

Solved Paper 2017

Social Science

CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answers to these questions should not exceed 30 words each.
4. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Questions numbers 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

Delhi Set-I

Code No. 32/1/1

SECTION - A

1. Name the writer of the novel 'Anandamath.' 1

Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

2. Name the river which is related to 'National Waterways' No. 1. 1

Ans. Ganga
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

Detailed Answer:

The Ganga river, between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) - National Waterways No. 1.

- *3. How do 'pressure groups' form ? 1
4. Explain the meaning of 'challenge.' 1

Ans. A Challenge is not just any problem. We usually call only those difficulties a challenge which are significant and can be overcome. A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

Detailed Answer:

'Challenge' is a call or summon to engage in any contest, as of skill, strength, etc.

5. Give an example of any 'pressure group' of India which functions as a branch of 'political party.' 1

Ans. Trade unions/Students' organizations, INTUC, AITUC, ABVP, NISU
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

Detailed Answer:

Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) functions as a branch of the political party 'Bharatiya Janata Party' (BJP) in India.

6. Highlight the inherent problem in the double coincidence of wants. 1

Ans. The inherent problem in the double coincidence of wants is that both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

7. Give an example of consumer's 'right to choose.' 1

Ans. If a person wants to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she can sell the toothpaste only if the customer buys a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush, you have the right to deny.
Any other relevant example.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

Detailed Answer:

An example of consumer's right to choose is - if a person purchases an electronic product, which turns out to be faulty, a person by producing a receipt can claim to replace or get a refund of it.

8. If you want to extract information about the functions of any government department, which right would you exercise ? 1

Ans. Right to Information

SECTION - B

9. Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. $3 \times 1 = 3$
OR

- * Describe any three changes that came into the life of Vietnamese after the colonisation of Vietnam by the French. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Collective identity amongst French People:

- (i) The ideas of *la patrie* (the father land) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the formal Royal standard.
- (iii) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (iv) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished.
- (v) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people—

- (i) The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

(Any three)

10. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Ans. Nationwide Satyagraha:

- (i) This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- (ii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

- (iii) Allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

Gandhiji decided to launch nation wide satyagraha against Rowlatt Act in 1919 because of the following reasons:

- (i) The terms and conditions of Rowlatt act were very obnoxious, they are violating the civil rights of Indians.
- (ii) This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- (iii) Moreover, Gandhiji had already seen the success in satyagraha movements in regions like Champaran, Kheda. These had prepared the ground for a nation-wide satyagraha.

11. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular symbols etc., in shaping nationalism during the freedom struggle. 3

Ans. Role of folklore:

- (i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of Nationalism.
- (ii) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
- (iii) In the 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.
- (iv) The idea of Nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

In India, the feeling of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement. In the process of their struggle against the colonial yoke people began to discover their own identity of belonging to one nation. Various folk tales, songs, symbols like national flag, tricolour flag gave a sense of identity to the people. It gave a true picture of India's culture which was so rich and uncorrupted. They served to produce a sense of achievement and to glorify India's past. They boosted Indians' self-confidence who then strongly waged a war against the colonial rule.

- (i) National song like *Vande Matram* instilled a sense of belongingness uniting people from different languages. Identity of India came to be associated with Bharat Mata which was depicted as composed, divine and spiritual.

- (ii) Folk tales, songs, hymns were used by our national leaders to give a sense of pride in our culture.
- (iii) Likewise, khadi, charka used by Mahatma Gandhi became symbols of agitation and resistance.
- (iv) Folk tales, songs, literature used by nationalists gave a true picture of India's culture which was so rich and uncorrupted.
- (v) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths.
- (vi) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, 'The Folklore of Southern India' which he believed was the national literature.

12. Describe any three characteristics of 'Odisha-Jharkhand belt' of iron ore in India. 3

Ans. Odisha- Jharkhand Belt:

- (i) In Odisha, high-grade haematite ore is found.
- (ii) It is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.
- (iii) In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

Odisha - Jharkhand Belt:

- (i) In Odisha, high-grade haematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, haematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.
- (ii) This belt contains high-grade haematite ore found in Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj mines; exported via Paradweep Port.
- (iii) Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts of Orissa have high grade haematite ore. Additionally, haematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi in Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

13. Explain with examples the interdependence of agriculture and industries. 3

Ans. The agriculture sector and the industrial sector are both dependent on each other for the growth and development.

- (i) The raw materials for the industrial sector are generated through many agricultural activities.
- (ii) The industrial products like fertilisers, tractors and other things have improved the quality of the agricultural production.
- (iii) Both the sectors are the source of providing employment to the large section of the people and leading the economic development.

14. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport. Explain with examples. 3

Ans. Requirement of efficient means of transport:

- (i) We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places.
- (ii) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (iii) The products come to consumers by transportation.
- (iv) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

Reasons for fast and efficient means of transport:

- (i) It is necessary to carry raw materials to production centers and from manufacturing hubs to markets in as little time as possible to achieve efficiency. This is particularly true for perishable goods.
 - (ii) It enables goods to reach newer markets and allows people greater access to goods and services. The efficient transport network enables markets to expand to hinterland.
 - (iii) Communication opens new avenues of commerce. Modern communication tools like the internet allow commercial transactions to take place over large distances, facilitating electronic commerce and banking across countries and contribute to the integration of markets. They also keep buyers and sellers informed about their present and prospective markets.
 - (iv) Goods and services cannot move on their own from supply houses to demand locales. This necessitates the need for transportation. Thus, a country's economy depends not only on the production and sale of goods and services, but on their transport as well.
 - (v) The means of transportation communication are called the lifelines of the nation and its economy because they are the pre-conditions for progress.
- *15. Differentiate between Nepal's movement and Bolivia's popular struggle. 3

*16. How do the pressure groups and movements influence politics? Explain with examples.

3 × 1 = 3

17. Analyse any three values that make democracy better.

3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Values that make democracy better:

- (i) It provides equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) It provides methods to resolve conflicts.
- (v) Allow correcting mistakes.
- (vi) Guarantees the rights of citizens.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

The Values are:

- (i) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
- (ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- (iii) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
- (iv) The exercise of this choice must lead to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's rights.

18. "Banks are an efficient medium of exchange." Support the statement with arguments. 3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Banks are efficient medium of exchange:

- (i) Demand deposits share the essential features of money.
- (ii) The facility of cheque against the demand deposit makes it possible to directly settle payment without use of cash.
- (iii) Demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment.

Any other point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

Money is called a medium of exchange because it serves as a common mode through which people can buy what they want and sell what they have. The use of money removes the barter system and thus ended the concept of double coincidence of wants. Money makes it easier to carry out trading activities. It acts as an intermediate in the exchange process and facilitates the buying and selling of things. A person having money can buy anything that he/she wants, unlike in the barter system. He/she can sell his/ her goods in the market in exchange for money and can buy other things with that money. In simpler terms, money has made the exchange process simpler.

19. Examine any three conditions which should be taken care of by multinational companies to set up their production units. 3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Three conditions are:

- (i) Close to the market.
- (ii) Skilled and unskilled labour available at a low cost.
- (iii) Government policies.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

MNC's decision to set up production units of certain commodities in other countries is determined by the following conditions :

- (i) Proximity to markets and availability of buyers.
- (ii) Availability of cheap labour both skilled and unskilled.
- (iii) Availability of raw materials at the lowest possible rates.
- (iv) Support from the government like providing SEZ's that are special economic zones.
- (v) Assured profits.
- (vi) Support from local companies and manufacturers.

20. Analyse any three reasons for the beginning of the consumer movement in India. 3 × 1 = 3

Ans. Reasons for the beginning of the Consumers Movement:

- (i) The dissatisfaction of the consumers.
- (ii) Many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers.
- (iii) No legal system available to consumers to protect them from exploitation.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

At the world level, the origin of the consumer movement was in the form of the consumer cooperatives. The first cooperative came in 1904 in Madras but there was not much development till 1962. The objectives of consumer movement were different in India from those of western countries.

Objectives of the Indian consumer movement in 1970 were as follows:

- (i) Shortage of consumer products.
- (ii) Adulteration and black marketing.
- (iii) The range of products is less due to the lack of technological advancement.

Main focus was on availability, price and purity.

But in recent year there has been change in the objectives and factors, such as:

- (i) Increasing consumer awareness.
- (ii) Increasing quality of goods.
- (iii) Enhancing consumer expectation by educating them about their rights.

Organised efforts through consumer societies.

Now consumer grievance cell has been opened for the protection of consumer interest. Consumers are representatives on a number of consumer welfare committees. These cells are active in urban area but most of the rural areas are still untouched. So there is need to open up more cells so that everyone can come under one umbrella.

SECTION - C

21. Who hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815 ? Analyse the main changes brought by the Vienna Treaty ? 1 + 4 = 5

OR

- * Analyse the role of the 'Hoa-Hao' movement to arouse anti-imperialist sentiments in Vietnam. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. Vienna Congress: The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor "Duke Metternich".

- (i) The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.
- (ii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- (iii) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension in the future.
- (iv) Kingdom of the Netherlands, included Belgium was setup.
- (v) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.

Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be analysed.) (4)

1 + 4 = 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

22. "Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement. 5

Ans. Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj':

- (i) Freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space.
- (ii) Retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (iii) Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and in fact they were rarely given the permission.
- (iv) When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.

- (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

23. 'Energy saved is energy produced'. Assess the statement. 5

Ans. Energy saved is energy produced:

India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example:

- (i) As concerned citizens 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.

(iv) Using non-conventional sources of energy.

(v) After all "energy saved is energy produced".

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

24. Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objectives of National Jute Policy. 5

Ans. Challenges faced by the jute industry:

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

(ii) To stimulate demand the products need to be diversified.

(iii) Stiff competition from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil etc.

Any other relevant point.

(Any two points to be explained.)

Objective of National Jute policy:

(i) Increasing productivity.

(ii) Improving quality.

(iii) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.

(iv) Enhancing the yield per hectare.

Any other relevant points.

(Any three) 2 + 3 = 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

Following are the challenges faced by jute industries in India:

(i) Prices for jute textiles are so low that industrialists hesitate to set up these industries.

