

Solved Paper 2015

Social Science

CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 90

General Instructions:

- (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.

Delhi Set I

Code No. 32/1

1. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries ?

OR

What is the meaning of concentration camps? 1

Ans. The main aim of the French revolutionaries was to create a sense of collective identity.

OR

A detention facility where people are held without due process of law is known as a concentration camp.

2. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? 1

Ans. Minerals occur in sedimentary rocks in the form of beds or layers. They formed as a result of deposition, accumulation, and concentration in horizontal strata.

* 3. What was the main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal? 1

4. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? 1

Ans. Democracies are based on political equality because all individuals have equal voting power when it comes to electing representatives.

5. Why do political parties involve partisanship? 1

Ans. Political parties involve in partisanship because they represent and support particular opinions or policies that are supported by a segment of society and its interests.

6. What is meant by double coincidence of wants? 1

Ans. Double coincidence of wants happens when there is a mutual desire between the seller and the buyer for exchanging commodities.

7. Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will you look for on the jewellery? 1

Ans. We shall look for 'Hallmark' on the genuine jewellery products made of gold.

8. How does money act as a medium of exchange? 1

Ans. Money serves as a medium of exchange by acting as an intermediary in the exchange and transaction process.

9. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.

OR

* How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam? Explain. 3

Ans. Nationalism developed through culture in Europe:

(i) Culture played an important role in shaping the concept of the nation; art and poetry, stories and music all contributed to the expression and shaping of nationalist feelings.

(ii) Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science, instead emphasizing emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings.

(iii) Johann Gottfried Herder, a German philosopher, claimed that true German culture could be found among the common people- das volk.

10. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'. 3

Ans. The main features of 'Poona Pact' were:

- (i) The Poona Pact (of September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (later to be known as Scheduled caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
- (ii) They were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- (iii) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's stand.

11. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism ? Explain. 3

Ans. 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi discovered in salt a powerful symbol capable of uniting the nation.
- (ii) Gandhiji made eleven demands in a letter to Viceroy Irwin. The most stirring demand was to abolish the salt tax.
- (iii) Salt was the most important food item, consumed by both rich and poor people.
- (iv) Irwin refused to negotiate, so Gandhiji began the Salt March with 78 volunteers. He arrived in Dandi on April 6th, broke the law, and made salt.

This march encouraged a sense of nationalism; people from all over the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt, and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

12. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. 3

Ans. The importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is:

- (i) Railways enable a variety of activities such as business, sightseeing, pilgrimage, and freight transportation.
- (ii) It accelerates the development of industry and agriculture.
- (iii) Railways connect the country's economic life.

13. Why has the 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. 3

Ans. 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region' has maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries because:

- (i) Iron ore is available at a low cost.
- (ii) High-quality raw materials are nearby.
- (iii) Vast growth potential in the home market.

14. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. 3

Ans. To some extent, solar energy solves India's energy problem because:

- (i) India is a tropical country with enormous potential for harnessing solar energy.
- (ii) Solar energy will be able to reduce rural households reliance on firewood and dung cakes.
- (iii) Solar energy can alleviate pressure on conventional sources of energy.

15. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. One of the most serious challenges confronting political parties is dynastic succession because:

- (i) The majority of political parties do not operate in an open and transparent manner.
- (ii) Top positions in many parties are always held by members of the same family.
- (iii) People who lack adequate experience or popular support ascend to positions of power.

16. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse. 3

Ans. Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens because:

- (i) People have the right to choose their representatives in a democracy, and they have control over them.
- (ii) Citizens have the right to participate in decisions that affect everyone. This ensures that the government's operations are transparent.
- (iii) Opposition parties have the right to question and criticise government policies. They keep the ruling party in check and ensure that it does not abuse its power.

17. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress." Support the statement with your arguments. 3

Ans. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress" because:

- (i) A challenge is a difficulty that contains an opportunity for advancement.
- (ii) We advance to a higher level after overcoming a challenge.
- (iii) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome democratic challenges such as inequality, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism, and so on.

18. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own ? Find out the reason. 3

Ans. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:

- (i) The government of India authorizes the use of modern currency.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes in India on behalf of the central government.
- (iii) The law legalises the rupee a legal tender that cannot be refused when settling transactions in India.

19. "Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries." Support the statement with arguments. 3

Ans. Foreign trade integrates the market in different countries because:

- (i) Foreign trade allows producers to expand their reach beyond their domestic markets.
- (ii) Similarly, for buyers, importing goods produced in another country is one way to expand their options beyond what is produced locally.
- (iii) Producers in the two countries are now in direct competition with one another.

20. Explain with an example how you can use the right to seek redressal. 3

Ans. Right to seek Redressal:

Consumers have the right to seek redress if they are victims of unfair trade practises or exploitation.

For example: Let's say a person bought a new refrigerator that stopped working after a week of use. The person could seek redressal by contacting the company's customer service department and asking for a repair or a replacement. If the company fails to provide a satisfactory solution, the person could seek redressal by filing a complaint with a consumer protection agency or taking legal action against the company.

21. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

OR

Describe any five steps taken by the French for the development of the 'Mekong Delta Region'. 5

Ans. The steps taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were:

- (i) The concepts of La-Patrie (the Fatherland) and Le-Citoyen (the Citizen) emphasised the idea of a united community with equal rights guaranteed by a constitution.
- (ii) The new tricolour was chosen as the new French flag to replace the previous royal standard.
- (iii) The Estate General was renamed the National Assembly after being elected by a body of active citizens.
- (iv) New hymns were written, oaths were taken, and martyrs were remembered, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system was established, and uniform laws were enacted for all citizens living within the territory.

