

# Solved Paper 2023

## Social Science

### CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

#### General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper comprises six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F.
- (iii) Section A : Questions 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions 1 mark each.
- (iv) Section B : Questions 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section C : Questions 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) Section D : Questions 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) Section E : Questions 34 to 36 are Case based/Source based with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (viii) Section F : Questions number 37 is map skill based, carrying 5 marks with two pairs, 37 (i) from History (2 marks) and 37(ii) from Geography (3 marks).
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instruction are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Delhi Set-I

32/4/1

#### SECTION - A

##### (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option: 1  
(I) Napoleonic wars  
(II) The Treaty of Vienna  
(III) Greek Struggle for Independence  
(IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire  
(a) III, II, I and IV (b) I, II, III and IV  
(c) IV, III, II and I (d) IV, II, III and I  
Ans. Option (b) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Napoleonic wars: 1803-1815  
The Treaty of Vienna: 1815  
Greek Struggle for Independence: 1821  
Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire: 1905
2. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai? 1  
(a) Demanded economic equality for masses.  
(b) Highlighted experiences of woman.  
(c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.  
(d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.  
Ans. Option (b) is correct.

3. There were three important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world. Identify the incorrect one from the following 1  
(a) The flow of trade  
(b) The flow of labour  
(c) The flow of capital  
(d) The flow of technology  
Ans. Option (d) is correct.
4. Who among the following improved the steam engine? 1  
(a) James Watt (b) Thomas Edison  
(c) Benjamin Franklin (d) Alexander Fleming  
Ans. Option (a) is correct.  
*Explanation:* James Watt made a critical improvement in the steam engine in 1764, by removing spent steam to a separate vessel for condensation, greatly improving the amount of work obtained per unit of fuel consumed.
5. Which one of the following is an example of the Ferrous Metal? 1  
(a) Copper (b) Tin  
(c) Bauxite (d) Nickel  
Ans. Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Ferrous minerals are those minerals that contain iron. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.

6. Match the column - 1 with column - 2 and choose the correct option: 1

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

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

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

7. Which of the following is correctly matched? 1

- (a) Alluvial soil - Consist of sand and silt  
 (b) Black Soil - Salt content is high  
 (c) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline  
 (d) Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Alluvium consists of silt, sand, clay, and gravel and often contains a good deal of organic matter. It therefore yields very fertile soils.

8. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index? 1

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Myanmar  
 (c) India (d) Nepal

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to the latest report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2020, India ranked 131 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI), Afghanistan ranked 169, Myanmar ranked 147, Nepal ranked 142.

9. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India? 1

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary  
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

12. Read the following data and answer the question that follow: 1

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

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

- (a) 39 (b) 27 (c) 38 (d) 18

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** The services sector also known as the tertiary sector contributes the most to the GDP of India.

10. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991? 1

- (a) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency.  
 (b) Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western Countries.  
 (c) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.  
 (d) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** Indian government liberalized trade regulations in 1991 so that goods could be imported and exported easily. Foreign companies could setup factories and offices here and Indian producers could get opportunities to compete with producers around the globe.

11. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option: 1

- (I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).  
 (II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.  
 (III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.  
 (IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.

- (a) I and II (b) II and III  
 (c) I and III (d) II and IV

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Human Development Index is a composite statistic of life expectancy, literacy and per capita income indicators. The HDI was developed by Pakistani economist, Mahbubul Haque, for the UNDP. The United Nations' Human Development Index (HDI) seeks to quantify a country's level of prosperity based on both economic and non-economic factors.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:  $(100 - 61) = 39$

13. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers? 1

- (a) Better wages (b) Better technology  
(c) More hours of work (d) More labour work

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This goal is crucial for the overall development of factory workers as it directly impacts their standard of living, job satisfaction, and productivity.

14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

- (a) Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator  
(b) Secondary Sector - Milk Vendor  
(c) Tertiary Sector - Fisherman  
(d) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

15. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option: 1

- (I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.  
(II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.  
(III) It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.  
(IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.

- (a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV  
(c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

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

Assertion (A): Sri Lanka adopted 'Tamil' as the official language of the State.

Reason (R): The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka, thus disregarding Tamil. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority and thus, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

17. Match column - A with column - B and choose the correct option: 1

Column - A (Subjects)		Column- B (List)	
(I) Banks		1. Concurrent List	
(II) Agriculture		2. Union List	
(III) Education		3. State List	
(IV) Computer		4. Residuary Subjects	
	I II III IV		
(a)	4 3 1 2		
(b)	3 4 1 2		
(c)	2 3 1 4		
(d)	4 2 1 3		

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

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

1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.  
2. The State Governments the required to share some powers and revenue with them.  
3. It called a three tier government.

- (a) Dictatorial System  
(b) Unitary Federal System  
(c) Decentralized System  
(d) Imperialistic System

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

19. Which one of the following countries has two party system? 1

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

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In this system, to win elections, the winner has to get a maximum number of votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes. The smaller parties usually merge with the bigger parties or they drop out of elections. This parliamentary system prevails in Great Britain and the United States of America, in which only two parties hold significant numbers of seats.

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

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

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In a democracy, leaders are elected by their people.

### SECTION - B

#### (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

OR

- (b) How did the 'small pox' prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain. 2

Ans. (a) Any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours:

- (i) **Heavy taxes:** The Colonial Government started imposing heavy taxes which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
- (ii) **Signing of contracts:** In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation.
- (iii) **Recruitment agents:** Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission. Agents also tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions.

(Any Two Points) (1×2=2)

- (b) The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. 2

22. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Support the statement with examples. 2

Ans. Agriculture and industry move hand in hand:

- (i) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.
- (ii) The development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. (1 × 2=2)

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

Ans. Different people can have different developmental goals:

- (i) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Therefore, each individual has his own idea of development.

- (ii) For example, an urban unemployed youth would aspire for a good salaried job, promotions etc., and on the other hand, a rural unemployed youth would want better job opportunities in the village, job security and dignity of labour.

