

Solved Paper 2016

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.
The answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions.
The answer to 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

1. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation. 1

OR

What was the result of the peace negotiation in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam? 1

Ans. Treaty of 1832: Constantinople. 1

OR

The result of the peace negotiation in Geneva: The division of Vietnam/ Vietnam is divided into two parts: North and South.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

2. Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals? 1

Ans. The ranges found in minerals are due to : Physical and Chemical conditions.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

3. How are issue specific movements different from generic movements? 1

Ans. Difference between issue-specific and generic movements: Issue-specific movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame, while generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in the long term.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

4. Name any one political party that has a national-level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party. 1

Ans. The political party that has a national-level political organization but not recognized as the National Party : Samajwadi Party/ Samata Party/ Rashtriya Janta Dal

(Any one to be mentioned)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

- * 5. Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia? 1

6. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment. 1

Ans. Difference between investment and foreign investment : The money that is spent to buy assets (land, building, machines and other equipment) is called investment, while the investment made by the MNCs is called foreign investment.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

7. Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo would you like to see to be sure about its quality? 1

Ans. The logo: ISI/ Indian Standard Institutions

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

8. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income? 1

Ans. The source of income of bank : Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference of interest is the main source of income of banks.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

9. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. 3

OR

- * How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse. 3

Ans. The female figures as an allegory of the nation : Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person. Then nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation but it did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It gave an abstract idea of the nation, a concrete form. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

During the French Revolution, artists used the formal allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.

(To be assessed as a whole) 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3

10. Who had designed the 'swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this 'swaraj flag.'

1+2=3

Ans. Mahatma Gandhiji designed the "Swaraj Flag" by 1921.

Features:

- (i) It had tricolours- Red, Green and White
- (ii) It had a spinning wheel in the center.
- (iii) It represents the Gandhian idea of self- help.
- (iv) It had become a symbol of defiance.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any two)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+2=3

11. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non- Cooperation Movement:

Non-Cooperation Movement:

- (i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.
- (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.
- (iv) Foreign cloth burnt in huge lots.

(v) In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.

(vi) Students left the government-owned schools and colleges.

(vii) Lawyers gave up legal practices.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

(i) People were asked to break colonial laws.

(ii) The countrymen broke the salt law.

(iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.

(iv) Village officials resigned from their jobs.

(v) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

12. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another ? Explain with examples. 1+2=3

Ans. Classification of the industries on the basis of capital investment:

(i) Small Scale industry

(ii) Large Scale industry $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$

Difference: If the investment is more than one crore in any industry, it is considered as a large scale industry, for example, Iron and Steel Industry, Cement Industry.

While if the investment is less than one crore in an industry, then the industry is considered as a small scale industry, eg. Plastic industry, toy industry.

(Any other relevant example)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+2=3

13. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development." Express your views in favour of this statement. 3

Ans. The importance of efficient means of transport for the development is to be explained by the candidate in their own words.

- Since it is a value-based question, candidates' views reflecting the development due to the transport may be given due consideration.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3

Detailed Answer:

Transport and communication are the basic arteries of a nation's economy because:

- (i) Economic development of a region or a country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication.
- (ii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and village with towns and cities.
- (iii) They help the industry by providing raw materials and distribution of finished goods.

- (iv) They help in the development of all the three sectors : Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.
 (v) They help in the balanced regional development.

14. "The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain." Justify the statement. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. The textile industry is self-reliant and complete in value chain:

- (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).
 (ii) Employment generation (35 million persons directly employed- the second largest after agriculture).
 (iii) Foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%).
 (iv) It contributes 4 percent towards GDP.

(Any other relevant point)

(With the help of any three points, the statement needs to be justified)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $3 \times 1 = 3$

For Detailed Ans.: Refer Answer of Q. 3 Short Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 68.

15. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required for a party to become a national political party. $1 + 2 = 3$

Ans. National Political Party has units in various states, they follow the same policies, programs, and strategies that are decided at the national level.

Conditions required:

- (i) A party should secure at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.
 (ii) It should win at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $1 + 2 = 3$

16. What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning. $1 + 2 = 3$

For Detailed Ans.: Refer Answer of Q. 1 Long Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 127.

17. "Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion." Support the statement with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion:

- (i) Citizens have great expectations from the government.
 (ii) The government tries its best for the upliftment of society.
 (iii) Ensuring greater power to the local government.
 (iv) Extension of federal principles to all the units of the federation including women and minority groups.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $1 + 2 = 3$

18. How can money be easily exchanged for goods or services? Give an example to explain. 3

Ans. Money acts easier to exchange itself for goods and services: A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchange the money for things they want.

For example: A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe maker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money, he would have to look for a wheat-growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange.

Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

(Any other example may be considered)

(To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3

19. 'Barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Removal of barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment:

- (i) Barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were partially removed.
 (ii) Goods could be improved and exported easily.
 (iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.
 (iv) Opportunities for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $3 \times 1 = 3$

20. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:

- (i) 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
 (ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.
 (iii) There are no boundaries and restrictions.
 (iv) The higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
 (v) In certain cases, the high-interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.

- (vi) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=1

21. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

5×1=5

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. 5×1=5

Ans. Measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries for collective identity:

- (i) The ideas of LA PATRIE and LE CITOYEN were emphasized.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolour was chosen.
- (iii) The Estate General was elected by the active citizens.
- (iv) The elected body of citizens renamed as National Assembly.
- (v) New hymns were composed.
- (vi) Oaths were taken.
- (vii) Martyrs commemorated.
- (viii) A centralized administrative system was implemented.
- (ix) Formulated uniform laws.
- (x) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (xi) French became the common language of the nation. (Any other relevant point)

(Any five measures to be analysed)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

22. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain. 2+3=5

Ans. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919:

- (i) The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (ii) Indian members unanimously opposed it.
- (iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- (iv) It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trials for two years.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any two)

Organization of Satyagraha:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- (ii) It was started with a 'Hartal' on 6th April.

- (iii) Rallies were organized in various cities.

- (iv) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.

- (v) Shops were closed down.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 2+3=5

23. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. 2+3=5

Ans. Importance of Petroleum:

- (i) Petroleum is the major energy source in India.
- (ii) It provides fuel for heat and lighting.
- (iii) It provides lubricants for machinery.
- (iv) It provides the raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.
- (v) Petroleum refineries act as the nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any two)

Its occurrence:

- (i) Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- (ii) In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
- (iii) Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

(Any other relevant point)

(Points need to be explained)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 2+3=5

24. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments. 5×1=5

Ans. Role of manufacturing industries in economic development:

- (i) The manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development.
- (ii) All-round development depends on Industries.
- (iii) Industries help in modernising agriculture.
- (iv) Reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs.
- (v) Industrial development is a precondition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty from a country.
- (vi) It is aimed to bring down regional disparities
- (vi) Expansion of manufactured goods.
- (viii) Trade and commerce brings in much needed foreign exchange.

- (ix) India's prosperity lies in ever increasing and diversity of its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

(Any other relevant point)
(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

25. How are democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare.

5×1=5

Ans. The democratic governments are better than other forms of governments:

- (i) Democratic governments have a formal constitution, while it is not the case in other forms of government.
- (ii) They hold regular elections, while it is not the case in other forms of government.
- (iii) They have political parties, whereas there is no such thing in other forms of government.
- (iv) They guarantee rights to citizens.
- (v) Such governments allow room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) Such government accommodates social diversities, while no such thing in other forms of government.

(Any other relevant point)
(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

- *26. "Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways." Support the statement with suitable examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Pressure groups and movements strengthened democracy in following ways:

- A. It provide the platform to the common people to stage their opinion and influence the policies of the government.
- B. It leads to the development of an atmosphere of wide discussion on important issues in the society.
- C. The influence of the pressure groups proves that in the democracy the voice of the people is supreme.

27. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. 5

Ans. Credit may be helpful if it is provided timely and with planning:

A large number of transactions in our day-to-day activities involve credit in some form or the other. It also helps in improving the economy of the country.

Take the example of Salim, a farmer, a businessman etc. (To be assessed as a whole with examples)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5

For Detailed Ans.: Refer Answer of Q. 6 Long Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 137.

28. What is globalisation ? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process. 1+4=5

Ans. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

Role of MNC's:

- (i) By the increased flow of manpower
- (ii) Investment
- (iii) Technology
- (iv) Goods
- (v) Services
- (vi) Latest education

(Any other relevant point)

(Any four)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+4=5

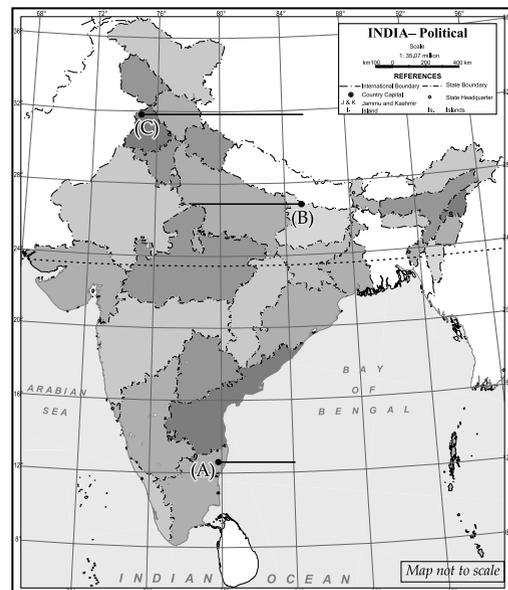
For Detailed Ans.: Refer Answer of Q. 5 Short Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 145.

