. Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy. **(5 Marks)**

OR

How did cotton factories become an intimate part of the English landscape in the early century? Explain.

OR

Describe the role of industrialisation in shaping the modern cities in England. **[OS]**

23. 'The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution in Europe.' Explain the statement with examples. **(5 Marks)**
- OR**
- How did the novels fulfill the task of nation building during the British period? Explain. **[OS]**
24. What is the need for conservation of water resources? Suggest three measures to conserve water resources. **(5 Marks)**
 25. What is meant by 'resources'? Mention the four basis to classify the resources. **(5 Marks)**
 26. How far is it correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden but it is the caste that gets politicised? Explain. **(5 Marks)**
 27. Highlight the reasons for the increase in the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils after independence. **(5 Marks)**
 28. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria for measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990. **(5 Marks)**
 29. Three 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 name on the lines marked in the map: **(2 Marks)**

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- B. The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.



30. (a) On feature A is shown in given political outline map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map: **(1 Mark)**
(A) A soil type.
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: **[OS] (1 Mark)**
(i) Corbett National Park **(1 Mark)**
(ii) Tungabhadra Dam **(1 Mark)**



EXPLANATIONS

1. The brothers of Germany who contributed to compiling the text for children are Jacob Grimm and Wilhelm Grimm. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

2. The factor mainly responsible for maximum land degradation in India is improper land use, including deforestation, overgrazing, and soil erosion. (1 Mark)
3. *Out of the Syllabus*
4. Besides politics, other factors that keep federations united include a shared history and culture, economic interdependence, and a common language. (1 Mark)
5. The system of 'checks and balances' refers to the distribution of powers among different branches of government to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. (1 Mark)
6. Two examples of non-renewable resources are coal and petroleum. (1 Mark)
7. One way to create employment opportunities in rural areas is by promoting agriculture-based industries and providing training for farmers to increase their productivity. (1 Mark)
8. The sector in which the government owns most of the assets and provides the basic services is the public sector. (1 Mark)
9. Europeans were attracted to Africa for various reasons, such as: (Any three)
- (i) **Natural resources:** Africa was rich in natural resources such as gold, diamonds, and rubber, which were in high demand in Europe. Europeans saw Africa as a source of these valuable resources, which could be exploited for economic gain. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) **Strategic location:** Africa's location made it an important strategic location for European powers. It provided access to important trade routes and allowed European powers to expand their territories and influence in the region. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) **Prestige:** European powers saw the colonization of Africa as a way to enhance their prestige and power in the world. Colonizing Africa was seen as a way to demonstrate European superiority and dominance over other nations. (1 Mark)

OR

Getting jobs in British mills was difficult for workers in the 19th century due to the following reasons:

- (i) **Mechanization:** The mills in the 19th century were highly mechanized, and the use of machines made the production process more efficient. However, this also meant that fewer workers were needed, and those who were employed needed to have specialized skills to operate the machines. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Long working hours:** The working hours in the mills were long, and the conditions were often harsh. Workers were required to work for up to 14 hours a day, and there were few breaks or opportunities for rest. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Low wages:** The wages paid to workers in the mills were low, and they were often barely enough to sustain their families. This made it difficult for workers to support themselves and their families, and many had to resort to other means of income, such as begging or stealing. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

10. The developing countries organized the G-77 for various reasons, such as:
- (i) To promote their collective economic interests and demand more favorable terms of trade. (1 Mark)
 - (ii) To increase their bargaining power in international forums and reduce their dependence on developed countries. (1 Mark)
 - (iii) To share experiences and ideas on development issues and promote South-South cooperation. (1 Mark)

OR

Before the age of machine industries, foreign trade from India was conducted through various means, such as:

- (i) The overland trade routes, such as the Silk Road, which connected India with Central Asia and Europe. (1 Mark)
- (ii) The sea trade routes, such as the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, which connected India with West Asia, Africa, and Southeast Asia. (1 Mark)
- (iii) The use of intermediaries such as merchants and agents who acted as middlemen between Indian producers and foreign buyers. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