(ii) International demand of jute goods is falling sharply which is not an encouragement for these industries.

(iii) Many countries now prefer substitutes for jute like plastic or synthetic fibers which reduces its demand.

- (iv) Our jute industries face hard competition from Brazil, Thailand, Bangladesh and Egypt whose production cost of jute textile is much lower than of India.
- (v) As jute exhausts soil fertility very fast and also because of its low profits, farmers now prefer to cultivate alternative crops like rice.

The government has taken the following steps to boost Jute production:

- (i) The government has made it compulsory in the country to use jute packaging.
- (ii) In 2005, our government formulated the National Jute policy with the following aims:
- To expand production
 - To enhance quality
 - To provide good prices to the farmers
 - To enhance yield per hectare
- (iii) With the increased awareness about environmental degradation, many state governments have also banned the use of plastic bags and recommended jute or paper bags.

25. "Democracy is very important for promoting the dignity and freedom of the citizens." Support the statement with arguments. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens:

- (i) The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of democracy.
- (ii) Democracy is based on equality.
- (iii) Respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- (iv) Legal basis which works on the principle of individual freedom and dignity.
- (v) Democracy in India has strengthened the claim of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

Detailed Answer:

Democracy is very important for promoting the dignity and freedom of the citizens:

- (i) Laws and policies such as the right to equality provide everybody the same respect and opportunity.
- (ii) The democratic government usually curbs such activities that discriminate against the person or any group. for *e.g.*, the abolition of untouchability.
- (iii) Judiciary provides everybody an equal right to put forward their complaints when they are discriminated.

26. Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Efforts to reform political parties in India:

- (i) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties to stop defection.
- (ii) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.
- (iii) It is mandatory for every candidate who contests election to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- (iv) The Election Commission paved an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their Income-tax return.
- (v) The new system has made a lot of information available to the public.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

Detailed Answer:

Some measures taken by the government to reform political parties have been:

- (i) Anti defection law, which states that if any sitting MLA or MP changes his party, he will lose his seat in the legislature.
- (ii) It is mandatory now for every candidate to furnish all details related to the assets, criminal cases pending.
- (iii) Election Commission has made it mandatory for parties to hold regular elections and file income tax return.
- (iv) The recent judgment by Supreme Court that disqualifies convicted MP's and MLA's who have sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment by the lower court and whose appeal against their conviction is pending and is debarred from contesting elections is considered to be the landmark decision by the apex court to clean the system.

Other suggestions for reforms:

- (i) The financial accounts of the parties must be audited, this will decrease the role of private big business house donors.
- (ii) State funding of political parties must be done to meet their election expenditure.
- (iii) The accounts must be made available to public.
- (iv) The Right must come under the ambit of Right to Information to increase transparency in the system.
- (v) Common people must be encouraged to give donations to parties and such citizens must be exempted from income tax.
- (vi) Parties must encourage inner party democracy, have regular elections.
- (vii) They must encourage the participation of women.

27. "Self Help Groups' help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral." Examine the statement. 5

Ans. Self Help Group:

- (i) In a self-help group, most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.
- (ii) Group members are well known to each other. They belong to the same society.
- (iii) Also, it is the group that is responsible for the repayment of the loan.
- (iv) Any case of non-repayment of the loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.
- (v) Due to this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGS, even though they have no collateral as such.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

Detailed Answer:

Self-help groups (SHG) have helped borrowers to borrow money without collateral in the following ways:

- (i) Self-help groups have organised rural poor, more so women and oversee the process of collecting their money and in extending loans to its members.
- (ii) SHG charges less rate of interest as compared with any other form of rural banking or even those charged by moneylenders.
- (iii) These groups gradually can seek loans for the bank so as to create employment opportunities for its members.
- (iv) Banks have been extending loans to these groups to meet their needs like buying fertilizers, seeds, raw materials, etc.
- (v) These SHG have emerged as building blocks of the rural poor as it is the group as a whole that is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In case, of non repayment it is taken up in a serious manner by the group members.

Thus, because of this, banks offer money to women organised in these groups without any collateral. Similarly, members of these groups can get loans when required which is repayable in small installments.

28. Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Improvement in technology:

- (i) The past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology.
- (ii) This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance possible at former costs.
- (iii) In recent times technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers and the internet has been changing rapidly.
- (iv) Technology has facilitated the satellite communication devices.
- (v) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.
- (vi) The Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail(e-mail), talk(voice mail) across the world at negligible costs.
- (vii) Technology has facilitated the satellite communication devices.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