OR

The steps taken by the French for the development of the 'Mekong Delta region' were:

- (i) To increase cultivation, the French built canals to drain lands in the Mekong delta.
- (ii) The extensive irrigation system--canals and earthworks--built primarily with forced labour increased rice production.
- (iii) It enabled rice export to the international market.
- (iv) Rice cultivation increased (from 2,74,000 hectares in 1873 to 2.2 million hectares in 1930).
- (v) Vietnam exported two-thirds of its rice production, making it the world's third largest rice exporter.

22. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

Ans. The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- (i) During World War I, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge profits and rose to power.
- (ii) They wished for protection against foreign goods imports as well as a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that discouraged imports.

(iii) They established the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) to organise business interests. (in 1927).

(iv) They provided financial assistance while refusing to purchase or sell imported goods.

(v) Most businessmen saw 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restrictions on business would be lifted and trade and industry would flourish unhindered.

23. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason. 1+4=5

Ans. Manufacturing is defined as the production of goods in large quantities resulting from the transformation of raw materials into more valuable products.

It is considered as backbone of development because:

- (i) It not only aids in agricultural modernization but also serves as the foundation of our economy.
- (ii) Industrial development is required for our country to be free of unemployment and poverty.
- (iii) Exporting manufactured goods helps to expand trade and commerce.
- (iv) Countries that convert their raw materials into a diverse range of higher-value finished goods are prosperous.

24. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. 1+4=5

Ans. Coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is Coal. The importance of its different forms are:

- (i) Peat has a low carbon and moisture content, as well as a low heating capacity.
- (ii) Lignite is a soft, low-grade brown coal with a high moisture content. It is used to produce electricity.
- (iii) Bituminous coal is the most commonly used commercial coal. It is particularly useful for smelting iron in blast furnaces.
- (iv) Anthracite is the best hard quality coal available.
- (v) Coke is a high-carbon fuel used in industrial processes like smelting and iron production. It burns hotter and cleaner than coal and has a consistent composition, making it a dependable fuel source.

25. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party. 2+3=5

Ans. Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Three components of a political parties are:

- (i) **Leader:** A political party leader is someone in a high-level position who is in charge of setting the party's overall direction and strategy, as well as making important decisions that affect the party and its members.
- (ii) **Active member:** An active member of a political party is someone who participates actively in the activities of the party, such as attending meetings, volunteering for campaigns, or contributing to the party's fundraising efforts.

(iii) **Followers:** A follower is someone who believes in the party and its ideals but is not actively involved in its activities.

26. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties. 5×1=5

Ans. The effective measures taken to reform political parties are:

- (i) A law should be enacted to govern internal affairs of political parties.
- (ii) Political parties should be asked for maintaining a register of their members.
- (iii) Political parties should be required to provide a certain number of tickets, roughly one-third of which should go to female candidates.
- (iv) The government should provide funds to political parties in the form of goods such as petrol, paper, and telephones, as well as cash.
- (v) Data on caste, religion, OBC, SC, and ST should not be used in any way during the election period.

27. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. 5

Ans. Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India in the following ways:

- (i) Banks safeguard money of the people.
- (ii) People can earn interest on their deposits at banks.
- (iii) Banks act as intermediaries between those with excess funds and those in need of funds.
- (iv) Banks make low-interest loans to a large number of people.
Banks help the agricultural and industrial sectors by lending money.

28. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers in the following manner:

- (i) Consumers now have more options, because of improved quality and lower prices on a variety of products.
- (ii) People enjoy higher standards of living.
- (iii) The services of top Indian companies have benefited from increased competition.
- (iv) They have increased their production standards by investing in newer technology and production methods.
- (v) The availability of a diverse range of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon that has impacted people's lives.

29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 9). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

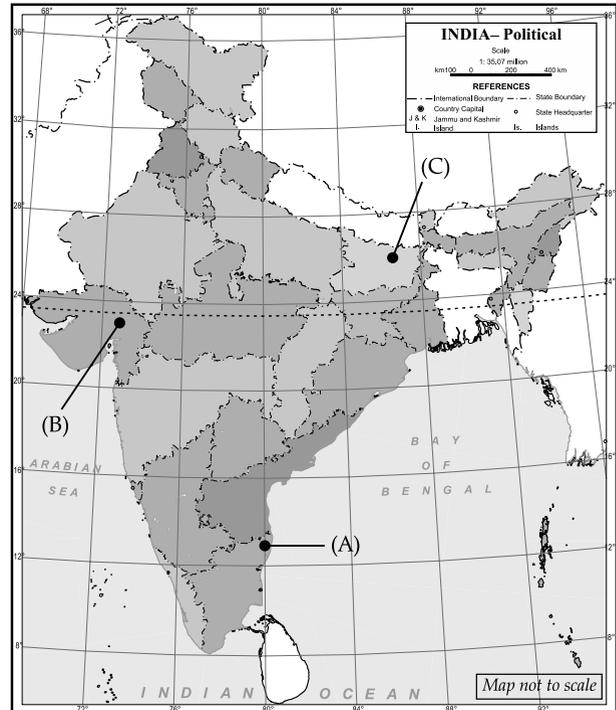
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (B) The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.
- (C) The place related to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement. 3×1=3

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 29:

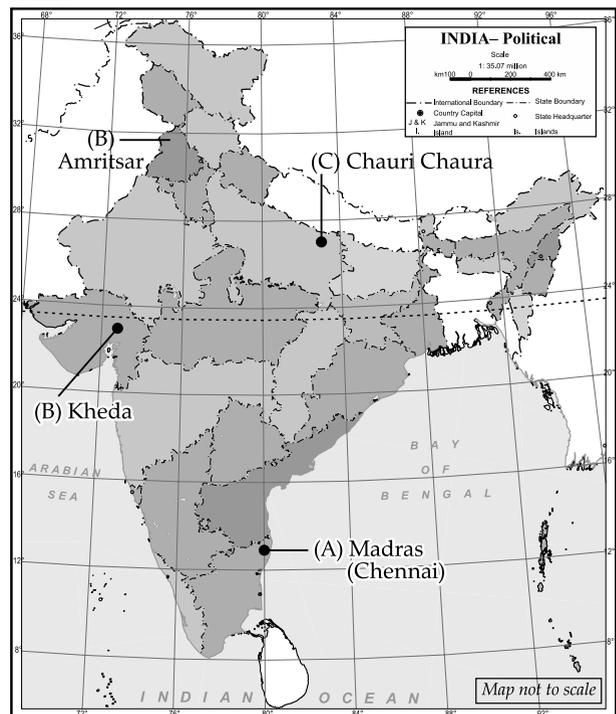
(29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

(29.2) Name the place associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(29.3) Name the place related to the Satyagraha of peasants in Gujarat. 3×1=3



Ans.



Visually Impaired Candidates:

29.1 Nagpur

29.2 Champaran

29.3 Kheda

30. (30.1) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

(A) Iron-ore mines

(B) Terminal Station of East-West Corridor

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

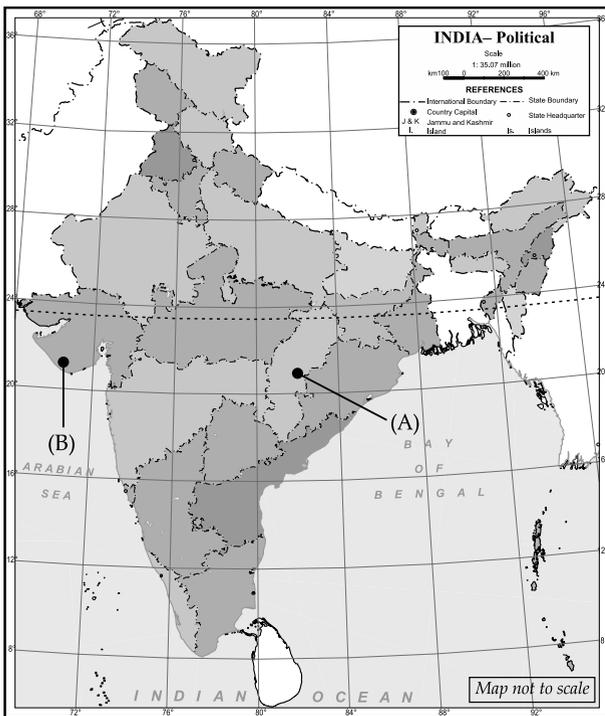
Vishakhapatnam — Software Technology Park

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30:

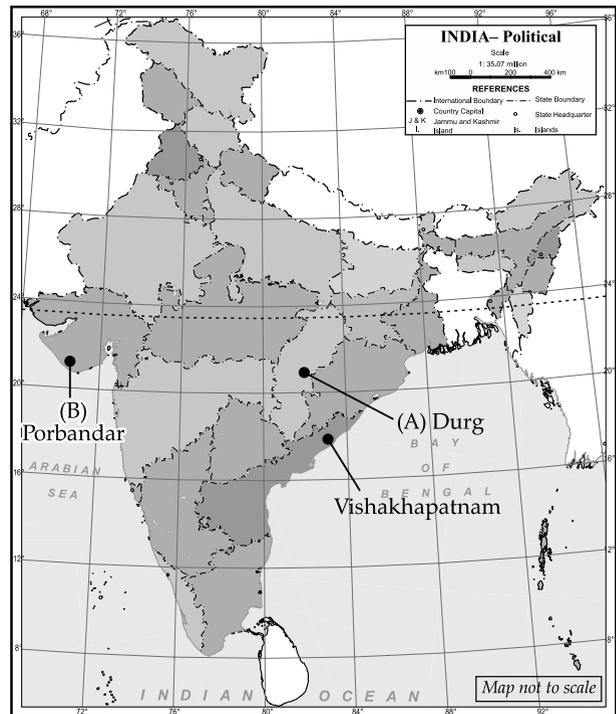
(30.1) In which state are Bailadila Iron-ore mines located?

(30.2) Name the Western Terminal Station of East-West Corridor.

(30.3) Name the well-known Software Technology Park located in Karnataka State.



Ans.



Visually impaired candidates:

30.1 Chhattisgarh

30.2 Porbander

30.3 Bangalore/Mysore

Delhi Set II

Code No. 32/2

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous sets.

2. Why has the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council' been set up? 1

Ans. The Government established the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) to provide a continuous forum for policy dialogue in order to energise and sustain the growth of India's manufacturing industries.

3. What is the guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party? 1

Ans. The Bharatiya Janata Party, founded in 1980, is India's largest political party. Integral humanism is its guiding philosophy which was first presented by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.

6. What is meant by trade barrier? 1

Ans. A trade barrier is any regulation or policy that restricts international trade, particularly tariffs, quotas, licenses, and so on.

10. Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside. 3

Ans. Non-Cooperation Movement spread in the countryside:

(i) Peasants in Awadh were led by Baba Ramchandra. The movement here was against talukdars and

landlords who demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses from peasants.

- (ii) Peasants were forced to do begar and work on landlords' farms for no pay.
- (iii) They had no security of tenure as tenants and were frequently evicted, so they have no right to the leased land.