11. (i) Protestant Reformation was a religious movement that began in Europe in the 16th century. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) It was led by reformers such as Martin Luther and John Calvin, who challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and sought to reform it. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The movement led to the establishment of Protestantism as a separate branch of Christianity. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

12. Print helped the poor people to express their ideas on various issues in various ways, such as: **(Any three)**
- (i) Printing presses made it possible to produce books, pamphlets, and newspapers that could reach a wider audience. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The printed material helped to spread new ideas and knowledge, challenge orthodoxies, and promote social and political reform. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Printed materials were cheap and accessible, which made it possible for poor people to access information and express their ideas. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) The availability of printed materials led to an increase in literacy rates among the poor, which enabled them to express their ideas more effectively. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) Printed materials could be distributed widely, which meant that ideas could be spread to a larger audience. This helped the poor to express their ideas on various issues, such as social justice, poverty, and political rights. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

13. Pulses are important in our economy for various reasons, such as:
- (i) They are a source of protein and other essential nutrients for human consumption. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) They are an important source of income for farmers, especially in rain-fed areas. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) They are grown as a rotation crop to improve soil fertility and reduce soil erosion. **(1 Mark)**
14. Some causes of water scarcity include:
- (i) Climate change and variability, which can lead to changes in rainfall patterns and reduced water availability. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Population growth and urbanization, which increase the demand for water and put pressure on water resources. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Inefficient use and management of water resources, such as over-extraction, pollution, and wastage. **(1 Mark)**

15. The following provides an explanation of the role that communities play in protecting forests and wildlife:
- (i) The Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in Rajasthan, and locals there have battled to stop mining operations and preserve the wildlife's natural habitat. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) Five villages in Alwar, Rajasthan, have designated a 1200 acre forest as the "Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri." They established their own laws and regulations that forbid hunting and other activities; **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Residents in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation through the Chipko movement. **(1 Mark)**
16. Religion influences the political set up in our country in the following ways:
- (i) **Political parties:** Many political parties are formed on the basis of religion, and they seek to represent the interests of their respective communities. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Voting patterns:** Religion can influence the voting patterns of people, with many people choosing to vote for candidates who share their religious beliefs. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Lawmaking:** The influence of religion can be seen in the laws that are made, with many laws being based on religious beliefs and values. **(1 Mark)**
17. The three major provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the third tier of democracy in India are:
- (i) The establishment of a constitutional status for the Panchayati Raj institutions. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The reservation of seats for women and marginalized groups in the Panchayati Raj institutions. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The provision of financial and administrative powers to the Panchayati Raj institutions. **(1 Mark)**
18. *Out of the Syllabus*
19. People look at a mix of goals for development because:
- (i) Development is a complex and multifaceted process that involves various aspects of human well-being, such as economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability. **(1 Mark)**

- (ii) Different people and groups may have different priorities and values, depending on their needs, interests, and aspirations. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) A mix of goals can help to address the diverse needs and aspirations of different people and promote a more inclusive and sustainable development process. **(1 Mark)**

20. Sugarcane is an example of how all three sectors of the economy are interdependent, such as:

- (i) The primary sector involves the cultivation of sugarcane by farmers. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The secondary sector involves the processing of sugarcane into sugar by mills and factories. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) The tertiary sector involves the distribution and marketing of sugar by wholesalers and retailers. **(1 Mark)**

21. The main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor is the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. GNI per capita is calculated by dividing the total income of a country by its population. However, this criterion has some limitations, such as:

- (i) It does not take into account the distribution of income within a country. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) It does not consider non-monetary factors, such as quality of life, education, and healthcare. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) It does not reflect the informal economy, such as subsistence agriculture and unregistered businesses. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) It is influenced by exchange rates, which can fluctuate and distort the actual purchasing power of a currency. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) It does not account for the impact of debt and other economic factors on a country's ability to sustain its development. **(1 Mark)**

22. The Great Depression of 1929 had several effects on the Indian economy, such as:

- (i) A decline in agricultural prices and exports, which affected the income and livelihoods of farmers and rural communities. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) A decline in industrial production and exports, which affected the growth and development of Indian industries. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) A decline in foreign investment and remittances, which affected the balance of payments and the availability of foreign exchange. **(1 Mark)**

- (iv) A rise in unemployment and poverty, which led to social and political unrest. **(1 Mark)**
- (v) An increase in protectionism and trade barriers, which affected the international trade and economic relations of India. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Cotton factories became an intimate part of the English landscape in the early century due to the growth of the textile industry, availability of raw materials, technological advancements, and the availability of cheap labour.