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: 3×1=3

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

(B) The place associated with peasant's satyagraha.

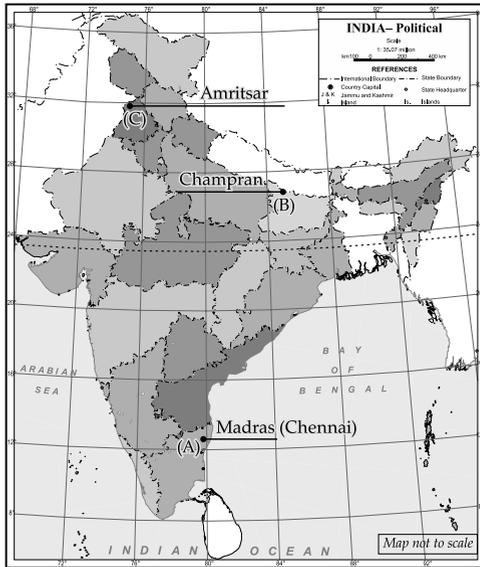
(C) The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.



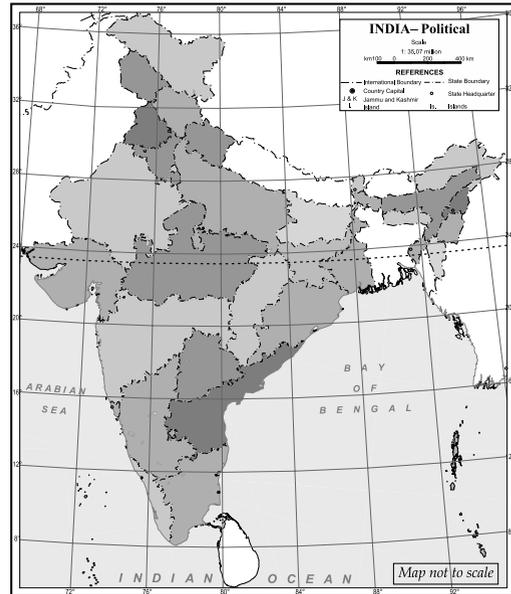
Ans. See filled map for the answers

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

Detailed Answer:



- (b) Durgapur – Iron and steel plant
- (c) Tuticorin – Major seaport



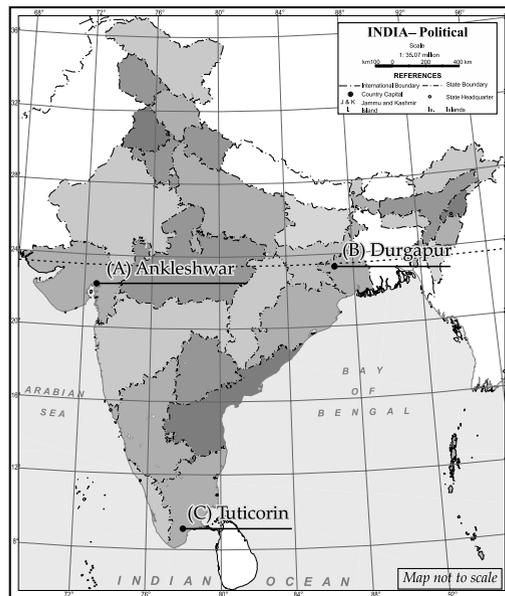
30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

3×1=3

- (a) Ankleshwar – Oil field

Ans. See filled map for the answers
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

Detailed Answer:



Delhi Set II

Code No. 32/1/2

Note : Except these, all other questions are from Set-I.

- 1. Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848 ? 1

Ans. Greek War of Independence 1821 to 1829.

OR

- * Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of Trug sisters. 1

- 2. How do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks ? 1

Ans. The occurrence of minerals: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in cracks, crevices, faults and joints.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

- 8. Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India ? 1

* Out of Syllabus

Ans. One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India: Because it is accepted as a medium of exchange. The currency is authorized by the government of the country. .

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

17. "Democratic government is a legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments. 3

Ans. Democratic government is a legitimate government: It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean.

But a democratic government is peoples' own government. That is why there is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3

18. "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation. 3×1=3

Ans. A wide ranging choice of goods:

- (i) We have a wide variety of goods and services before us in the market.
- (ii) The latest models of the digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by leading manufacturers of the world are available in the market.
- (iii) Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
- (iv) Today Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world.
- (v) A similar explosion of the brands can be seen for many other goods.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

19. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement. 3×1=3

Ans. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial:

- (i) Many people want to start an enterprise by borrowing and they may not do so because of high cost of borrowing.
- (ii) Banks and cooperative societies need to lend more.
- (iii) This would lead to higher income, and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

(iv) They could grow crops, do business or set up small scale industries.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

For Detailed Ans. : Refer Answer of Q. 8 Long Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 138.