12. Describe any three features of waterways in India.

3

Ans. The following are the main characteristics of Indian waterways:

- (i) Waterways are the most cost-effective mode of transportation.
- (ii) They are best suited for transporting heavy and bulky items.
- (iii) India has 14,500 km of inland navigation waterways. Only 5685 of these are navigable by mechanical vessels.

14. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress". Support the statement with your arguments.

3

Ans. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress" because:

- (i) A challenge is a difficulty that contains an opportunity for advancement.
- (ii) We advance to a higher level after overcoming a challenge.
- (iii) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome democratic challenges such as inequality, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism, and so on.

15. How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain.

3

Ans. Money and muscle power play an important role in elections because:

- (i) Parties usually nominate candidates who have or can raise a lot of money.
- (ii) Rich people and corporations who contribute to political parties tend to have influence over the party's policies and decisions.
- (iii) In some cases, political parties back criminals who can win elections.

22. Explain any five major problems posed by the First World war in India.

5×1=5

Ans. The five major problems during the First World War in India were:

- (i) Defense spending has increased dramatically.
- (ii) Taxes and customs duties were raised, and an income tax was implemented.
- (iii) During the war, prices were doubled, causing extreme hardship for the common people.
- (iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and forced rural recruitment sparked widespread outrage.
- (v) Many people died as a result of famine and epidemics such as influenza.

23. Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years? Explain.

5

Ans. The cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton-growing belt in the early years because:

- (i) **Raw cotton availability:** Good quality raw cotton was readily available in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (ii) **Moist climate:** The moist and humid climate aided cotton growth.
- (iii) **Transport:** A well-developed road and rail network aided in the procurement of raw materials and the distribution of finished goods.
- (iv) **Ports:** The proximity to the Mumbai port aided in the export of finished cotton products.
- (v) **Cheap labour:** Labours can be recruited for the work at a very low wage.

26. "The democracy has been evolved through struggles and movements all over the world." Support the statement with examples.

5

Ans. Democracy evolved as a result of struggles and movements. It is possible that a significant decision will be reached through consensus without any conflict at all. That, however, would be an exception. Conflicts between those who have exercised power and those who aspire to power are typical of defining moments in democracy. The transition to democracy, expansion to democracy, or deepening of democracy occurs at a point in time. The movement in Nepal sought to establish democracy, whereas the struggle in Bolivia sought an elected, democratic government. Both of these are examples of political conflict that resulted in popular struggles. The struggle in both cases involved widespread mobilization.

Delhi Set III

Code No. 32/3

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous sets.

2. Why was the Haldia sea-port set up?

1

Ans. The Haldia port was built as a subsidiary port to relieve pressure on the Kolkata port.

3. What is meant by 'transparency'?

1

Ans. In governance context, transparency means being open and honest.

6. Why was the Consumer Protection Act enacted by the Indian Parliament?

1

Ans. The Consumer Protection Bill enacted by the Parliament the year 1986 aims to better protect the interests of consumers.

10. Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.

3

Ans. The three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation movement was:

- (i) Peasants in Awadh were led by Baba Ramchandra. The movement here was against talukdars and

landlords who demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses from peasants.

- (ii) Peasants were forced to do begar and work on landlords' farms for no pay.
- (iii) They had no security of tenure as tenants and were frequently evicted, so they have no right to the leased land.

12. Describe the significance of tourism as a trade in India. 3

Ans. The significance of tourism in India is:

- (i) It promotes national integration because people from India travel from one place to another.
- (ii) It contributes to the advancement of international understanding. Indian culture and traditions attract foreign tourists.
- (iii) It benefits local handicrafts and cultural pursuits because tourists buy a variety of products during their visits.

15. "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement. 3

Ans. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because:

- (i) A democratic government is the government of the people.
- (ii) The evidence from South Asia demonstrates that there is support in countries with democratic regimes.
- (iii) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support, which is an unavoidable outcome.

22. How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front. 2+3=5

Ans. Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country:

- (i) The urban middle class was the first to join the movement.
- (ii) Thousands of students walked out of government-run schools and colleges.
- (iii) Headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers stopped practising.
- (iv) Most provinces boycotted the council elections, with the exception of Madras, where the Justice Party participated.

Its Economic front were:

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (ii) Foreign clothing was burned in massive bonfires.
- (iii) Between 1921 and 1922, the import of foreign cloth decreased to half. The value fell from Rs. 102 crore to Rs.57 crore.
- (iv) Merchants and traders in many places refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- (v) People stopped wearing imported clothes and started wearing only Indian ones.
- (vi) The output of Indian textile mills and handlooms increased dramatically.

23. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources. 5

Ans. The pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources are as follows:

- (i) They optimise equipment utilisation by employing cutting-edge techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- (ii) Reduce waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- (iii) Creating green belts to promote ecological balance.
- (iv) Reducing pollution in the environment through ash pond management, an ash water recycling system, and liquid waste management.
- (v) Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management are performed.

26. Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain.

Ans. Democratic governments are considered better than other forms of governments because:

- (i) Democratic governments have formal constitutions, whereas other types of governments do not.
- (ii) They hold regular elections, which other forms of government do not.
- (iii) They guarantee citizens' rights, whereas other forms of government do not.
- (iv) Such governments allow for the correction of errors, which the other type of government does not.
- (v) Such government accommodates social diversity, whereas other forms of government do not.

Outside Delhi Set I

Code No. 32/1/1

1. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional senerio due to French Revolution in Europe?