(1 Mark)

- (i) **Growth of the textile industry:** The industrial revolution led to the growth of the textile industry, and cotton factories became an essential part of the industry. The growth of the cotton industry and the demand for common goods led to the establishment of large factories in urban areas. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Availability of raw materials:** England had access to abundant raw materials such as cotton, which made it possible to establish cotton factories. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) **Technological advancements:** Technological advancements such as the spinning jenny and the power loom made it possible to produce cotton goods on a large scale. **(1 Mark)**
- (iv) **Cheap labour:** The availability of cheap labour made it possible to produce cotton goods at a low cost, which made them affordable to the masses. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

- 23.** (i) The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution in Europe, as it made it possible to produce printed materials on a large scale. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century was a significant development in this regard. **(1 Mark)**

Examples of how the print revolution transformed Europe are:

- (i) **Increase in literacy rates:** The availability of printed materials led to an increase in literacy rates, which enabled people to access information and become better educated. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) **Spread of ideas:** Printed materials could be distributed widely, which meant that ideas could be spread to a larger audience. This led to the spread of new ideas and the growth of intellectual movements. **(1 Mark)**

- (iii) **Standardization of language:** The printing press enabled the standardization of language, which facilitated communication between people from different regions. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

24. The need for conservation of water resources is crucial for various reasons such as:

- (i) To reduce the risk of water scarcity and conflicts, which can have serious social, economic, and environmental consequences. (1 Mark)
- (ii) To protect the quality and health of water resources, which are essential for human and ecosystem well-being. (1 Mark)

Three measures to conserve water resources are:

- (i) Promoting water conservation practices, such as rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and water recycling. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Regulating and monitoring water use and pollution, such as through water pricing, permits, and standards. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Raising public awareness and participation through education, outreach, and stakeholder engagement. (1 Mark)

25. Resources refer to the materials, energy, and other assets that are used by humans to meet their needs and desires. (1 Mark)

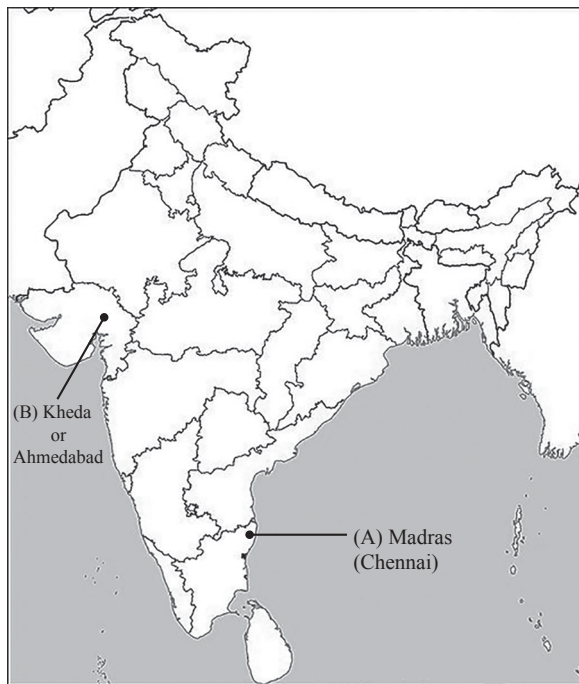
The four basis to classify resources are:

- (i) **Origin:** Resources can be classified as biotic or abiotic depending on whether they are derived from living or non-living sources. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Exhaustibility:** Resources can be classified as renewable or non-renewable depending on whether they can be replenished or not. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Ownership:** Resources can be classified as individual, community, or state depending on who has the right to access and control them. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Development:** Resources can be classified as potential or actual depending on whether they have been identified and developed or not. (1 Mark)
26. (i) It is correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden but it is the caste that gets politicized. This means that caste is a social construct that gets politicized by political parties for their own gain. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Caste is a social and cultural construct that has existed in India for centuries, and it is ingrained in the social and political fabric of the country. (1 Mark)

Examples of how caste gets politicized are:

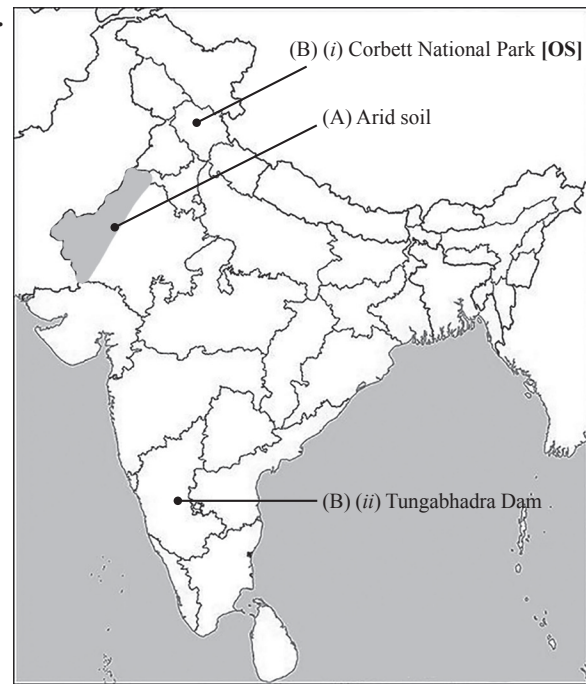
- (i) **Formation of caste-based parties:** Many political parties in India are formed on the basis of caste, and they seek to represent the interests of their respective communities. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Caste-based voting patterns:** Caste can influence the voting patterns of people, with many people choosing to vote for candidates who belong to their own caste. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Reservation policies:** The reservation policies in India are based on caste, and they seek to provide opportunities to historically marginalized communities. (1 Mark)
27. The increase in alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils after independence was due to the language policy, discrimination, political representation, and armed conflict. (1 Mark)
- (i) **Language policy:** The Sri Lankan government made Sinhala the only official language, which marginalized the Tamil-speaking population. (1 Mark)
- (ii) **Discrimination:** The Tamil-speaking population faced discrimination in education and employment, which limited their opportunities for social and economic mobility. (1 Mark)
- (iii) **Political representation:** The Tamil-speaking population felt that they were not adequately represented in the political system, which left them feeling excluded from the political process. (1 Mark)
- (iv) **Armed conflict:** The armed conflict between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamil Tigers led to widespread violence and displacement, which further contributed to the alienation of the Tamil-speaking population. (1 Mark)
28. HDI stands for Human Development Index, which is a composite measure of the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The main criteria for measuring HDI according to the UNDP Report of 1990 are: (1 Mark)
- (i) Life expectancy at birth to reflect a long and healthy life. (1 Mark)
- (ii) Adult literacy rate and combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary, and tertiary schools to reflect access to knowledge. (1 Mark)
- (iii) Real GDP per capita (PPP) to reflect a decent standard of living. (1 Mark)
- (iv) The HDI value ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating higher levels of human development. (1 Mark)

29.



(2 Marks)

30.