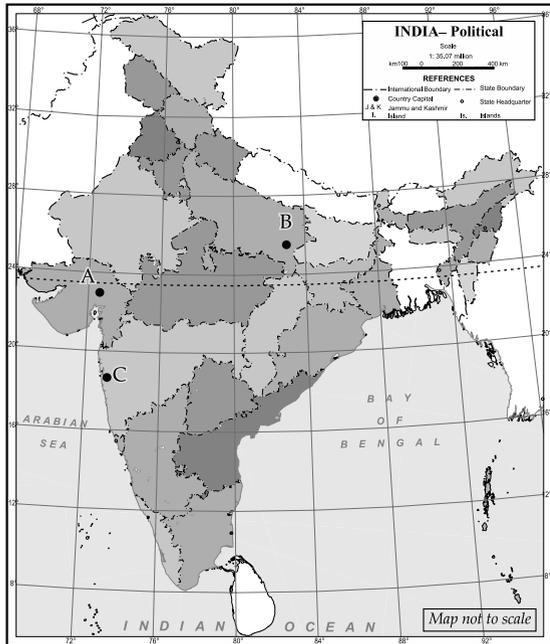
Detailed Answer:

Without Information and Technology, spread of globalisation would not have been possible. People get information of every new invention and ideas through Internet. Moreover, many MNCs are service based industries which are dependent on IT for circulating information. The development of technology has flourished in recent years and has played a major role in globalization. Information technology has made significant advances in recent years, owing to the internet. Communication technology, from mobile phones to GPS satellites, have also revolutionised communications. Transport technology has had a growing focus on affordability, comfort, speed and being environmentally friendly.

SECTION - C

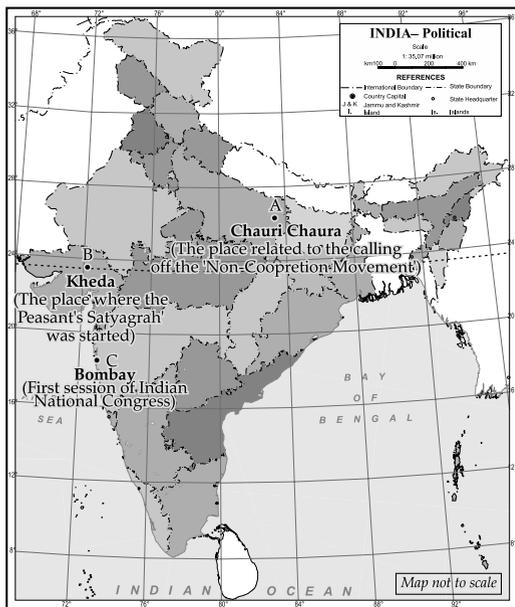
29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: $3 \times 1 = 3$

- (a) The place related to the calling of the 'Non-Cooperation Movement.'
- (b) The place where the 'Peasant's Satyagraha' was started.
- (c) Name the place where 'Indian National Congress' session was held.



Ans. See the attached filled map
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

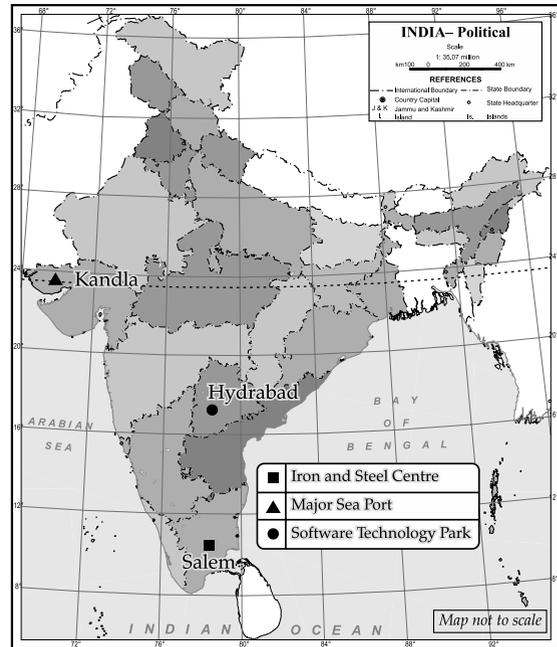


30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols. 3 × 1 = 3

- (a) Iron and steel centre
- (b) Major sea port
- (c) Software technology park

Ans. See the attached filled map
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer :



Delhi Set-II

Code No. 32/1/2

SECTION - A

1. Who organised Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930 ? 1

Ans. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. 1
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

2. Name the southern terminal station of the 'North-South Corridor.' 1

Ans. Kanyakumari. 1
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

*3. If you want to extract information about the functions of any government department, which right would you exercise ? 1

4. Explain the meaning of 'political party.' 1

* Out of Syllabus

Ans. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. **1**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

SECTION - B

10. Analyse any three reasons for slowed down of Non-Cooperation Movement in cities. 3

Ans. Reasons for slowing down of Non-Cooperation Movement:

- (i) The Indians could not boycott for a long time because, Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- (ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem as alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of British ones.
- (iii) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts in the absence of alternate Indian Institutions.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in the cities because :

- (i) Khadi clothes were more expensive than mill clothes.
- (ii) Poor people could not afford to buy it.
- (c) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem.
- (d) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools.
- (e) Lawyers joined back work in government courts.

***15. How are 'movements' different from interest groups? Explain with examples. 3**

19. How are 'local companies' benefited by collaborating with 'multinational companies'? Evaluate any three benefits. 3

Ans. Benefits of Local Company by collaborating with MNC:

- (i) MNCs provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production.
- (ii) MNCs bring with them the latest technology for production.
- (iii) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production.