OR

*** How was the maritime silk route useful for Vietnam?** 1

Ans. The major changes were as follows:

- (a) **Political:** The transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

- (b) **Constitutional:** As a result of the revolution, the French constitution came into existence in 1791.

2. Which rock consists of single mineral only? 1

Ans. Limestone is a sedimentary rock that is primarily made up of the mineral calcium carbonate (calcite).

*** 3. Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005, in Nepal?** 1

* 4. What was the main role of 'FEDICOR' organisation in Bolivia? 1

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

Ans. The challenge faced by a political party if the party is controlled by a single family is dynastic succession.

6. What is the meaning of 'barter system'? 1

Ans. Both the seller and the buyer have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities in the barter system. Without the use of money, goods can be exchanged directly.

7. Why had the Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason. 1

Ans. Following independence, the Indian government put up barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment in order to protect domestic producers from foreign competition.

8. Which logo would you like to see for purchasing electrical goods? 1

Ans. ISI logo can be seen on authentic electrical goods.

9. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. 3

OR

* Describe the major protest erupted in Saigon Native Girls School in 1926, in Vietnam.

Ans. The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:

(i) Jacobin clubs were set up by the students and other members of educated middle class.

(ii) They prepared the way for the French armies through their activities and campaigns.

(iii) The French armies began to spread the idea of nationalism abroad.

Thus, it created a sense of collective identity.

10. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons. 3×1=3

Ans. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919, because:

(i) It gave the government enormous power while giving the leaders no power.

(ii) Despite the united opposition of Indians and other India leaders, this law was hurriedly passed.

(iii) It allowed the detention of political leaders without any trial for three years.

11. "The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle". Analyse the reasons. 3

Ans. 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 remained distant.

(ii) Congress was concerned that this would alienate industrialists.

(iii) The Civil Disobedience Movement would suffer as a result.

12. How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain. 3

Ans. The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment:

(i) Miners are susceptible to pulmonary diseases due to the dust and noxious fumes they inhale.

(ii) In coalmines, flooding and fires are a constant threat to miners.

(iii) Mining contaminates the water sources in the region.

13. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector? 3×1=3

Ans. Industries give boost to the agricultural sector:

(i) Industries help to modernize agriculture while also reducing people's reliance on agricultural income by providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

(ii) Farmers buy irrigation pumps, fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, machines, and tools from industries.

(iii) The industries thus make production process efficient.

14. In the present day energy crisis what steps will you like to take for saving energy? 3×1=3

Ans. The following steps can be taken for saving energy:

(i) Energy resources should be used wisely.

(ii) Using public transportation or carpool.

(iii) To travel short distances by bicycle.

(iv) When not in use, avoid using the refrigerator or air conditioner.

(v) Cleaning gas burners on a regular basis and turning off the gas regulator when not in use.

* 15. "The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world." Support the statement. 3

16. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. 1+2=3

Ans. Multi-party System: A multi-party system exists when several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance

of gaining power either on their own or in alliance with others.

India adopted a multi-party system because:

- (i) India has a diverse social and geographical population.
- (ii) India is such a large country that two or three parties cannot easily absorb it.

17. "Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world." Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. Lack of internal democracy in political parties is the major challenge to political parties because:

- (i) Across the world they have tendency to concentrate power in the hands of few top leaders.
- (ii) They do not keep membership registers.
- (iii) They do not hold organizational meetings.

18. Describe the conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner. 3

Ans. The conditions in which markets do not work in fair manner are as follows:

- (i) When a small number of producers dominate the market.
- (ii) When customers buy in small quantities.
- (iii) When big businesses have a monopoly on the production of goods due to their enormous wealth.

19. In recent years how our markets have been transformed? Explain with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. In recent years our markets have transformed in the following manner:

- (i) There are numerous goods and services in the market. We have access to the most recent models of digital cameras, mobile phones, and televisions produced by the top global manufacturers.
- (ii) New models of automobiles are released every season and Indians purchase these vehicles manufactured by top companies from across the world.
- (iii) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods after relaxation in FDI norms, incentivising schemes like PLI, etc. from the government.

20. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.

Ans. Banks and cooperative societies are required to increase their lending services in rural areas:

- (i) To deliver the benefits of formal credit system where families still rely on informal credit sources.
- (ii) This would ultimately help the rural households and further save them from exploitation.
- (iii) To raise awareness about the various government-run schemes for households, farmers, etc.

21. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

OR

Describe the major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam. 5

Ans. Nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of middle-class Germans in the 1800s. They came together in 1848 to form a nation-state out of the various German states. However, the monarchy and the military united together to repress them, and they were aided by Prussian landowners (the Junkers). Prussia quickly rose to the pinnacle of the German unification movement. Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck planned the process, with support from the Prussian army and bureaucracy. After seven years of wars with Austria, Denmark, and France, Prussia completed the unification process. In a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871, Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

OR

The following were the five problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:

- (i) The French were in a dilemma on the amount of education which was to be given to the Vietnamese.
 - (ii) The French feared that if the Vietnamese became well educated, they would begin to question colonial dominance.
 - (iii) The French working in Vietnam were also concerned that highly educated Vietnamese would take their jobs.
 - (iv) Vietnamese elites were heavily influenced by Chinese culture. So, in order to maintain their power and dominance, the French had to counter Chinese influence.
 - (v) The French also had to decide whether French or the native language should be used as a medium of instruction. Some people supported French as a medium of instruction, while others were opposed to it.
- 22. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement. 5**

Ans. When people start to feel like they are all a part of the same nation, nationalism starts to spread. The experience of shared struggles contributed to the sense of collective identity.