(1×2=2)

24. "Women face discrimination in various ways in our society." Explain any two ways. 2

Ans. Women face discriminations in various ways-

- (i) The literacy rate among women is still less than men.
- (ii) The lesser number of girl students go for higher studies.
- (iii) Women have unequal wages in some areas of employment.
- (iv) Less representation of women in elected bodies. (Any Two) (1×2=2)

### SECTION - C

#### (Short Answer Questions)

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

Ans. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism:

- (i) The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- (ii) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- (iii) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. (1×3=3)

26. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. 3

Ans. Various agricultural institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in interest of the farmers are:

- (i) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and diseases.
- (ii) Establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies for providing loan facilities to farmers at lower interest rates.
- (iii) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on television and radio.
- (iv) Announcement of minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

(Any Three) (1×3=3)

27. How is information technology connected with globalization? Explain. 3
- Ans. Information technology is connected to globalization in the following ways:
- (i) Information technology has fastened the pace of globalization.
  - (ii) Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.
  - (iii) For example, a news magazine published for London readers to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through internet to the Delhi office. (1×3=3)

28. Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. 3
- Ans. Need of political parties in democracy:
- (i) To contest elections.
  - (ii) To form & run the government.
  - (iii) To work as an opposition party.
  - (iv) To shape public opinion.
  - (v) To make people aware about government policies, welfare schemes etc.
- (Any Three) (1×3=3)

29. (a) Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India? Explain. 3
- OR
- (b) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector? Explain. 3

- Ans. (a) The 'tertiary sector' is becoming important in India due to :
- (i) Development of services such as transport, trade and storage promotes agriculture and industry.
  - (ii) Rise in income level.
  - (iii) Development of information and communication technology.
  - (iv) It provides larger number of employment.
- (Any Three) (1×3=3)

OR

- (b) There an urgent need to protect workers in the unorganised sector because:
- (i) They are paid low salaries.
  - (ii) Their jobs are not secure.
  - (iii) They have no retirement and medical benefits.
  - (iv) They are often exploited.
- (Any Three) (1×3=3)

**SECTION - D**

**(Long Answer Questions)**

30. (a) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside. 5
- OR
- (b) Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India.

- Ans. (a) From the cities, the Non Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside.
- (i) In the countryside, rich peasant communities-like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active participants.
  - (ii) They participated in the Movement because they suffered the most due to the economic depression. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
  - (iii) They demanded a reduction in revenue, but the government refused to do so. This led to a widespread resentment. These rich landlords participated in the boycott programmes, and refused to pay revenues. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
  - (iv) But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them did not participate.
  - (v) The poor peasantry also participated on a large scale in a hope that their unpaid rent to the landlords will be remitted. (1×5=5)

OR

- (b) (i) This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.
- (ii) But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.
  - (a) The identity of the nation symbolised in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature, songs, paintings, etc.
  - (b) Movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.
  - (c) Role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
  - (d) Creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. (1×5=5)
31. (a) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with an example. 5

OR

- (b) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples. 5
- Ans. (a) (i) The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India.
- (ii) In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries.
  - (iii) Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
  - (iv) Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

- (v) Farther inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. (1×5=5)

OR

- (b) **The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by the physiographic and economic factors:**

- (i) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles.
- (ii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iii) Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- (iv) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- (v) In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as the sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. (1×5=5)

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

OR

- (b) **"Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments.** 5

- Ans. (a) **Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual:**

- (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect.
- (iii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
- (iv) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this, at least in principle. This has

been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

- (v) For societies which have been built for longer on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal. (1×5=5)

OR

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

- (i) A democratic government is people's own government. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. People have a right to choose their rulers and have control over the rulers.
- (ii) Whenever possible and necessary citizens should participate in decision-making on issues that affect them all.
- (iii) Democracy produces a government which is accountable to the citizens.
- (iv) Democracy is based on the idea of liberation and negotiation.
- (v) Decision-making is based on norms and procedures and its transparency. (1×5=5)

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

OR

- (b) **"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development". Justify the statement.** 5

- Ans. (a) **Role of 'Self Help Groups' in rural economy:**

- (i) A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.
- (ii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans, but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
- (iii) The main idea of the Self Help Groups is to help the people living in rural areas in order to organise themselves, assist them financially, provide them work, and help them in other matters, including domestic issues.
- (iv) SHGs also play a crucial role in self-employment in raising the level of income and standard of living in rural people.
- (v) Self Help Groups also provides great opportunities by giving necessary training which enables the rural people to contribute towards their community development. (1×5=5)

OR

- (b) **Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development:**

- (i) Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income.
- (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs.
- (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc.
- (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to the acceleration of economic activities.
- (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of the debt trap. (1×5=5)

**SECTION - E**

**(Case Based/Source Based Questions)**

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

**WHY NEWSPAPERS?**

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

*Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849*

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

*Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870.*

- (I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji? 1
- (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? 1
- (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19<sup>th</sup> century. 2

Ans. (i) The main reason for Krishnaji Trimbug Ranade to publish a newspaper in Marathi language was to provide useful information on every topic of local interest to the people. The primary aim was to disseminate knowledge and promote the welfare of the people. 1

- (ii) The task of native newspapers and political associations was seen as identical to the role of the opposition in the House of Commons in the Parliament of England. Just like the opposition critically examines government policies and suggests improvements, native associations were expected to carefully study particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on possible and desirable improvements, and ensure speedy implementation. By doing so, they could earn considerable influence. 1

- (iii) The nineteenth century saw vast leaps in mass literacy in Europe, bringing in large numbers of new readers among children, women and workers. Through the nineteenth century, there were a series of further innovations in printing technology. The offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. 2

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

**RAINWATER HARVESTING**

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

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

Ans. (i) Rainwater harvesting is a viable alternative as it is comparatively more economical, environmentally viable, and socially acceptable alternative as compared to other multi-purpose projects. 1

(ii) Rooftop rainwater harvesting is a technique used for the conservation of water. In this technique, the rainwater that falls on the roof catchments of houses or buildings is collected in storage or underground tanks with the help of pipes. 1

(iii) (a) In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the western Himalayas for agriculture. 1

(b) In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. 2

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

**Language Diversity of India**

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hind'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'None-Scheduled Languages'. In terms languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

(I) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. 1

(II) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. 1

(III) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity' Explain the statement with an example. 2

Ans. (i) The language diversity has helped in preserving the unique identities and cultures of different communities in India. 1