(iv) Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

SECTION - C

23. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement. 5

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

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway line.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- (iii) Roads can negotiate a higher gradient of slopes and as such can traverse mountains.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over shorter distances as compared to railways.
- (v) It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, airport and seaports.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

25. Analyse the main function of 'political parties.' 5

Ans. Main function of political parties:

- (i) Contest election.
- (ii) Put forward different policies and programs.
- (iii) Making laws.
- (iv) Form and run the government.
- (v) Role of opposition.
- (vi) Shape public opinion.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

Functions of political parties:

- (i) Parties contest elections.
- (ii) They put forward policies and programs.
- (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws.
- (iv) Parties form and run the government.
- (v) Defeated parties in the election play their role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (vi) Parties shape public opinion.
- (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

27. Why are the rules and regulations needed in the market? Explain with examples. 5

Ans. Need for rules and regulations:

- (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) Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices, such as when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should.
- (iii) Markets do not work in a fair manner when producers are few and powerful. A long battle had to be fought with court cases to make cigarette manufacturing companies accept that their product could cause cancer.

(iv) Large companies with huge wealth, power and reach can manipulate the market in various ways. At times false information is passed on through the media and other sources to attract consumers.

(v) The consumer is also exploited when buyers purchase in a small amount and are scattered. For example, a company for years sold powder milk for babies all over the world as the most scientific product claiming this to be better than mother's milk.

It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

Delhi Set-III

Code No. 32/1/3

SECTION - A

1. Under which agreement the Indian 'Depressed Classes' got reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislative Councils in 1932? 1

Ans. Poona pact

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

2. Name the western terminal station of 'East-West Corridor.'? 1

Ans. Porbandar (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

*4. Explain the main reason for 'Bolivia Water War.'? 1

SECTION - B

10. Explain any three effects of the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' on the economic front. 3

Ans. Effects of the 'Non-Cooperation Movement':

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (ii) Liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge.
- (iii) Import of foreign cloth halved.
- (iv) At Many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

15. How is the 'democratic government' a 'legitimate government'? Explain with examples. 3

Ans. Democratic Government known as legitimate government:

- (i) Democracy produces a government that follows and is accountable to the people.
- (ii) It provides a mechanism for citizens to hold the government accountable and allows citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.

(iii) If you wanted to measure democracies on the basis of this expected outcome you would look for the following practices and institutions: regular free and fair election, open public debate on major policies.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer: Legitimate means rightful. Democracies are called legitimate governments as:

- (i) The government represents the will of the people.
- (ii) Everyone can participate in the decision making process.
- (iii) Anyone can stand for the elections.
- (iv) It promotes equality among individuals.
- (v) It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) The decision making quality is improved.
- (vii) No part of the society is left isolated in the decision making process.
- (viii) Conflicts are resolved in a better way.

19. Why do lenders ask for 'collateral' while lending? Analyse the reasons. 3

Ans. Lenders ask for collateral while lending because:

- (i) It acts as security against loans.
- (ii) Lenders use it as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid.
- (iii) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

SECTION - C

23. 'Indian Railways accelerates the economic life of the country as well as the development of industry and agriculture'. Support the statement with examples. 5

Ans. Indian Railways accelerates the economic life of the country:

- (i) Railways are the principle mode of transportation.
- (ii) Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight-seeing, pilgrimage.
- (iii) Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.
- (iv) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country.
- (v) Important for the development of industry and agriculture.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

Railways accelerate the development of the agriculture and industries, and also bind the economic life of the country together. This is because of the various advantages possessed by railways, such as:

- (i) Railways carry out businesses and various multifarious activities such as pilgrimage tourism, travel, commuting, etc.
- (ii) They help in the transportation of raw materials from the source to the industries, and the manufactured goods to the market. Thus, they efficiently help in the linking of the industries with the market and develop them.
- (iii) Furthermore, they also help in the

transportation of crops, dairy and its products, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and various allied agricultural products to the markets and thus help the farmers to earn a good profit.

Hence, the given statement is clearly justified, as railways are the principle means of transport in India.

25. Examine the main 'challenges' before 'political parties.' 5

Ans. Main challenges before political parties:

- (i) Lack of internal democracy
- (ii) Dynastic succession is related to the first one.
- (iii) Money and muscle power.
- (iv) No meaningful choice.
- (v) Casteism, religion.

Any other relevant

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

Main 'challenges' before political parties are:

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** The first challenge is the lack of internal democracy within parties. The concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top.
 - (ii) **Dynastic succession:** Favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
 - (iii) **Money and muscle power:** The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.
 - (iv) **Meaningful choice:** The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.
- *27. 'Consumer movement can be effective only with the consumer's active involvement.' Support the statement. 5

Outside Delhi Set-I

Code No. 32/2/1

SECTION - A

1. Name the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'. 1

Ans. The writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj' is Mahatma Gandhi

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

2. Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2. 1

Ans. The river related to National Waterway No.2 is River Brahmaputra.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

3. Explain any one difference between a pressure group and a political party. 1

Ans. The responsibilities and the agendas of the political parties are much diverse than the responsibilities of the pressure groups.