There are many different cultural processes that helped nationalism capture people's attention. Fiction, songs and folklore were instrumental in promoting nationalism.

Additionally, literature promoted a sense of nationalism. The observance of local festivals contributed to the development of nationalism as well. As the national movement grew, nationalist leaders increasingly served as symbols and icons to unite people and foster a sense of nationalism in them.

23. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them. 2+3=5

Ans. The rate at which the minerals get replenished is quite low as compared to their formation via the geological processes. As a result, mineral resources are limited and non-renewable and they should be conserved.

The methods for conserving mineral resources are discussed below:

- (i) Upgrading the existing technologies to allow the use of substandard ores at cheap costs.
- (ii) Adopting a planned and sustainable approach to using them wisely.
- (iii) Recycling of scrap metals and other substitutes.

24. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. The development of railways in India has been influenced by physiographic and economic factors. The northern plains, which had a large area of level land, a high population density, and abundant agricultural resources provided the most ideal condition. However, the large number of rivers that required the construction of bridges across their wide beds posed challenges. Railway lines run through low hills, gaps, and tunnels in the peninsular region's hilly terrain, and the Himalayan mountainous regions are not suitable for railway line construction. Additionally, laying railway lines in the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Jharkhand was difficult. The Konkan railway has recently facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this important economic region.

25. Describe any five major functions of political parties. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. The five major functions of political parties are:

- (i) Elections are contested by political parties.
- (ii) They propose policies and programmes.
- (iii) Enacting legislation is one of the most important role of political parties.
- (iv) Government is formed and run by political parties.
- (v) Parties that suffer defeat in the election serve as an opposition to the parties in power.

26. How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in various ways:

- (i) Pressure groups and movements attempt to gain public support and sympathy for their objectives and activities.
- (ii) They regularly organize protests to draw the attention of the government to address their grievances.

(iii) Professional lobbyists are frequently hired by business groups.

(iv) Leaders and political parties either form or lead pressure groups.

(v) Political parties can emerge from such movements.

27. How are multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain. 5

Ans. Multinational corporations (MNCs) control and spread their productions across the world in the following ways:

(i) MNCs occasionally set up production in partnership with some of the local businesses in different countries. Such joint production several advantages for the local business also.

(ii) However, the most typical MNC investment strategy involves acquiring local businesses in order to later increase production.

(iii) Large multinational corporations (MNCs) in developed countries place production orders with small producers.

(iv) The products are supplied to MNCs, who then sell them to customers under their own brand names.

(v) These large MNCs exercise immense control over these distant producers in terms of price, quality, delivery, and labour conditions.

28. How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. The large companies manipulate the market in various ways. Some of them are discussed below:

(i) Large companies will sometimes buy smaller companies that make similar products in order to eliminate or reduce competition.

(ii) When there is competition, the products are made more affordable in order to attract more customers.

(iii) Large companies occasionally make false claims about the durability and quality of their products in advertisements.

(iv) In order to mislead the market, large corporations also manipulate their stocks through wash trading, pump and dump, and other techniques.

(v) Due to their enormous wealth, they can also sway political parties to support them, which helps them eliminate competition.

For example: A long legal battle was fought to make cigarette manufacturers acknowledge that their product could cause cancer.

29. Three features A, B and C 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 on the map: $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

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

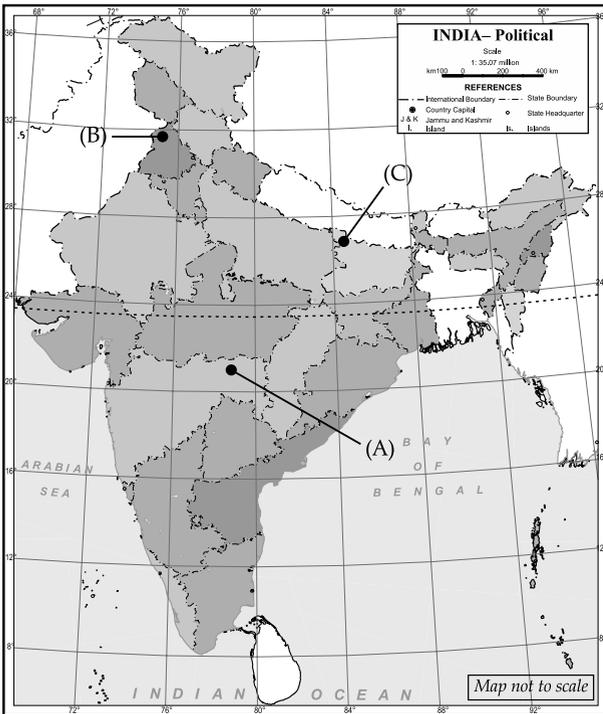
(B) The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

(C) The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.

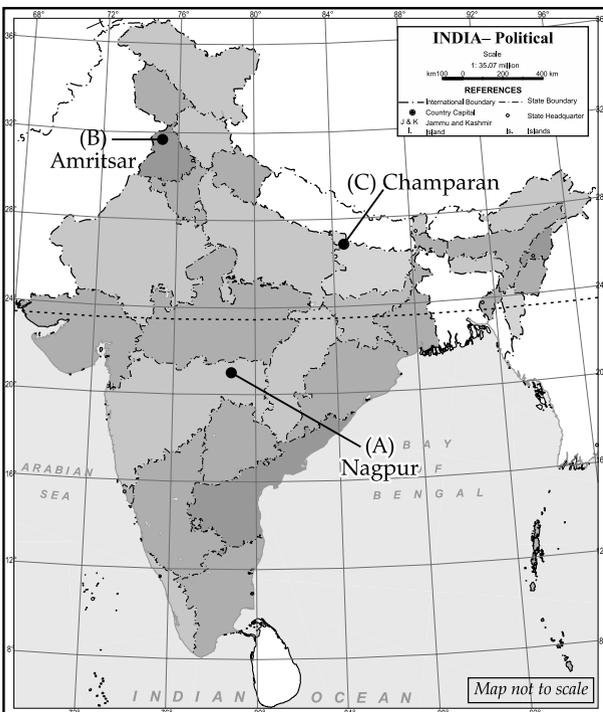
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired

Candidates only; in lieu of Q. No. 29:

- (29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress-Session was held in September 1920.
- (29.2) In which city Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred?
- (29.3) Where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system?