(3 Marks)

2014

Term-II

CBSE Solved Paper

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **9** are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **10** to **21** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **22** to **29** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question number **30** is a **map** question of **5** marks (**2** marks from History and **3** marks from Geography).
- (vii) Attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? **(1 Mark)**

Choose the appropriate answer from the following:

- (a) Autocratic (b) Democratic
- (c) Aristocratic (d) Dictatorial

OR

Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau? **[OS]**

- (a) Prince Cuong De (b) Phan Boi Chau
- (c) Phan Chu Trinh (d) Liang Qichao

2. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Madras Session (b) Lahore Session
- (c) Calcutta Session (d) Nagpur Session

3. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Sadiya and Dhubri
- (b) Allahabad and Haldia
- (c) Udyogamandal and Champakkara
- (d) Kottapuram and Komman

4. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) The Communist Party (b) The Republican Party
- (c) The Socialist Party (d) The Conservative Party

5. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Monarchy
- (c) Military Rule (d) Democracy

6. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Samajwadi Party (b) Rashtriya Janata Dal
- (c) Rashtriya Lok Dal (d) Bahujan Samaj Party

7. Which one of the following day is being observed as 'National Consumer's Day' in India? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) 24 December (b) 25 December
- (c) 10 December (d) 31 December

8. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) The Right to Property Act
- (b) The Right to Education Act
- (c) The Consumer Protection Act
- (d) The Right to Information Act

9. Which one of the following refers to investment? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) The money spent on religious ceremonies
- (b) The money spent on social customs
- (c) The money spent to buy assets such as land
- (d) The money spent on household goods

10. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe. (3 Marks)

OR

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain. [OS]

11. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. (3 Marks)
12. Describe the main features of the 'Salt March' (3 Marks)
13. What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain. (3 Marks)
14. Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses. (3 Marks)
15. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain. (3 Marks)
16. Name the six 'National Political Parties' in India in a chronological order. (3 Marks)
17. What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it. (3 Marks)
18. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)
19. How have markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples. (3 Marks)
20. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the 'Consumer Movement' in India. [OS] (3 Marks)
21. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development. (3 Marks)
22. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)

OR

Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. [OS]

23. How did different social groups conceive the idea of 'Non-Cooperation'? Explain with examples. (5 Marks)
24. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons. (5 Marks)
25. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5 Marks)

26. "About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties." Examine this statement. (5 Marks)

27. Compare the popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia. [OS] (5 Marks)

28. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5 Marks)

29. Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain. (5 Marks)

30. (a) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: (2 Marks)

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

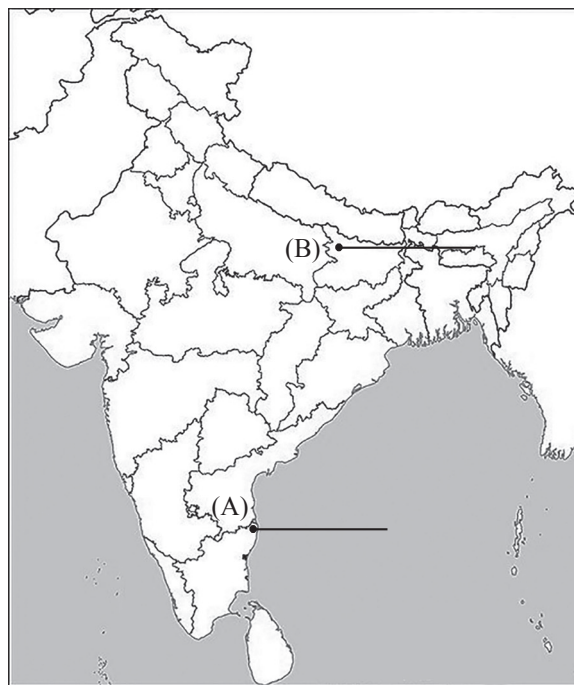
B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3 Marks)

(i) Narora — a nuclear power plant

(ii) Rourkela — an iron and steel plant

(iii) Kandla — a major sea port



EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) Autocratic (1 Mark)

OR

(a) *Out of the Syllabus*

2. (b) Lahore Session (1 Mark)
 3. (b) Allahabad and Haldia (1 Mark)
 4. (c) The Socialist Party (1 Mark)
 5. (d) Democracy (1 Mark)
 6. (d) Bahujan Samaj Party (1 Mark)
 7. (a) 24 December (1 Mark)
 8. (d) The Right to Information Act (1 Mark)
 9. (c) The money spent to buy assets such as land (1 Mark)