(ii) The scheduled languages refer to those languages which are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These languages have been given official recognition and support by the government. Non-scheduled languages are all other languages that are spoken in India, but have not been given official recognition by the government. 1

(iii) The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity means that the diverse languages and cultures of India have blended together to create a shared sense of national identity. One example of this fusion can be

seen in Bollywood films. Bollywood movies are known for incorporating multiple languages, cultures, and musical styles, often fusing Hindi and English with regional languages and traditional music. This blend of diverse elements has become a signature feature of Bollywood, and has helped to create a sense of shared cultural identity among people from different parts of India. 2

**SECTION - F**

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

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

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

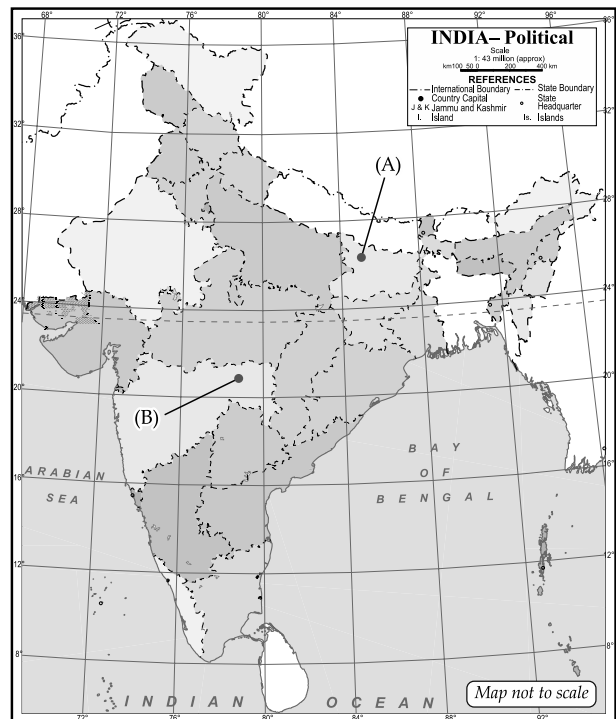
(ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(a) Tehri Dam 1

(b) Naraura Atomic Power Station 1

(c) Pune Software Technology Park 1

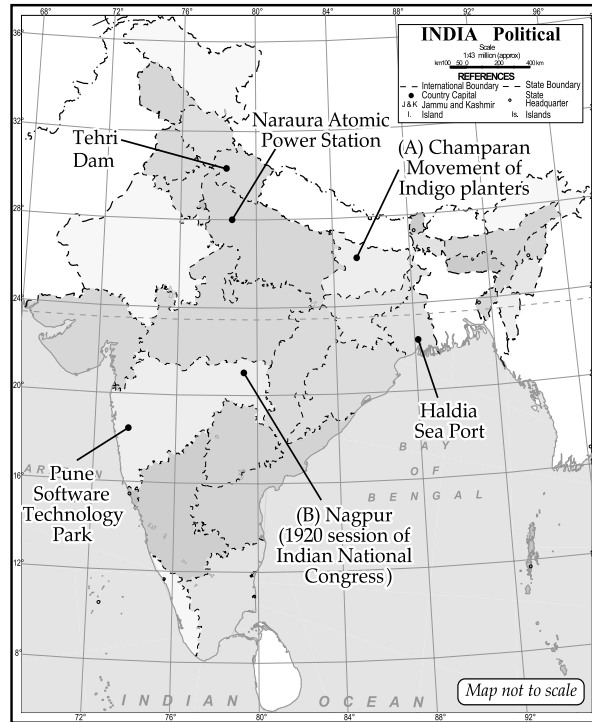
(d) Haldia Sea Port 1



Ans. (i) (a) Champaran—Movement of Indigo Planters  
(b) Nagpur—Session of Indian National Congress (Dec. 1920)



(ii)



**Delhi Set-II**

**32/4/2**

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

**SECTION - A**

(Very Short Answer Questions)

21. (a) Mention any two changes that occurred in West Punjab in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 2

OR

(b) Mention any two advantages of the Silk route in the pre-modern trade. 2

Ans. (a) The two changes that occurred in West Punjab in the 19th century were:

- (i) In west Punjab, the British Indian government built a network of irrigation canals to transform semi-desert wastes into fertile agricultural lands that could grow wheat and cotton for export.
- (ii) The Canal Colonies, as the areas irrigated by the new canals were called, were settled by peasants from other parts of Punjab. (1×2=2)

OR

(b) Two advantages of Silk Route in pre-modern trade:

- (i) Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India travelled to Europe.
- (ii) Precious metals, gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.
- (iii) Buddhism, Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers also travelled through this route to Asia. (Any Two Points) (1×2=2)

22. "Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand." Explain. 2

Ans. (a) "Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand":

- (i) After an industrial activity starts in a town, urbanisation follows. The industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs.

Housing and transport facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city.

- (ii) Sometimes industries are located in or near the cities. Cities provide markets for manufactured goods. Cities provide various services like banking and insurance etc. (1×2=2)

**SECTION - C**

(Short Answer Questions)

25. Describe any three measures that were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 3

Ans. The following measures were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity:

- (i) The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) were emphasised as 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.

(Any Three) (1×3=3)

28. Explain the role of Regional Parties in Indian democracy. 3

Ans. Role of regional parties in Indian democracy:

Over the last three decades, the number and strength of regional parties have expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result, the National Parties are compelled to form alliances with state 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 in our country. 3

(To be assessed as a whole)

29. (a) Examine the benefits that are enjoyed by the people working in the organized sector. 3

OR

(b) Examine how 'Public Sector' contributes in the economic development of the nation? 3

Ans. (a) Benefits that are enjoyed by the people working in the organized sector:

- (i) In organised sector, the workers enjoy the security of employment.
- (ii) The numbers of working hours are fixed.
- (iii) The workers get several benefits such as paid leave payment during holidays, provident fund etc. (1×3=3)

OR

(b) Public sector contribution to economic development:

- (i) It creates employment opportunities which further contribute to the development of the financial resources of a country.
- (ii) It generates financial resources for further development.
- (iii) It ensures equality of income wealth and thus a balanced regional development. (1×3=3)

OR

(b) Explain the participation of women in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. 5