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain. 5

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found 'salt' a powerful symbol: Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands on 31st January 1930. The most stirring of all was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. Irwin was unwilling to grant permission for the salt march from Sabarmati to Dandi. Thousands came to hear Gandhiji wherever he stopped. He urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6th April, he reached Dandi and violated the law.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5

For Detailed Ans. : Refer to Ans of Q. 1 Long Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 42.

23. Why are sugar mills concentrated in sugarcane producing areas? Explain any three problems faced by sugar industry in India. 2+3=5

Ans. Sugar industries are concentrated in the sugarcane producing areas:

- (i) The raw material used in the sugar mills, is sugarcane which is bulky.
- (ii) In haulage, its sucrose content reduces.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any two)

Challenges:

- (i) Seasonal nature of the industry.
- (ii) Old and inefficient methods of production.
- (iii) Transport delays for cause to reach to the mills.
- (iv) Need to maximize the use of bagasse.

(Any other relevant points)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 2+3=5

25. "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments. 5

Ans. Popular dissatisfaction and criticism: There are four problem areas in the working of political parties that need to be addressed in order to keep themselves as effective instruments of democracy

- (i) Lack of internal democracy within parties
- (ii) Dynastic succession.
- (iii) Growing role of money and muscle power in parties.

(iv) There is no meaningful choice of selecting for the voters.

(To be assessed as a whole)
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5

For Detailed Ans.: Refer Answer of Q. 3 Long Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 114.

Delhi Set III

Code No. 32/1/3

Note: Except these, all other questions are from Set-I & II.

1. What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 ? 1

OR

* What were the two bases of the colonial economy in Vietnam? 1

Ans. Aim of revolutionaries of Europe: To oppose the monarchical form of government.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

2. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks ? 1

Ans. The occurrence of minerals in sedimentary rocks: In sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

8. Compare formal sector loans with the informal sector of loans regarding interest only. 1

Ans. Comparison of formal sector loans with informal sector loans: Most of the informal lenders charge much higher interest on loans than the formal sector loans. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

17. "Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition." Support the statement with arguments. 3

Ans. State parties seeking National level coalition: Before the general election of 2014, in three general elections no one national party was able to secure a majority in Lok Sabha. On its own as a result, the national parties were compelled to form alliances with state or regional parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy. (To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3

18. "Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place." Support the statement. 3

Ans. Consumer awareness to avoid exploitation: Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place. Market does not work in a fair manner. Exploitation happens in

various ways. Therefore, awareness is essential. Certain details are given on the packing.

When we buy medicines, on the packets details are marked. Rules have been made so that the manufacturer displays the information. Consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement of the product, if it proves to be defective in any manner. (To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3

19. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers." Justify the statement with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. Globalisation and competition among producers, an advantage to consumers:

- (i) Globalisation and greater competition among producers, both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers.
- (ii) There is a greater choice before consumers.
- (iii) They enjoy the improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- (iv) They enjoy much higher standards of living that were not possible earlier.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

22. How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India ? Explain with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Role of cultural processes in making of nationalism in India:

- (i) The sense of collective belongingness came partly through the experience of united struggles.
- (ii) There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured peoples' imagination.
- (iii) History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols played a part in the making of nationalism.
- (iv) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or an image.
- (v) This helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

For Detailed Ans.: Refer Answer of Q. 1 Long Ans. Type Ques. Page No. 47.

23. What is trade ? Explain the importance of international trade. 1+4=5

Ans. Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

Importance:

- (i) The international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) It is considered as an economic barometer for a country.
- (iii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- (iv) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks.
- (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any four)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+4=5

25. "Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Analyse the statement with arguments. 5×1=5

Ans. Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government:

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of an individual.
- (iii) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) It provides methods to resolve conflicts.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (vii) Reduction of inequality and poverty.
- (viii) Accommodation of social diversity.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

Outside Delhi Set I

Code No. 32/2/1

1. Who remarked "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold". 1

OR

- * Who were called colons in Vietnam ?

Ans. "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold" – METTERNICH 1.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

2. Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged ? 1

Ans. The use of cattle cake as fuel should be discouraged because:

- (i) It creates pollution.
- (ii) It consumes the most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture. (Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

3. Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction. 1

Ans. The political parties has diverse roles and responsibilities and had wider interests and on the other hand the pressure groups have limited interests.

4. Why did India adopt multi-party system ? 1

Ans. India adopted multi-party system because:

- (1) India is a large country and has social and geographical diversities.
- (2) It is easy to absorb different diversities in a multi party system.

(Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

5. Name any two sectional interest groups. 1

Ans. Two sectional interest groups were:

- A. FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries)
- B. All India Trade Union Congress

6. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources ? 1

Ans. MNC's set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources because of:

- (i) Low cost of production.
- (ii) They can earn greater profits. (Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

7. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation. 1

Ans. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader the consumer can move to consumer court to get compensation under his :

RIGHT TO SEEK REDRESSAL

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

8. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary ? 1

Ans. Supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary because:

Banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom they are lending and at what interest rate etc.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

- *9. "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support the statement with arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

"The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S." Support the statement with arguments.

10. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features. $1 + 2 = 3$

Ans. During the "Swadeshi Movement" in Bengal the flag designed was a:

TRICOLOUR FLAG

The two features of the flag were:

- (i) The colour of the flag was - Red, Green and Yellow.
- (ii) It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces in British India.
- (iii) It had a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. **(Any two)**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $1 + 2 = 3$

11. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj":

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
- (ii) Swaraj meant retaining the link with the village from which they had come.
- (iii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the Tea Gardens without permission.
- (iv) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation movement thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
- (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village. **(Any three)**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $1 \times 3 = 3$

12. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other? $1 + 2 = 3$

Ans. On the basis of sources of raw material, industries are classified as :

(A) Agro-based industries

(B) Mineral-based industries

These industries are different from each other on following basis-

(A) Agro-based industries:

(i) Draws their raw materials from agricultural products.

(ii) Eg: Textiles- Cotton, Jute, Silk and Wool.

Rubber, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil etc. are some other examples.

(Any other relevant point)

(B) Mineral-based industries :

(i) Draws their raw materials from minerals.

(ii) Eg:- Iron and Steel, Cement, Machine tools, Petro-chemicals etc.

(Any other relevant point)**(Any two)**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $1 + 2 = 3$

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. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. "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"-

Every sector of the National Economy, agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy.

With increasing population and changing lifestyles, energy consumption is increasing very fast. We are not self sufficient in energy according to demands. Therefore, judicious use of limited resources is essential.

Three measures to solve this burning problem are-

- (i) We can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
- (ii) Switching off electricity when not in use.
- (iii) Using power saving devices or using non-conventional sources of energy.
- (iv) Checking the power equipment regularly can help in saving energy.

(Any other relevant point)**(Any three)**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $1 \times 3 = 3$

14. Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. (i) The effluents and chemicals released by the industries should be regulated at every level.

(ii) The chemicals should be treated effectively before being discharged into the water bodies.

(iii) There should be continuous monitoring of the water bodies which have the highest intensity of the release of chemical wastes.

(iv) Laws should be made to regulate the industries on releasing the hazardous chemicals to the water bodies.

- (v) The NGOs and other environmental organisations should also play an active role in finding solutions to this problem.
- (vi) The effluents and chemicals released by the industries should be regulated at every level.
- (vii) Laws should be made to regulate the industries on releasing the hazardous chemicals to the water bodies.
- (viii) The NGOs and other environmental organisations should also play an active role in finding solutions to this problem.
15. **What is meant by regional political party ? State the conditions required to be recognised as a 'regional political party'.** 1+2=3

Ans. A Regional Party is a party that is present in only some States.

Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party are:

- (i) A party should secure at least six per cent of the total votes in an election for the legislative assembly of a state.
- (ii) A party should Win at least two seats in the legislative assembly.

(Definition + two conditions to be given)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+2=3

- *16. **What are public interest pressure groups ? Describe their functioning.** 1+2=3

Ans. Public Interest Groups are those that promote collective rather than selective interests.

Their functioning is as follows:

- (i) It aims to help groups other than their own members.
- (ii) They represent some common interest that needs to be defended.
- (iii) The members of the organization may not be benefited from the cause that the organization represents. For eg: a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.
- (iv) For eg: BAMCEF

(Any other relevant point)

(Definition + any two functions to be described)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+2=3

17. **Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India ? Give your opinion.** 3×1=3

Ans. **The three challenges faced by political parties in India are:**

- (i) Lack of internal democracy.
- (ii) Challenge of dynastic succession.
- (iii) The growing role of money and muscle power.

- (iv) Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

18. **"Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation". Examine the statement.** 3×1=3

Ans. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation."-

The benefit to the depositor:

- (i) Bank accepts the deposits and pays interest to the depositor.
- (ii) People's money is safe with the bank.
- (iii) People can withdraw the money when they require.

The benefit to the Nation:

- (i) Banks use the major proportion of the deposit to extend loans.
- (ii) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
- (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds, thus it helps in the economic development of the Nation.