10. The conditions are as follows:

- (i) The state imposed restrictions on the flow of capital and goods. (1 Mark)
 (ii) There was a lack of market freedom. (1 Mark)
 (iii) Duties on goods were frequently assessed based on their measurement or weight, and because each region had its own system of weights and measures, calculations required a lot of time. (1 Mark)

OR

Out of the Syllabus

11. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act because of the following reasons:

- (i) The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council despite the unanimous opposition of the Indian members. (1 Mark)
 (ii) The Act gave the government huge authority to suppress political activity. (1 Mark)
 (iii) The Act also allowed for a two-year sentence for political leaders imprisoned without a trial. (1 Mark)

12. The main features of the Salt March are as follows:

- (i) On March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his well-known salt march, and he was joined by 78 of his dependable volunteers. (1 Mark)
 (ii) From the Gandhi ashram in Sabarmati to the coastal Gujarat town of Dandi, the march travelled 240 miles. The march was finished in 24 days by the volunteers, who averaged about 10 miles per day. (1 Mark)
 (iii) Gandhiji violated the salt prohibition by producing salt from seawater. Additionally, it served as the launchpad for the Civil Disobedience Movement. (1 Mark)

13. The two main ways of generating electricity are Hydropower and Thermal power.

Hydropower and Thermal power differ in the following ways: (3 Marks)

Hydropower	Thermal Power
Hydropower refers to the electricity that is generated with the help of water stored in dams.	Thermal Power refers to the electricity that is generated with the help of heat and steam.
In this method, potential energy in the large volumes of water is converted into electrical energy. This happens when water is released from dams and this water reaches the bottom at high speeds and rotates the turbines, thus generating electricity.	In this method, fossil fuels like coal, petroleum are combusted to generate heat. This heat converts water into steam which rotates the turbines with its high pressure. Thus generating electricity.

14. Non-metallic minerals are those minerals which are bad conductors of heat and electricity, are brittle and lack lustre. The non-metallic mineral that can easily split into thin sheets is known as Mica. (1 Mark)

Its uses are as follows:

- (i) It is used in the electrical and electronic industries because of its superior dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating qualities, and resistance to high voltage. (1 Mark)
 (ii) It helps to brighten the tone of coloured pigments and is used as a pigment extender in paints. (1 Mark)

15. Efficient means of transport are a prerequisite because:

- (i) Producing consumer goods is insufficient on its own. Additionally, these goods must be transported from their supply locations to their demand locations, necessitating the use of transportation. (1 Mark)
 (ii) Those involved in facilitating these transactions are known as traders. They arrange for transportation to deliver the goods to customers. (1 Mark)
 (iii) The movement of goods is necessary for economic activity to occur within the country's economy. (1 Mark)

16. The six 'National Political Parties' in a chronological order are as follows: **(3 Marks)**

National party	Year of Establishment
1. Indian National Congress	1885
2. Communist Party of India	1925
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1964
4. Bharatiya Janata Party	1980
5. Bahujan Samaj Party	1984
6. Nationalist Congress Party	1999

17. The success of Bolivia's popular struggle reminded us about the power of the people. The inspiration that we get from Bolivia's popular struggle is that the unity of common men can overcome the big problems that we face in our lives. Three values that we learn from Bolivia's popular struggle are:

(i) Popular struggles help democracies evolve. Popular conflicts result in an expansion of democracy because people fight for what they want or protest what they believe to be wrong. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Mass mobilisation can be used to settle disputes in democracies. Conflict resolution is required when government institutions are directly involved. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) When political entities like parties, pressure groups, or movement groups support a conflict or mobilisation, it gains more traction. **(1 Mark)**

18. Democracy is a form of government in which the whole population of a country elects representatives. This is a type of government that is accountable to the citizens and the legislature, and is also responsive to the needs and expectations of the people.

(i) A democratic government is responsive to the needs and expectations of its people and is answerable to them. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Because democratic governments are made up of people-chosen representatives, they are responsive. These representatives have discussions about the issues facing society and create programmes and policies as a result. In addition, they guarantee that the programmes are put into action. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) A democracy aims to maintain a system by which the people who elect the government can also hold them accountable. **(1 Mark)**

19. After the advent of globalisation (Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries across the globe), many changes have occurred in the markets. These changes are as follows:

(i) Products and services are produced all over the world. As a result, production is organised in more complicated ways. **(1½ Marks)**

(ii) There is now a much wider range of products and services to choose from.