Ans. (a) The Khilafat issue gave Mahatma Gandhi, an opportunity to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform. The Ottoman Turkey was badly defeated in the First World War. There were rumours about a harsh peace treaty likely to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor; who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). A Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa. This committee had leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. They also wanted Mahatma Gandhi to take up the cause to build a united mass action. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, the resolution was passed to launch a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat and also for swaraj. 5

OR

(b) Participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) Women in large number participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) During Salt March thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
- (iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt.
- (iv) They picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- (v) Many went to jail.
- (vi) They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. (1×5=5)

31. (a) Analyse the problems of Road Transport in India. 5

(b) 'Railways in India promotes the socio-economic life of the country.' Examine the statement. 5

Ans. (a) Problems of road transport in India:

- (i) The road network is inadequate.
- (ii) About half of the roads are unmetalled.
- (iii) This limits their usage during the rainy season.
- (iv) The roadways are highly congested in cities. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
- (vi) Most of the roads are not fit for smooth running. (1×5=5)

OR

(b) (i) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

(ii) Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over long distances.

(iii) Railways are the principle mode of transportation for freight and passengers and the Indian government receives a significant amount of revenue from them.

## SECTION - D

(Long Answer Questions)

30. (a) "Gandhiji felt the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement." Explain the statement. 5

- (iv) Railways provide connectivity to people at lower costs and make it easier for people to transport goods.

- (v) Railways play a major role in integrating markets and increasing trade. (1×5=5)

**Delhi Set-III**

**32/4/3**

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

**SECTION - B**

**(Very Short Answer Questions)**

21. (a) State the names and countries of the two hostile groups that turned each other in the First World War. 2

OR

- (b) Differentiate between Fixed and Floating exchange rate. 2

Ans. (a) (i) Triple Alliance consisting of Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary

- (ii) Triple Entente consists or is consisting of Britain, France and Russia (1×2=2)

OR

(b)

Fixed Exchange Rate		Floating Exchange Rate	
(i)	The rates which are officially fixed by the government and do not vary with change in demand and supply of foreign currency.	(ii)	These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of foreign currencies in foreign exchange markets, in principle without interference by governments.

22. Why does the textile industry occupy unique position in the Indian economy. Explain 2

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

- (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production and employment generation  
 (ii) It generates foreign exchange earnings.

(1×2=2)

**SECTION - C**

**(Short Answer Questions)**

25. Explain the role of Otto Von Bismark in the Unification of Germany 3

Ans. Role of Otto Von Bismark in the unification of Germany:

- (i) The middle class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.

- (ii) Prussian Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, with the help of the army and bureaucracy, carried out the task of unification.

- (iii) Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. On 18th January 1871, the Prussian King, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German Emperor in

a ceremony held at Versailles in the presence of important officials, army representatives and Otto von Bismarck. (1×3=3)

28. Explain the merits of Multi Party System. 3

Ans. Merits of multi-party system:

- (i) Multi-party system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

- (ii) People can make a choice between several candidates.

- (iii) Multi-party system tends to encourage peaceful change of governments. (1×3=3)

29. (a) Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sector. 3

OR

- (b) Explain how 'Tertiary Sector' is different from other sectors. 3

Ans. (a) The differences in the employment conditions between organised and unorganized sectors of the economy:

- (i) The organised sector, is registered by the government whereas, the unorganized sector is largely outside the control of the government.

- (ii) In the organised sector, the workers enjoy the security of employment, whereas in unorganized sector, jobs are insecure, low paid and irregular.

- (iii) In the organised sector, the numbers of working hours are fixed, whereas in unorganized sector, the numbers of working hours are not fixed.

- (iv) In organised sector, workers get several benefits such as paid leave payment during holidays, provident fund etc., Whereas in unorganized sector, such facilities are not available.

(Any Three) 1×3=3

OR

- (b) Tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because:

- (i) It does not provide or produce goods.

- (ii) It provides services such as transport, I.T., communications, etc.

- (iii) It is the backbone of all the sectors.

- (iv) More the primary and secondary sectors develop, more is the requirement of services.

(Any Three)(1×3=3)

**SECTION - D**

**(Long Answer Questions)**

30. (a) "Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation." Examine the statement in context of Civil Disobedience Movement. 5

OR

(b) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement among different strata of society. 5

Ans. (a) Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol because :

- (i) Salt was consumed by all the sections of the society.
- (ii) It was the most essential item of food.
- (iii) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over production.
- (iv) Gandhiji found salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
- (v) On 31st January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
- (vi) The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign.
- (vii) The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. (Any Five) (1×5=5)

OR

(b) The progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement among the different strata of the society:

- (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 the countryside like 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 cash income dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be remitted and thus they joined the movement.
- (vi) Merchants and industrialists supported the movement by giving financial assistance and refused to buy and sell the imported goods.
- (vii) The industrial working class of Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
- (viii) Railway worker, dock workers, coal mine workers of Chhota Nagpur, etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- (ix) Women also participated in large numbers.

(Any Five Points) (1×5=5)

31. (a) Explain the rapid transformation in the communication sector in the modern times. 5

OR

(b) Explain the characteristics of International trade of India. 5

- Ans. (a) (i) Rapid improvement in communication sector has stimulated the globalisation process.
- (ii) Technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers and Internet has been changing rapidly the way the world is getting closer.
- (iii) These days telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are being used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
- (iv) The satellite communication devices have been rapidly facilitated.
- (v) All the urban centres and over two-thirds of Indian villages are now connected with subscriber trunk dialling or STD facility.
- (vi) Radio, television, cinema, books, newspapers, magazines and the Internet now serve the dual purpose of providing entertainment and information to the masses.

(Any Five)(1×5=5)

OR

(b) Characteristics of international trade:

- (i) **Separation of Buyers and Producers:** In inland trade producers and buyers are from the same country but in foreign trade they belong to different countries.
- (ii) **Involvement of foreign currency:** Foreign trade involves payments in foreign currency. Different foreign currencies are involved while trading with other countries.
- (iii) **Rules and restrictions:** Foreign trade involves a number of restrictions imposed by different countries. Normally, imports face many import duties and restrictions imposed by importing country. Similarly, various rules and regulations are to be followed while sending goods outside the country.
- (iv) **Law of comparative cost:** A country will specialize in the production of those goods in which it has a cost advantage. Such goods are exported to other countries. On the other hand, it will import those goods which have cost disadvantage or it has no specific advantage.
- (v) **Government control:** The government of every country controls the foreign trade. It gives permission for imports and exports may influence the decision about the countries with which trade is to take place. (1×5=5)



*Explanation:* The Western Ghats have a laterite type of soil which is rich in iron oxide. It is generally found in humid conditions like tropical regions.