(Any other relevant point)

(Atleast one point from each category to be examined)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+2=3

19. **Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence ? Analyse the reasons.** 3×1=3

Ans. **Indian Government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence because:**

- (i) It wanted to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
- (ii) As the industries were just coming up in 1950's and 1960's the competition from outside at that stage would have not allowed these industries to come up.
- (iii) India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

20. **"Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place." Justify the statement with arguments.** 3×1=3

Ans. "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place."

- (i) Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position, whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service that had been bought, the seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer.

- (ii) Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. For eg: sometimes the traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as – when shop keepers weigh less than what they should or when traders add charges that were not mentioned before, or when adulterated or defective goods are sold.
- (iii) At times false information is passed on through the media to attract consumers.

(Any suitable example)

(Any other relevant point)

(Three arguments to be given))

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

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. 5×1=5

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. 5×1=5

Ans. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole systems more rational and efficient."

- (i) All privileges based on birth were removed.
- (ii) Established equality before law.
- (iii) The right to property was given.
- (iv) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (v) The feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (vi) Guild restrictions were removed.
- (vii) Transport and communication systems were improved.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five) 5×1=5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain. 5×1=5

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement because:

- (i) Worried by the development of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the colonial government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one.
- (ii) This led to violent clashes in many places.

- (iii) When Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested (April 1930) angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing. Many were killed.

- (iv) A month later, when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police force, municipal building, law courts, railway stations and all other structures that symbolized British rule.

- (v) A frightened government responded with the policy of brutal repression.

- (vi) The peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about 1 lakh people were arrested.

Under these circumstances, Mahatma Gandhi called off the Civil Disobedience Movement. (Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

23. Explain the importance of the conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them. 2+3=5

Ans. Importance of conservation of Minerals are:

- (i) Mineral resources are being rapidly consumed which takes millions of years to be created and concentrated.
- (ii) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
- (iii) Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decreasing quality.

The three measures to conserve minerals are :

- (i) It should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low-grade ores at low costs.
- (iii) Recycling of metals.
- (iv) Using scrap metals.
- (v) Finding substitutes.

(Any other relevant point)

(Two points of importance

+ three conservation methods to be given)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 2+3=5

24. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with arguments. 5×1=5

Ans. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India":

- (i) The construction cost of roadways is much lower than that of railways.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively to more dissected and undulating topography.

- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains like Himalayas.
- (iv) Road transport is economical for the transportation of small volumes of goods over short distances.
- (v) It also provides door to door service.
- (vi) The cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (vii) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide link between railway station, air and sea ports.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

*25. Describe the popular struggle of Bolivia. 5

26. "Political parties are the necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. "Political parties are the necessary condition for a democracy":

- (i) Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.
- (ii) If we do not have political parties – in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.
- (iii) No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- (iv) The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.
- (v) An elected representative will be accountable to his constituency for what he does in his locality.
- (vi) But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- (vii) The role of an opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
- (viii) As societies became large and complex they also needed some agencies to gather, different views on various issues and to present these to the government, political parties are needed. (Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

27. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers ? Suggest any five measures. 5×1=5

Ans. Formal sector loans can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers in the following ways:

- (i) Create awareness among farmers about formal sector loans.
- (ii) The process of providing loans should be made easier.

- (iii) It should be simple, fast and timely.
- (iv) More number of Nationalized Banks/cooperative banks should be opened in the rural sector.
- (v) Banks and cooperatives should increase facility of providing loans so that dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
- (vi) The benefits of loans should be extended to poor farmers and small scale industries.
- (vii) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)5×1=5

28. Describe the impact of globalisation on India economy with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy.

- (i) Higher standard of living in urban areas.
- (ii) The impact has not been uniform among producers and workers.
- (iii) There is greater choice before the consumers who now enjoy the improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- (iv) MNC's have increased their investments in India leading to more job opportunities.
- (v) Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNC's themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.
- (vi) Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT (Information Technology).
- (vii) Local companies supply raw materials to foreign industries and have prospered.

For example : the Indian company producing a magazine for the London based company and call centers.

However, for a large number of producers and workers, globalization has posed major challenges.