The quality of today's products is better, and they can even be found for incredibly low prices. **(1½ Marks)**

20. Out of the Syllabus

21. A credit is a loan or an agreement in which the lender may supply the borrower with money, goods, or services with the promise to receive a future payment. Credit plays a vital and positive role in the following ways:

(i) It helps people from all spheres of life in establishing their business, increase their income and provide support to their family needs. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) People often avail themselves of credit to purchase luxury items like vehicles, A.C.s, etc., which further raises their standard of living. **(1 Mark)**

For example, Salim availed of a credit facility to fulfill the working capital needs of production. The credit helped him meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, thereby, increasing his income. Therefore, in this situation, credit plays a vital and positive role. **(1 Mark)**

22. During the years following 1815, many liberal-nationalists went underground due to the fear of repression.

(i) To share ideas and get ready for revolutionaries, secret societies were established in the majority of European nations. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) At the time, a revolutionary was someone who fought for freedom and liberty and opposed the monarchical buildings put in place by the Vienna Congress. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) They also believed that their fight for freedom required the establishment of a nation-state. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) As a case study, Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary who was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria, was a member of a secret society. Later, he established two more covert organisations: Young Europe in Berne and Young Italy in Marseilles, both of which attracted like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy, and the German states. **(1 Mark)**

(v) He founded the secret societies for the unification of fragmented Italy. His relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. **(1 Mark)**

OR

Out of the Syllabus

23. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. Here, the movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded very high rents, and cesses from the peasants. They had to beg on landlords farms. They had no rights over leased land. When the Non-Cooperation Movement started, the houses of talukdars and landlords were looted. In many places local leaders told the peasants that Gandhiji had said no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the peasants. The Tribal peasants of Andhra Pradesh interpreted the message of Gandhiji in a different way. They were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. The government had closed large forest areas, preventing the tribals from entering the forest to gaze their cattle. They were dependent on forests for food, fuel and trails. The militant movement had begun to resist the repressive measures of the colonizers. The tribals became violent and attacked police stations. **(3 Marks)**

For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj had a very different notion. For them, freedom meant moving in and out of the confined place. The workers believed that Gandhi raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their village. So, they defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. **(2 Marks)**

24. Renewable resources are natural resources that have the ability to replenish themselves to replace the portion that has been consumed by us. They are also known as ‘flow resources’.

(i) The basic requirement for economic development is energy. Every sector of the national economy such as agriculture (primary), industry (secondary), transport (tertiary), commercial and domestic needs energy inputs. The rate at which energy consumption is accelerating has compelled India to be largely dependent on fossil fuels like coal and petroleum that are nonrenewable. Thus, the use of sustainable sources of energy needs to be enhanced. **(1½ Marks)**

(ii) There are growing worries regarding the security of the energy supply in the future due to the rising costs of oil and gas and their limited availability. This then creates uncertainty about the direction of the national economy. **(1½ Marks)**

(iii) Growing dependence on fossil fuels results in pollution of the environment and the decline of soil, air, and water. **(1½ Marks)**

(iv) As a result, it is crucial to use renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, tide, biomass, and waste-to-energy. These are referred to as unconventional sources of energy. Wind, water, sunlight, and biomass are all abundant renewable energy sources in India, which also has the largest programmes for their development. **(1½ Marks)**

25. International trade is the exchange of goods and services that is conducted between two or more different countries. The aim here is to provide certain resources to other countries that do not have it. The following points support the statement given in the question:

(i) In the entire world, there is no country that is self-sufficient in all resources. Resources are space-bound, so countries trade with each other in order to acquire various resources. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is known as a favourable balance of trade. This represents the positive condition of the country’s economy. But when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is referred to as an unfavourable balance of trade representing the negative condition of the economy. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Increased international trade shows increased relations between countries that are mutually beneficial. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) International trade also induces the development of secondary and tertiary sectors in a country. Thus, a country can fetch more foreign exchange and strengthen its financial position in the market. **(1 Mark)**