8. Which one of the following organizations prepares the 'World Development Report'?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) World Health Organisation
- (d) International Labour Organisation

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

*Explanation:* The World Development Report is published by the World Bank since the year 1978. This book highlights several parameters associated with the aspects of economic development.

9. Which one of the following is the preceding Government Agency of NITI Aayog?

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) University Grants Commission
- (d) Union Public Service Commission

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

*Explanation:* In the year 2014, the Modi government replaced the erstwhile Planning Commission with a new body called NITI (National Institution for Transformation) of India.

10. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the income of each family is ₹6,000, ₹4,000, ₹7,000 and ₹3,000 then find out the average income of the locality from the following options:

- (a) ₹5,000                      (b) ₹3,000
- (c) ₹2,000                      (d) ₹6,000

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

*Explanation:* The average income of the family = Total income of the four families/Total number of families  
=Rs. (6000+4000+7000+3000)/4  
=Rs. 5000

11. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC? 1

- (a) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.
- (b) MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.
- (c) MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production.
- (d) MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

*Explanation:* The partnership between the local company with an MNC can be fruitful as MNC can provide financial resources and technology to the local company.

12. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

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

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

*Explanation:* All the service-related activities are a part of the Tertiary sector. Banking and communication are an important part of this sector.

13. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector? 1

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

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

*Explanation:* Daily wage workers working under a contractor are a part of the unorganized sector as they did not get many benefits like health insurance, paid leaves, gratuity and many other benefits.

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

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

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

*Explanation:* Self Help Groups are the organisation of members who come together to support each other financially and through other factors of production. The financial decisions in this group are taken by its members only.

15. Consider the following statements on Power sharing and choose the correct option.

- I. Imposing the will of majority community over others.
- II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
- III. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- IV. It brings socio-political opposition among parties.

Options:

- (a) I and III                      (b) II and III
- (c) I and IV                      (d) I and II

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

*Explanation:* Power Sharing is an important component which helps in reducing the conflicts between social groups. It is also helpful in the establishment of the political order.

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

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

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

**Options:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (a).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (a).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Ans. Option (b) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Political Parties are an essential part of democracy as they make efforts to contest and win elections and form the government at the centre. Media is often regarded as the fourth pillar of democracy and plays an important role in influencing people who form political parties as well on some occasions.

17. Match Column - A with Column - B and choose the correct option: 1

Column - A (Subjects)	Column - B (List)
I. E-Programming	1. Concurrent List
II Police	2. Union List
III Education	3. State List
IV. Defence	4. Residuary List

**Options:**

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	2	1	3

**Ans. Option (a) is correct.**

**Explanation:** E-programming comes under the category of the Residuary List as it was not there when India attained independence. The control of police is under the State List. The subject of education is under the concurrent list on which both the state and the central government can make laws. Defence comes under the Union List.

18. Which one of the following countries have One Party System? 1

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

**Ans. Option (a) is correct.**

**Explanation:** China follows the One-party system where the Communist Party of China has control over everything in the country and all the parties are affiliated with it.

19. Read the following statements and choose the correct option: 1

- I. There is no official religion in India.
- II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.

III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.

IV. India believes in theocracy.

**Options:**

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I, II and IV
- (c) II, III and IV
- (d) I, III and IV

**Ans. Option (a) is correct.**

**Explanation:** India has been given the right to freedom of religion under Article 25 of the Constitution. India is a secular nation with no official religion. The State can help the religious communities by providing aid to the educational institutions run by them.

20. Which one of the following countries has the highest representation of women in their National Parliament? 1

- (a) Russia
- (b) Australia
- (c) Sweden
- (d) India

**Ans. Option (c) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Sweden has the highest representation of women in the National Parliament which shows gender diversity in the country.

### SECTION - B

**(Very Short Answer Questions)**

21. How did the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation? Explain. 2

**Ans. The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in August 1832 and it recognised Greece as an independent nation. Some of the terms of the treaty are:**

- (i) The Great powers ratified this treaty and fixed the terms concerning the border between the Greece and Ottoman Empire. It ended the war between the Ottomans and the Greeks and gave recognition to Greek independence.
- (ii) The withdrawal of Leopold to occupy the throne of Greece was an instrumental event that led to the signing of this treaty in the presence of the officials of Great Powers like Britain and France.

22. (a) Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture. 1 × 2 = 2

**OR**

(b) Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season. 1 × 2 = 2

**Ans. Two efforts taken by the government to modernize agriculture in India are:**

- (i) Introduction of High Yielding varieties of seeds for better production of crops and incentivizing the farmers by providing Minimum Support Prices to the crops.
- (ii) The government has launched several schemes like Kisan Credit Card and many others to protect the interests of the farmers.

**OR**

**Two features of the Rabi Cropping season are:**

- (i) These crops are grown in the winter season and are harvested in the spring season. They require a good amount of water for their growth.
- (ii) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, pulses and mustard.

**23. Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political Parties in India. 2**

**Ans. The Election Commission plays an important role concerning the political parties:**

- (i) Every party has to register itself with the Election Commission for contesting the elections. They are allotted symbols by the Election Commission.
- (ii) The Election Commission also recognises the National Parties and State Parties based on some criteria and some special privileges are provided to these parties.

**24. How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. 2**

**Ans. There are several ways to create more employment in rural areas:**

- (i) There should be the promotion of other manufacturing and service-based activities in the villages so that the dependence on the agriculture industry gets reduced.
- (ii) The Self Help Groups and the cooperatives should work to establish and promote new economic activities like the establishment of cottage industries in the village which can employ the people.