4. Explain the meaning of democracy? 1

Ans. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

5. Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement. 1

Ans. The political parties in India which grew out of a movement is:

- (i) Asom Gana Parishad
- (ii) DMK (Dravida Munnetra kazhagam)

- (iii) AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam)
 - (iv) AAP (Aam Aadmi Party)
- Any other relevant party.

(Any one) 1
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

6. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Give an example. 1

Ans. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Example: The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat.

Any other relevant example.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

7. Give an example of a violation of the consumer's right to choose. 1

Ans. Example of violation of the consumer's right to choose is:

If you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she/he can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush, your right to choice is denied.

Any other relevant example can be given.

(one example to be explained)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

8. How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you. 1

Ans. Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us:

- (i) The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP).
- (ii) We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP.

(Any one) 1

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

SECTION - B

9. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in 1830s. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s:

- (i) The enormous increase in population was seen all over Europe.
- (ii) In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- (iii) The population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in over crowded slums.
- (iv) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine good from England.

(v) In Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.

(vi) The rise of food prices as a result of a bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:

(i) The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture.

(ii) To consolidate their power, the French had to counter Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled the traditional system and established French schools for the Vietnamese.

(iii) Chinese language used by the elites so far, had to be replaced.

(iv) There were two broad opinions. Some policy makers emphasised the need to use the French language as the medium of instruction whereas others suggested Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in higher classes.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

10. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in February, 1922? Explain any three reasons. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Gandhiji decided to withdraw the 'Non-Cooperation Movement':

(i) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.

(ii) Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.

(iii) Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections.

(iv) Chauri Chaura incident led to immediate withdrawal.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922:

(i) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.

(ii) A clash took place at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) A group of volunteers picketing a liquor shop were beaten up by a police officer.

- (iv) As a part of the protest, a group of peasants went to the police station, bolted the door and set fire to the police station killing 22 policemen.
- (v) The incident shocked Gandhiji and he immediately withdrew the movement.

11. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. 3

Ans. Role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement':

- (i) The business classes reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
- (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (iii) In order to organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- (iv) They gave financial assistance for the movement.
- (v) They refused to buy and sell imported goods.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

12. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India. 3×1=3

Ans. Characteristics of Durg-Bastar –Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India:

- (i) The region lies in Chattisgarh and Maharashtra .
- (ii) Very high-grade hematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila ranges of hills in the Bastar district.
- (iii) The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high-grade haematite iron ore.
- (iv) It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.
- (v) Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

13. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India. 3

Ans. The role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India:

- (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture but also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income.
- (ii) Eradication of unemployment and poverty.

(iii) The export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

(iv) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of a higher value are prosperous.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:

The role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India:

- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy.
- (ii) It reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture sector and creates jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty.
- (iv) It brings down regional disparities.
- (v) The export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and enhances prosperity.
- (vi) It brings much needed foreign exchange.

14. Examine with the example of the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable. 3

Ans. Role of means of transport and communication:

- (i) Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.
- (ii) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
- (iii) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its large size.
- (iv) Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Cinema and Internet etc. have been contributing to the socio-economic progress in many ways.
- (v) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
- (vi) It has enriched our lives and added substantially to growth and comfort.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

15. Analyse the role of popular struggles in the development of democracy. 3

Ans. Role of popular struggles in the development of democracy:

- (i) Democracy evolves through popular struggles.
- (ii) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization.

(iii) These conflicts and mobilizations are based on new political organizations.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

The role of popular struggles in the development of democracy:

- (i) Popular struggles are a part of working democracy.
- (ii) Struggles are essential to save democracy. *For example, Nepal's struggle for the restoration of democracy and Bolivia's Water War.*
- (iii) It is only in a democracy that different individual groups can express their feelings.
- (iv) If the citizens do not agree with the policies of the government, they can oppose it with all their might and constant popular struggle to achieve their goal.
- (v) Democracy evolves through popular struggle.

16. How do pressure groups and movements strengthen democracy? Explain. $3 \times 1 = 3$

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

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

17. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are:

- (i) Equality among all human beings.
- (ii) Respect for individual freedom.
- (iii) Democracies accommodate various social divisions.
- (iv) Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (v) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

Detailed Answer:

Refer Answer 17 Delhi Set-I.

18. Explain any three loan activities of banks in India. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Loan activities of banks in India:

- (i) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.
- (ii) Banks make use of deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
- (iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what it offers on deposits.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

19. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries. Explain with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Multi –National Corporations(MNCs) interlink production across countries:

- (i) There are varieties of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.
- (ii) By setting up partnership with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies or by closely competing with the local companies or buying them.
- (iii) MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at distant locations.
- (iv) As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.
- (v) Example – Cargill Foods , Parakh Food

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

***20. Analyse the importance of the three-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes.** 3

SECTION - C

21. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789." Examine the statement. $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

*** Examine the reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam war.** $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. "The first clear expression of Nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789":

- (i) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

- (ii) Sense of collective belonging with la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen).
- (iii) Formation of National Assembly.
- (iv) Hymns were composed and oaths were taken.
- (v) Centralised and uniform laws were introduced.
- (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measure were adopted.
- (vii) French became the common language of the nation.
- (viii) With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)
5 × 1 = 5

22. How did Colonial Government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? Explain. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. Colonial Government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement':

- (i) The colonial government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) The government began arresting the congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.
- (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).
- (iv) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armored cars and police firing, many were killed.
- (v) Gandhiji was himself arrested.
- (vi) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.
- (vii) Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked women and children were beaten.
- (viii) About 100,000 people were arrested.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)
5 × 1 = 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

23. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources. 1 + 4 = 5

Ans. Need to conserve mineral resources:

- (i) The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rate of consumption.
- (ii) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
- (iii) Most of the minerals are unevenly distributed on the earth surface.