(v) International trade is considered an ‘economic barometer’ of a country. It is a huge source of income as well as a sign of the country’s development. Thus, the economic prosperity of a country can be gauged by the health of its international trade. **(1 Mark)**

26. A political party is a group of people with a similar ideology, who contest the elections of a nation and form a ruling government. Every member of a particular party works on the same front, their methods might differ but their aim is the same. **(Any five)**

(i) A century ago there were few countries that had political parties but now every country except a few has political parties, that contest the elections and form governments to run the country. **(1 Mark)**

(ii) A Political party is synonymous to democracy, and as election are vital for any democracy, political parties are necessary. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Today, almost every country whether big, small, developed or developing have political parties. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) The parties in these countries increased due to democracy. Many countries found democracy to be a better way of governing. **(1 Mark)**

(v) Any large society needs representative democracy, and for this, they need agencies that can gather information about the happenings in the nation. This work is done by the parties and its members. **(1 Mark)**

(vi) To run a nation, formulation of policies are important which is done by the parties. **(1 Mark)**

27. *Out of the Syllabus*

28. Globalisation has been advantageous to producers in the following ways: **(2½ Marks)**

- (i) The producers now have access to the international markets.
- (ii) Globalisation has also enabled free movement of capital, i.e., via electronic transfers, etc.
- (iii) Globalisation has enabled access to foreign investment in capital and technology via Foreign Direct Investment, etc.

Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers in the following ways: **(2½ Marks)**

- (i) Globalisation has led to employment generation, beneficial to consumers.
- (ii) Globalisation has also given rise to intense competition due to the opening up of markets to foreign companies. As a result, this has led to an increase in product quality and a decrease in the prices of the products.
- (iii) The consumers have benefited from the arrival of MNCs as they now have a larger choice in the goods that are available to them in the market.

29. Rules and regulations are required for the protection of consumers in the market place due to the following reasons:

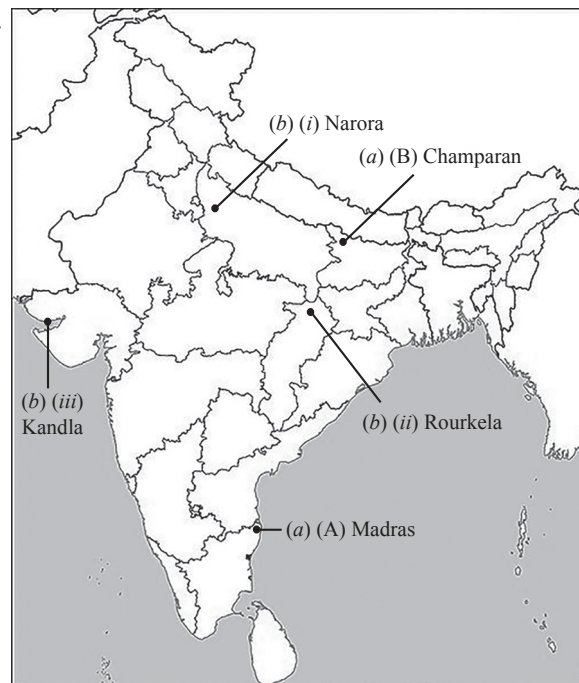
- (i) On occasion, traders participate in dishonest business practices like hoarding, adulteration, underweight, and undermeasurement. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) The majority of consumers are illiterate about their rights and frequently fall victim to supplier fraud. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) The seller tries to place all of the blame on the customer whenever a complaint is made about the products or services. **(1 Mark)**

(iv) Advertisements, catchy slogans, and popular songs are sometimes used by sellers to make false claims about the dependability and quality of their goods. **(1 Mark)**

(v) In order to sell the products at higher prices, the sellers occasionally use black marketing and hoarding to create an artificial scarcity. **(1 Mark)**

30.



(5 Marks)