### SECTION - C

**(Short Answer Questions)**

**25. Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution. 3**

**Ans. The impact of the print culture on the French Revolution are:**

- (i) Print created the possibility of the wide circulation of ideas. Those people who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently.
- (ii) Print led to the faster mobilization of the masses towards the political ideas of freedom, liberty, justice and other ideals for which French revolutionaries were fighting.
- (iii) Print also helped in highlighting the draconian decisions of the established political institutions like monarchs and people belonging to higher estates. This led to the awakening of the people, and they became a part of the revolution.

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

**OR**

**(b) Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country. 3**

**Ans. There are several reasons why tourism is considered a trade. Some of them are:**

- (i) Foreign tourists' arrival in the country contributed ₹ 21,828 crores of foreign exchange.
- (ii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- (iii) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
- (iv) Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.
- (v) Helps in the growth of national income and integrity.

**OR**

**The importance of transportation in the economic development of the country is manifold:**

- (i) It helps in the efficient transportation of goods from one place to another. It makes the availability of the raw material for the industries easy and also transports the finished products to the sellers.
- (ii) It is important for the movement of people due to its affordability. People travel due to economic activities like job requirements or for professional work.
- (iii) It also helps in the increase of the trading volume with foreign nations and leads to the increase in the forex reserves which leads to the economic development of the nation.

**27. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. 3**

**Ans.** Formal credit is generally available with banks and cooperatives. They charge lesser rates of interest than informal institutions. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans.

Informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. They charge much higher interest on loans. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.

**28. "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Explain the statement. 3**

**Ans.** In modern democracies, the power-sharing arrangement can take several forms. It can be horizontal power sharing or vertical power sharing. One of the most common setups of power-sharing in democracy is the distribution of powers among the three sections of the government Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

- (i) **Legislature:** The legislature is concerned with passing the laws, controlling the finances of the state and delivering on matters of public importance.
- (ii) **Executive:** The executive machinery implements the policies of the government and executes the rules made by the legislative bodies.
- (iii) **Judiciary:** The judiciary is concerned with the interpretation of the laws and has the power to punish those who commit crimes or break the laws. The judiciary can also check the functioning of the executives.



29. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. 3

Ans. The issue of sustainability is important for the development for a variety of reasons:

- (i) The fast pace of development has caused serious environmental concerns to environment as land degradation, exploitation of resources, loss of habitat for living organisms and many more. These things are causing a great threat to survival and have to be dealt with efficiently.
- (ii) There is a rise in different kinds of pollution like land, air, water and noise which are harming the environment. It is the need of the hour to adopt a model of sustainable development which meets the demands of the present without compromising the future.
- (iii) Sustainable development has become the necessity of the hour if we have continued to exploit the resources at the same rate as we are now then the future of our upcoming generations will be under severe threat.

#### SECTION - D

#### (Long Answer Type Questions)

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

OR

(b) 'Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the nation of Swaraj.' Explain with examples. 5

- Ans (i) Indian merchants and industrialists were keen on expanding their businesses and 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) To organise business interests, 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) Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- (vi) Most businessmen wanted to flourish in trade without constraints.

OR

For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space

in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

- (i) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission.
- (ii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
- (iii) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their villages.
- (iv) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

31. (a) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples 5

OR

(b) "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Explain with examples. 5

Ans. The ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced:

- (i) Treated wastewater can be recycled for reuse in industrial processes.
- (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements for industrial processes.
- (iii) Treating hot and polluted wastewater from industries before releasing it into our rivers and lakes.
- (iv) Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling.
- (v) Legal provisions must be made to regulate the use of groundwater for industrial use.

OR

The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries in the following ways:

- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy.
- (ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) Industrial development is a pre-condition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty in our country.
- (iv) Manufacturing activities expand trade and commerce.
- (v) Exports bring in much-needed foreign exchange.

- (vi) Manufacturing is the process of value addition.  
 (vii) It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.  
 (viii) It increases the GDP/ national income of the country.

32. (a) **Why is Democratic Government considered as Legitimate Government? Explain.**

OR

(b) **How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain.** 5

- Ans. (i) A Democratic Government is called a legitimate government because it is the people's government.  
 (ii) It may be slow, less efficient and not very responsive and clean, but it is the people's government.  
 (iii) There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People of South Asia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Nepal do not doubt the suitability of Democracy for their own countries.  
 (iv) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. Democracy's ability to generate its support makes it more legitimate.

OR

**Democracy is a better form of Government when compared with any other Form of Government because of the following reasons:**

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.  
 (ii) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual. Giving its citizens equal rights enhances the dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, deprived and discriminated castes in our society.  
 (iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. As there is an open debate on major issues in democracy thus, the quality of decisions improves.  
 (iv) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflicts. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to a peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.  
 (v) A Democratic Government is a legitimate government. Democracy gets the popular support of the people by holding regular, free and fair elections.

33. (a) **"Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching**

**changes in India." Support the statement with suitable arguments.** 5

OR

(b) **'Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform.' Support the statement with suitable arguments.** 5

- Ans. (a) (i) Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country.  
 (ii) Barriers to 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 production.  
 (iv) It allows making decisions freely.  
 (v) The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality.

OR

**The impact of globalisation has not been the same for the producers and the workers:**

- (a) There is only a small fraction of the producers who have successfully got access to foreign markets and are selling their products at competitive prices.  
 (b) On the other hand a large section of the producers are facing stringent competition from Multi-National Companies who have far superior technology and capital at their disposal and have possessed a threat to the local producers.  
 (c) There is no doubt that globalisation has led to an increase in employment opportunities for workers. However, the salaries are lucrative for highly qualified professionals only they are not good for unqualified workers.  
 (d) Due to the high supply and low demand of the workers the MNCs are appointing the workers at lower wages which are proving detrimental to the financial health of the worker.  
 (e) The development in the manufacturing sector is very slow in the nation which has put a high burden on the import of electronic goods and hurts the local manufacturers which are facing the problem of lack of technology and shortage of capital.