Ans.



Visually Impaired Candidates:

- 29.1 Nagpur
- 29.2 Amritsar
- 29.3 Champaran

30. (30.1) On the given political outline map of India, two features A and B are marked. Identify these features with the help of the following information: 2+1=3

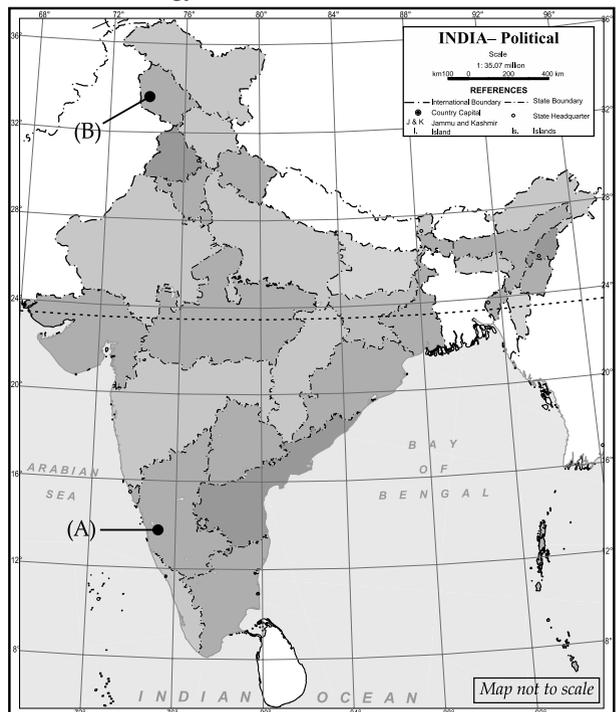
- (A) Iron-ore mines
- (B) Terminal station of North-South Corridor

(30.2) On the same map locate and label the following:

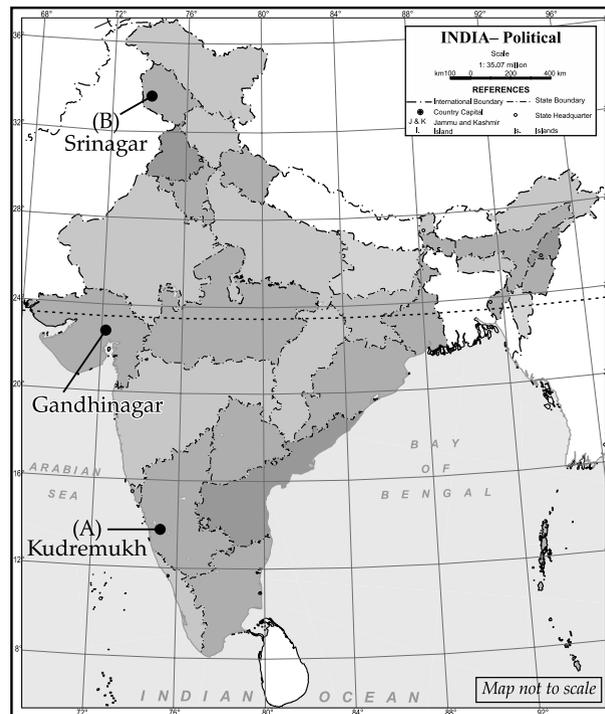
- (i) Gandhinagar Software Technology Park

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; in lieu of Question Number 30:

- (30.1) In which state are Kudremukh iron-ore mines located?
- (30.2) Name the eastern terminal station of East-West Corridor.
- (30.3) In which state is Gandhinagar Software Technology Park located?



Ans.



Visually impaired candidates:

- 30.1 Karnataka
30.2 Nagaon, Assam
30.3 Gujarat

Outside Delhi Set II**Code No. 32/1/2**

2. Why is the 'least cost' known as decision making factor for ideal location of an industry?

Ans. The 'least cost' is known as decision making factor for ideal location of industry due to the fact that if the profit has to be maximum, the cost has to be minimum.

3. What is meant by a 'political party'?

Ans. A political party is an organisation formed by people who come together to compete in elections and hold power in the government.

6. What is the meaning of 'investment'?

Ans. The act of investing money in order to receive a return is referred to as investment.

10. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain. 3

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities because:

- (i) Khadi clothes were often more expensive than mill clothes and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- (ii) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools.
- (iii) Lawyers joined back work in government courts.

13. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector." Support the statement with arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector in the following ways:

(i) It supplies raw materials to industries.

(ii) It serves as a market for industrial goods.

(iii) Cotton, jute, silk, woollen textiles, sugar, and edible oil, for example, are all based on agricultural raw materials.

15. "Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives." Justify the statement. 3

Ans. Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives in the following manner:

(i) It promotes equality among citizens.

(ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.

(iii) It also improves the decision-making process.