(Any five) 5×1=5

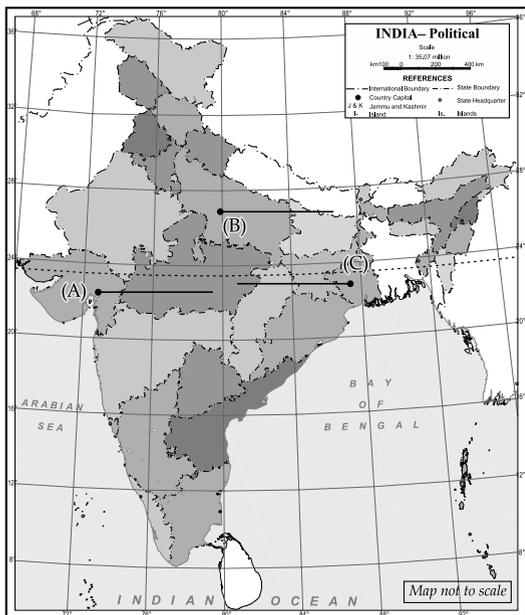
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

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: 3×1=3

(A) The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

(B) The place related to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

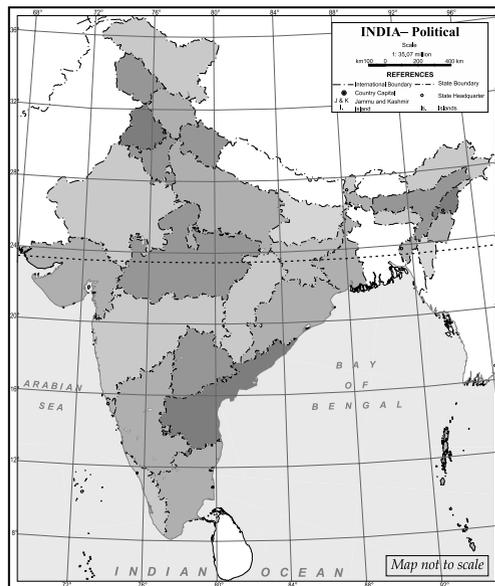
(C) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.



(a) Oil Field — Digboi

(b) Iron and Steel Plant — Bhilai

(c) Major Sea Port — Kochi

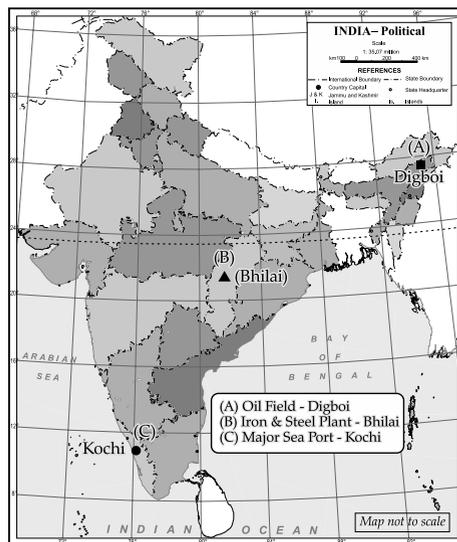
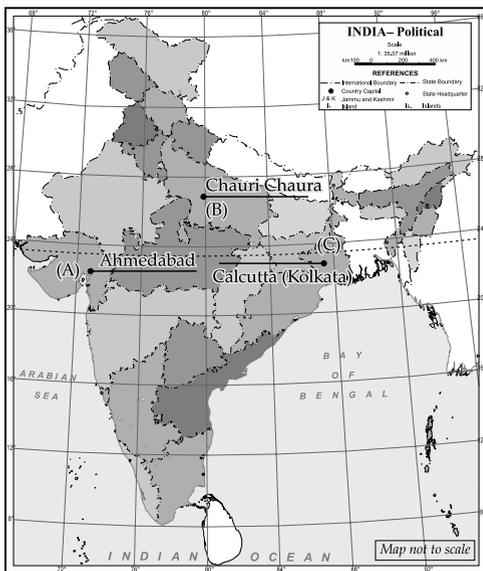


29. See answer on attached Map.

3×1=3

Ans. See answer on attached Map.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3



30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3×1=3

Outside Delhi Set II

Code No. 32/2/2

Note: Except these, all other questions are from Set-I.

1. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? 1

OR

* What was the main aim of the Scholar Revolt of 1868? 1

Ans. Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed as German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871. 1

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

2. How are 'Gobar gas plants' beneficial to the farmers? 1

Ans. "Gobar Gas Plants "are beneficial to the farmers in the form of energy and improved quality of manure. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

8. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India. 1

Ans. To expand formal sources of credit in rural India, dependence on informal sources of credit has to be reduced. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

17. "Democracy accommodates social diversities. Support the statement with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. "Democracy accommodates social diversities":

- (i) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (ii) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve a mechanism to negotiate these differences.
- (iii) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes
- (iv) **Example:** Belgium – has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1+2=3

18. Explain by giving examples that Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are spreading their productions in different ways. 3×1=3

Ans. Multinational Corporations are spreading their productions in different ways:

- (i) By setting up partnership with local companies.
- (ii) By placing orders with local companies. eg: Garments, Footwear, Sports items etc.
- (iii) By closely competing with the local companies.
- (iv) By buying local companies- eg: Cargill buying Parakh foods in India. (Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

19. 'Credit has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statement with arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. "Credit has its own unique role for development":

- (i) Credit helps to increase earning and therefore a person is better off than before. For eg: as in (Salim's case)
- (ii) Credit helps to earn money as well as the capital for the future.