## SECTION - E

(Case Based Questions)

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

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization**

in India. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon the supply ware needs : jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

- (34.1) What was the Swadeshi Movement? 1  
 (34.2) Why did the Cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 to 1912? 1  
 (34.3) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market. 2

- Ans. (a) The Swadeshi movement was started after the partition of Bengal in 1905. In this movement, there was a call to boycott foreign-made goods and use indigenous products.  
 (b) Around the year 1906, the export of cotton yarn production from India to China was reduced. Due to this, the industrialists shifted towards the production of cloth. This led to the doubling of cotton piece production between the year 1900 to 1912.  
 (c) **Two events that helped India to regain its market were:**  
 (i) The First World War led to a change in the situation both in Britain and India. The import of Manchester goods got declined which led to an increase in the export of Indian cotton textiles.  
 (ii) Secondly, the Indian industries also started producing war-related goods like army uniforms, tents, leather boots and other commodities. This led to a rise in industrial activities and industrialists made a good

amount of money.

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: 4

#### COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION

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

- (35.1) How are forests related with Communities? 1

- (35.2) Explain the aim of 'Wildlife' Protection Act. 1

- (35.3) How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife? Explain with example. 2

- Ans. (a) Forests are an important source of habitat and livelihood for a large number of communities. They have a very high utility of forests and make all the efforts for its conservation.  
 (b) The aim of the Wildlife Protection Act passed by the Government of India in 1972 is to ensure the protection of the endangered and vulnerable species of animals in India. There are special provisions to ensure protection for them.  
 (c) **Communities are adopting different methods for the conservation of wildlife:**  
 (i) They are protecting their habitats by not allowing encroachments in their areas and fighting against mining activities.  
 (ii) They have also made some areas protective areas where hunting and poaching are completely prohibited. At the same time, the interference of outside forces like the government is also restricted. One such example is Bhairodev Dakav's "Sonchuri."

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: 4

#### DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

(36.1) Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy? 1

(36.2) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India? 1

(36.3) Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation. 2

- Ans. (a) In the year 1992, India gave constitutional status to Panchayats and Municipalities which led to one of the largest decentralization of power in the world. There are approximately 36 lakh elected representatives at the local level which makes this experiment one of the largest in a democracy.
- (b) The Constitutional Status of the local government has formalized the process of

election and decision-making process. More powers and funds are now provided to the local government for better implementation of the ideas.

- (c) **Two steps taken by the Indian government for decentralization are:**
- Establishing local bodies in every district of the state and providing their powers under the constitution.
  - Establishing an election mechanism for choosing the representatives that can lead the local government efficiently.

## SECTION - F

### (Map Based Questions)

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

(a) The Place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

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

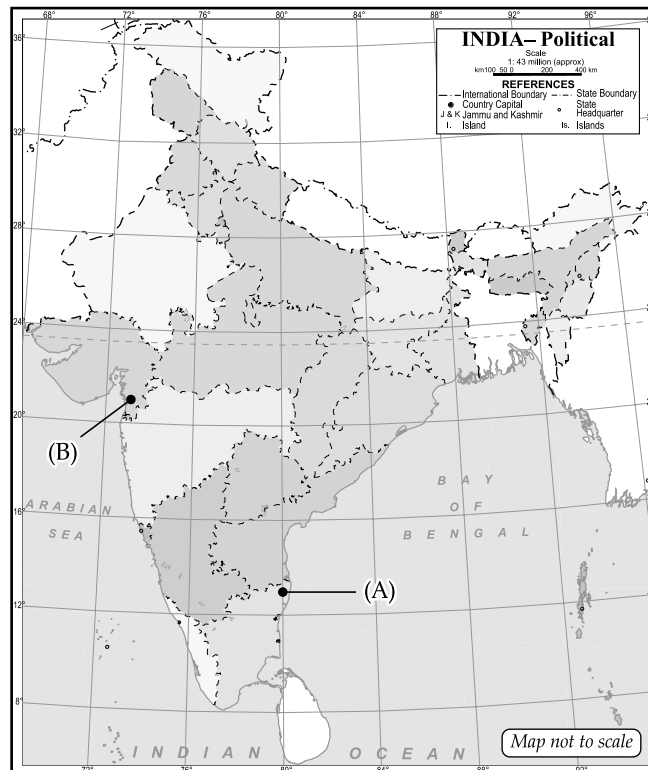
(b) On the name outline Map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols 3

(i) Indira Gandhi International Airport

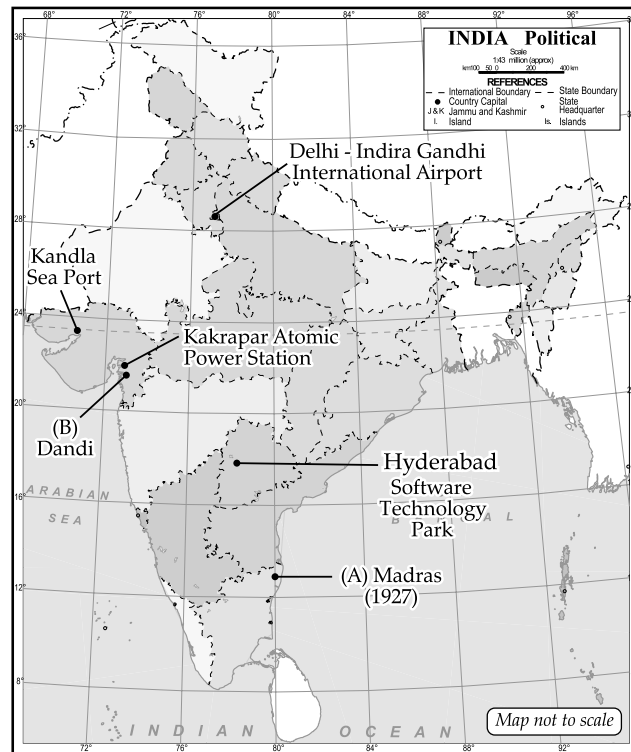
(ii) Kakrapar – Atomic Power Station.

(iii) Hyderabad – Software Technology Park

(iv) Kandla Sea Port



37. (a) Madras  
(b) Dandi



**Outside Delhi Set-II**

1/5/2

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

**SECTION - B**

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. How did a new 'British nation' formed through the propagation of dominant English Culture? Explain. 2
- Ans. Several reasons led to the formation of the new British nation:
- (i) There was the rise of the influence of the intellectual middle classes in England who were keen on spreading the English culture and values to the people of the neighbouring nations. They also wanted to establish a united English territory comprising Scotland and Wales.
  - (ii) The conservatism regime in England on the efforts of the middle classes started making efforts for the unification of lands of Scotland, Wales and Ireland to form a united England.
23. How do Political Parties influence public opinion? Examine. 2
- Ans. Political Parties influence public opinion in several ways:
- (i) They led several campaigns on important public issues and mobilized the masses for their support. They organise rallies and put forward

their views on important topics that can shape public opinion.