Any one point.

Four ways to conserve mineral resources:

- (i) Use of mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.
- (iii) Recycling of minerals.
- (iv) Use of scrap metals.

Any other relevant point.

(Any four) 1 + 4 = 5
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

Reasons for conservation:

- (i) The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals.
- (ii) The process of mineral formation is slow.
- (iii) They are non-renewable. (Any one)

Methods to conserve:

- (i) Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low-grade ore at low cost.
- (iii) Recycling of metals using scrap metals.
- (iv) Wastage in mining and processing should be minimised.

24. Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. Role of chemical industries in the Indian economy:

- (i) It contributes approximately 3% of the GDP.
- (ii) It is the 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th place in the world.
- (iii) It compromises both large and small scale manufacturing units.
- (iv) Rapid growth has been recorded in the both inorganic and organic sectors.
- (v) Organic chemicals include petrochemicals that are used for the manufacturing of synthetic fibers, rubber, plastics, and dye stuffs.
- (vi) Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, adhesives, paints etc.
- (vii) The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

25. Describe any five characteristics of democracy.

5 × 1 = 5

Ans. Characteristics of Democracy:

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improve the quality of decision making.
- (iv) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistakes.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

Detailed Answer:

Characteristics of democracy:

- (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 form of government.
- (iii) They have political parties, whereas there is no such thing in other form of government.
- (iv) They guarantee rights to citizens, while it is not the case in the other form of governments.
- (v) Such governments allow room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) Such government accommodates social diversities.

26. "It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways." Evaluate the statement. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. 'It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways':

- (i) Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.
- (ii) Legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. (Example of LBW in cricket may be given).
- (iii) Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the result may be counterproductive.
- (iv) Democratic reforms are to carried out mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.
- (v) Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working.
- (vi) The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
- (vii) Democratic reforms are to be brought through political practices. Therefore the main focus should be on the ways to strengthen democratic practices.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

27. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. Positive effects of Globalisation:

- (i) Globalisation has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.
- (ii) There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improving quality at lower prices.
- (iii) People today, enjoy much higher standards of living.
- (iv) Local companies supplying raw material have prospered.
- (v) The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition.
- (vi) Some Indian companies have gained from a successful collaboration with foreign companies.
- (vii) MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.
- (viii) Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi-Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.
- (ix) Globalisation has created opportunities for new jobs.

Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

28. What is liberalisation ? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy. 1 + 4 = 5

Ans. Liberalisation means:

Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation:

Impacts of Liberalisation:

- (i) Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country.
- (ii) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily.
- (iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production.
- (iv) It allows to make decisions freely.
- (v) The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality.

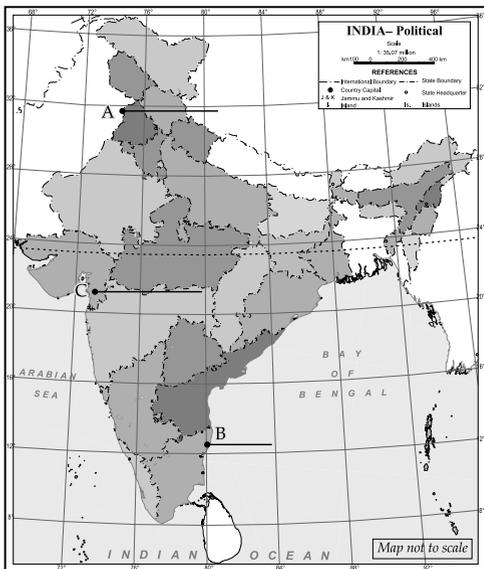
Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 5 × 1 = 5

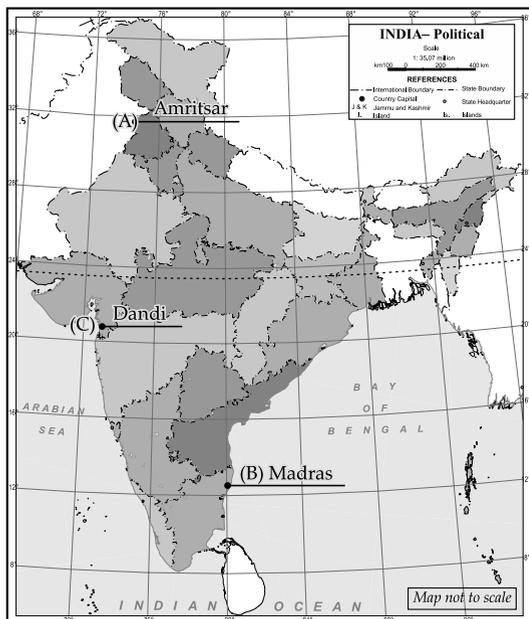
SECTION - D

29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: 3 × 1 = 3
- (a) The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
 - (b) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.
 - (c) The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.