(iii) Credit helps in the development of infrastructure of the society that leads to the overall development.

(Any other relevant point/example)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain. 5

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension because of the following reasons:

- (i) In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the Round Table Conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.
- (ii) In India he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression.
- (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawahar Lal Nehru were both in jail.
- (iv) The Congress had been declared illegal.
- (v) A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5

23. Explain any five major problems faced by road transport in India. 5×1=5

Ans. Five major problems faced by road transport in India are:

- (i) Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers the road network is inadequate.
- (ii) About 50 % of the roads are unmetalled.
- (iii) This limits their usage during the rainy season.
- (vi) The National highways are also inadequate.
- (v) Moreover, the roads are highly congested in cities.
- (vi) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. (Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

25. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. 5×1=5

Ans. Five measures /suggestions to reform political parties are:

- (i) A Law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties .It should be made compulsory for the political parties to maintain registers of its members.
- (ii) To follow its own constitution.
- (iii) To hold open elections for the highest post.
- (iv) It should be made mandatory for all political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about 1/3rd to women candidates.

- (v) There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- (vi) There should be state funding of election. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- (vii) People can put pressure on political parties in various ways through petitions, publicity and agitations.

- (viii) Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in this.
- (ix) Minimum qualification should be high school pass.

(Any other relevant points)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5×1=5

Outside Delhi Set III**Code No. 32/2/3**

Note : Except these, all other questions are from Set-I & II.

1. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861 ? 1

OR

- * Who led the 'Scholar Revolt' in Vietnam in 1868 ?

Ans. Victor Emmanuel - II was proclaimed King of United Italy in 1861.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

2. Why aluminium metal has great importance ? 1

Ans. Aluminium metal has great importance because: It combines the strength of metals such as Iron with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

8. Why are most of the poor households deprived of the formal sector loans ? 1

Ans. Most of the poor households are deprived of the formal sector loans because of:

- (i) Lack of collateral.
- (ii) They are illiterate.
- (iii) Cannot fulfil the formalities of the formal sector loans. (Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

17. Analyse the three components of a political party.

3×1=3

Ans. The three components of the political party are:

- (i) The leaders
- (ii) The active members
- (iii) The followers

(These three components to be analysed)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

18. How are consumers exploited in the market place ? Explain. 3×1=3

Ans. Consumers are exploited in the market place in the following ways:

- (i) Weigh less than what they should.
- (ii) Traders add charges that were not mentioned before.
- (iii) Traders sell adulterated or defective goods.

- (iv) False information is passed through the media and other sources to attract consumers.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

19. "The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers". Justify the statement with arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. "The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers":

- (i) Because many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers.
- (ii) There was no legal system available to the consumers to protect them from exploitation in the market place.
- (iii) In India, consumer movement such as "Social Force" originated with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interest of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
- (iv) Rampant food shortage, hoardings black marketing, adulteration of food and edible oil gave birth to the consumer movement in an organized form in the 1960's.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 3×1=3

22. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country ? Explain with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country:

- (i) Gandhiji led the salt march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- (iii) In countryside, the rich Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement.

- (iv) As rich peasant communities were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices, they became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (v) As the depression continued and the cash income dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent due to the landlords to be remitted and thus they joined the movement.
- (vi) Merchants and industrialists supported the movement by giving financial assistance and by refusing to buy and sell the imported goods.
- (vii) The industrial working class of the Nagpur region participated in the CDM.
- (viii) Railway worker, dock workers, the mineral of Chhota Nagpur etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- (ix) Women also participated in a large number.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) $5 \times 1 = 5$

23. Classify communication services into two categories? Explain the main features of each.

$2 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 5$

Ans. Classification of communication services in two categories:

- (A) Personal communication.
- (B) Mass communication.

Features:

- (A) **Personal communication:**
 - (i) Communication between two or more persons at personal level.
 - (ii) The Indian postal network handles parcels as well as personal written communication.
 - (iii) Cards and envelopes posts and telegraph and emails.

- (iv) Telephone services like STD, ISD provide easy and comfortable network to a large number of people.

(B) **Mass communication:**

- (i) It is the communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.
- (ii) It provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various National programmes and policies.
- (iii) It includes print media like newspapers, magazines, book, etc and electronic media like Radio, Television etc. $2 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

25. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens". Justify the statement. 5

Ans. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens":

- (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of any democracy.
- (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.
- (iv) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment.
- (v) In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time which they have achieved now.
- (vi) In India, 1/3rd of seats have been reserved for women in local bodies.
- (vii) Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 5