21. Describe the process of Unification of Italy.

OR

*** Describe the 'Rat Hunt' activity introduced by the French in Vietnam.**

Ans. 'Unification of Italy'

Italy was divided into seven states in the middle of the nineteenth century, with only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, ruled by an Italian princely house. The northern regions were ruled by the Austrian Habsburgs, the centre by the Pope, and the southern regions by the Spanish Bourbon kings. The secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini, such as the

Young Italy and the Young Europe, were significant in the unification of Italy.

Through a clever diplomatic alliance with France, Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions, and Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian forces in 1859. Garibaldi defeated the Bourbon kings of Spain with his armed volunteers known as red shirts, freeing the kingdom of two Sicilies. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy in 1861.

22. How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples.

Ans. The large companies manipulate the market in various ways. Some of them are discussed below:

- (i) Large companies will sometimes buy smaller companies that make similar products in order to eliminate or reduce competition.
- (ii) When there is competition, the products are made more affordable in order to attract more customers.
- (iii) Large companies occasionally make false claims about the durability and quality of their products in advertisements.
- (iv) In order to mislead the market, large corporations also manipulate their stocks through wash trading, pump and dump, and other techniques.
- (v) Due to their enormous wealth, they can also sway political parties to support them, which helps them eliminate competition.

For example: A long legal battle was fought to make cigarette manufacturers acknowledge that their product could cause cancer.

23. Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources?

Ans. All activities require the consumption of energy. It is required to cook, provide light and heat, propel vehicles, and power industrial machinery.

The following ways should be adopted to conserve energy resources:

- (i) Transitioning to a more sustainable energy development path.
- (ii) Promoting energy conservation through various campaigns and initiatives.
- (iii) Increasing reliance on renewable energy resource.

27. How are deposits with the banks beneficial for individual as well as for the nation? Explain with examples.

Ans. Deposits in banks benefit both the depositors and the nation in a variety of ways. Some of them are:

- (i) They offer safe and secure deposits for people's money.
- (ii) They offer excellent savings and investment opportunities while also contributing to the nation's growth.
- (iii) They pay depositors interest on their deposits.
- (iv) Depositors can easily withdraw money from banks as and when they need it.
- (v) They offer low-interest loans at nominal rates, allowing ordinary individuals to build their own assets.

Outside Delhi Set III

Code No. 32/1/3

2. What is the major objective to develop Super Highways?

Ans. The main objective of Super Highways is to minimize the time and distance between India's megacities.

3. Name any two regional parties of West Bengal

Ans. The two regional parties of West Bengal are All India Trinamool Congress and Forward Bloc.

6. On which days is 'National Consumer's day' celebrated every year in India?

Ans. The 'National Consumer Day' is celebrated every year in India on 24th December.

10. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the reason.

Ans. Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 because:

- (i) Various incidents of mass violence, particularly the Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922.
- (ii) People clashed with police, setting a police station on fire.
- (iii) Gandhiji believed that the people were not yet prepared for a mass struggle and that satyagrahis needed to be properly trained for nonviolent protests.

13. "Textile industry occupies a unique position in India economy."

Ans. The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy because:

- (i) It is the country's only industry that is self-sufficient and complete in its value chain.
- (ii) It directly employs approximately 4.5 crore people and indirectly employs another 6 crore through allied sectors.
- (iii) During the last three years, GDP contribution in terms of percentage share of industrial output was around 7%.

15. How are the challenges to democracy linked to the possibility of political reforms? Explain.

Ans. Challenges to democracy are linked to the possibility of political reforms in the following ways:

- (i) Law changes that have been meticulously designed may help in discouraging unfair political practises.
- (ii) Democratic movements, citizen organizations, and the media should play a significant role.
- (iii) Political activists, parties, movements, and politically aware citizens shall carry out democratic reforms.

21. Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

OR

* Describe the 'Scholar's Revolt' of 1868 against the spread of Christianity in Vietnam.

Ans. 'Unification of Britain'

Before the eighteenth century, different ethnic identities existed, each with its own culture and politics: English, Welsh, Scot, and Irish. As the English nation's wealth and power grew, so did its influence over other island nations. After a long conflict, the English Parliament took power from the monarchy in 1688. It was used to help build the nation-state of Britain, with England at its center. The United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed in 1707 by an Act of Union between England and Scotland. As the English dominated the British Parliament, Scotland was eventually politically and culturally suppressed by the English.

23. Explain any five factors affecting the location of an industry.**Ans.** The location of industries depends on a number of factors such as:

- (i) **Availability of raw material:** Industries require large quantities of raw materials. As a result, industries are located near raw material sources. It saves cost on transportation.
- (ii) **Availability of skilled labour:** The availability of cheap and skilled labour plays an important role for the location of industries.

(iii) **Availability of means of transportation:** Modern industries require cheap, developed, and quick transportation.

(iv) **Availability of power resources:** The main sources of power are coal, oil, and water. The majority of the industries are located near coal fields. Aluminium and paper industries are located near hydroelectric power plants.

(v) **Climate:** A stimulating environment improves labourer efficiency. A humid climate is required for the cotton textile industry. The film industry requires good weather with clear skies. Similarly, the aircraft industry requires clear skies.

27. What are Self Help Group? How do they work? Explain.**Ans.** Self-Help Groups are small groups of people who come together and agree to pool their savings on a regular basis.

The working of the Self-Help Groups is discussed below:

- (i) The groups are typically made up of 15-20 people who live in the same neighbourhood.
- (ii) They meet and save money on a regular basis, ranging from Rs.25 to Rs.100 or more.
- (iii) A member can borrow money from the group, and while interest is charged, it is much lower than what moneylenders charge.
- (iv) If the savings remain consistent, it can get loans from banks after some time. In the event of repayment failure, other members of the group can repay it.