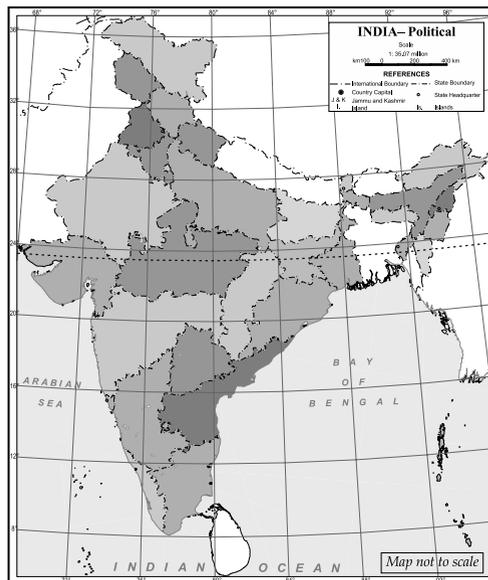
Ans. See the attached filled Map.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer:



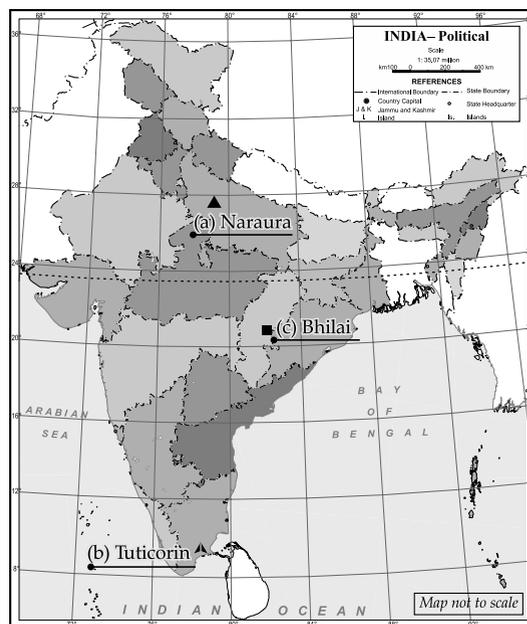
30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: 3 × 1 = 3

- (a) Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant
- (b) Tuticorin – Major Sea Port
- (c) Bhilai – Iron and Steel Plant



Ans. See the attached filled Map.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 3 × 1 = 3

Detailed Answer :



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

1. What is meant by Satyagraha ? 1

Ans. Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. 1
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

It is a method of agitation and protest based on truth and non-violence.

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

Ans. Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints of the rocks. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) 1

3. Explain the meaning of transparency in democracy. 1

Ans. Transparency is when a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. 1
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

SECTION - B

13. "Minerals are unevenly distributed in India." Support the statement with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Minerals are unevenly distributed in India:

- (i) Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic, minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
- (ii) Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- (iii) Rajasthan with the rock system of the peninsula has reserves of many non ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost derived from economic minerals.

Any other relevant point (Any three)
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

14. Evaluate any three features of 'Golden Quadrilateral' Super Highways. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Three features of Golden quadrilateral Super Highways:

- (i) It is the government project of major road development linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi.
- (ii) It is six lane super highways.
- (iii) It has the objective to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(iv) It is implemented by the NHAI for quick and comfortable movement of goods and passengers in India.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $3 \times 1 = 3$

15. Analyse the role of opposition political parties in democracy. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Ans. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power:

- (i) Voicing different views.
- (ii) Criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.
- (iii) Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

Detailed Answer:

The role of opposition political parties in democracy:

- (a) Opposition parties play an important role in democracy.
- (b) They oppose the government by voicing different views.
- (c) They criticise government for its failure and wrong policies.
- (d) They mobilise opposition to the government.

16. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Following methods were adopted by Gandhiji to eliminate untouchability:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
 - (ii) He called the 'untouchables' harijan or the children of God.
 - (iii) He organized satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public well, tanks, roads, and schools.
 - (iv) He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of bhangi, the sweepers.
 - (v) He persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up 'the sin of untouchability'.
- Any other relevant point.**

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) $5 \times 1 = 5$

17. Examine any five factors affecting the location of industries in India. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Five factors affecting the location of industries in India:

- (i) Availability of raw materials.
- (ii) Skilled labour.
- (iii) Abundant power supply.
- (iv) Availability of market.
- (v) Capital – It is required for the purchase of land, machine and payments for labours and other requirements for the industry.
- (vi) Water facility.

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

SECTION – C

26. "No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations." Analyse the statement. 5

Ans. Party system is not something any country can choose:

- (i) It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society.
- (ii) It depends on social and regional divisions .
- (iii) It depends on the history of politics and its system of elections.
- (iv) These cannot be changed very quickly.
- (v) Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.
Any other relevant point.

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017)