- (ii) They also work closely with pressure groups and non-governmental organizations which have close connections with the public. This way they influence the opinion of the public.

**SECTION - C**

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. How did print come in India? Explain with example. 1 + 2 = 3
- Ans. The arrival and expansion of the print in India was a slow and gradual process:
- (i) The printing press first came to India with the Portuguese who established the first printing press in the city of Goa in the mid-sixteenth century.
  - (ii) Gradually, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Dutch started printing books in Tamil.
  - (iii) It was by the close of the eighteenth century that the production of newspapers and magazines started. The first weekly magazine was brought by James Augustus Hickey in the year 1780.
27. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life." Support the statement with example. 1 + 2 = 3

**Ans. Money is the most efficient and accepted medium of exchange in the modern world.**

- (i) In India we can buy anything by exchanging money in return for it. No individual can refuse to accept the money as it is backed by the government of India.
- (ii) The acceptance of currency as the medium of exchange has made it very easy to buy and sell products. Earlier in the barter system the individual has to face a lot of trouble in finding the right people who can exchange their products.
- (iii) In our everyday lives, we use money in wide-ranging activities like buying milk and bread, refilling our vehicles with petrol, buying food and snacks and many other activities. Money makes it very easy to acquire any product of need very quickly.

**29. Why is power sharing desirable in democracy? Explain** 3

**Ans. Power Sharing is desirable in democracy due to a plethora of reasons:**

- (i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
- (ii) It is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order.
- (iii) Imposing the will of the majority community, over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation.
- (iv) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effect.

#### SECTION - D

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**32. (a) How does democracy promote Political and Social values? Explain.** 5

**OR**

**(b) 'Democracy is best suited to produce its own outcomes.' Explain.** 5

**Ans. A Democracy promotes social and political values in several ways:**

- (i) Democratic governments are transparent, legitimate and accountable. They are elected through the medium of a Universal Adult Franchise where all adults above 18 years of age vote in the elections.
- (ii) Democratic government provides dignity and freedom to all without any discrimination.
- (iii) Conflicts are resolved through debate, discussions and negotiation rather than discretion.

(iv) Minority and majority cooperation are a common phenomenon in the democratic government. The people belonging to the minority are granted special rights and concessions based on their position in society.

(v) There is no discrimination based on caste, religion, sex, gender and any other parameter. A democratic government is an inclusive government.

**OR**

**Democracy produces its outcomes. Some of its achievements are:**

(i) Democracy accommodates various social divisions.

(ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.

(iii) Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy.

(iv) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society.

(v) Democracy respects differences and provides a mechanism to resolve them.

(vi) Democracy always accommodates minority views.

**33. (a) "The Government can play a major role in making a fair Globalisation.' Examine the statement.** 5

**OR**

**(b) Analyse the impact of Globalisation in India.**

**Ans. A Government can play a significant role in making globalisation inclusive for everyone by taking some important steps:**

(a) Formulate labour laws that are effective and watertight to ensure the rights of workers.

(b) Have policies to protect the interests of the small producers against the MNCs.

(c) Trade barriers protect the domestic economy from foreign trade and unfair competition from developed countries.

(d) Align with other developing countries to negotiate with WTO to impose trade restrictions like imposition of tariffs and quotas.

(e) Incentivise the local producers so that they can compete against the powerful Multi-National Corporations that have exceptional technology and capital.

**OR**

**Globalisation has affected the life of Indians in the following ways:**

- (a) **Increase in foreign investment:** Over the past twenty years, foreign investment has increased.
- (b) **Emergence of Indian companies as multinational:** Several top Indian companies like Tata Motors, Infosys, and Ranbaxy have been able to get benefit from the increased competition created as a result of Globalisation.
- (c) **Creation of new opportunities:** Globalisation has created new opportunities for Indian

companies, particularly providing services like IT.

- (d) **Creation of new jobs:** Globalisation has created new jobs specifically for IT professionals and has helped in reducing the unemployment rate to an extent.
- (e) A host of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering, etc. are now being performed at lesser costs in India.

### Outside Delhi Set-III

1/5/3

*Note: Except these, all other questions are from Outside Delhi Set-I & II*

#### SECTION - B

##### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. Mention any two objectives of the 'Treaty of Vienna' of 1815. 2
- Ans. Two objectives of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 are:**
- (i) This treaty was the formal agreement of the allied powers like Austria, Great Britain, Russia and Prussia. They all came together to defeat Napoleon and restore order in Europe.
- (ii) To bring the conservatism form of governments back in Europe and restore the Monarchical system of power.
23. Examine any two features of Bi-Party system. 2
- Ans. Two features of the Bi-Party system are:**
- (i) In this system the political ideologies are very clear of both the parties and it becomes easy for the voter to choose his side. For example, in the USA the Democratic party has a liberal ideology and the Republican party has a conservative ideology.
- (ii) This type of system also keeps the national interest as a priority which might not be the case in a multi-party system where several parties can seek regional interest.

#### SECTION - C

##### (Short Answer Type Questions)

25. "By the end of 9th century a new visual culture took shape in India". Explain the statement with examples. 3
- Ans. By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture started in India:**
- (i) Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.
- (ii) Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the market.
- (iii) By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.
- (iv) In 1860, a few Bengali women like Kailashbhashini Devi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women. Hindi printing began seriously in the 1870s.

- (v) In Punjab, folk literature was printed from the early 20th century.
- (vi) In Bengal, the Battala was devoted to the printing of popular books; pedlars took the Battala publications to homes, enabling women to read in their leisure time.

27. Explain any three terms of Credit. 3
- Ans. A loan or credit is subject to certain conditions that the borrower must agree to. These conditions are called terms of credit and include:**
- (i) A specified rate of interest.
- (ii) Security against the loan to recover the money if the borrower fails to repay it. This security is called collateral.
- (iii) The assets accepted as collateral are land or property, vehicles, livestock, standing crops and bank deposits.
- (iv) A borrower needs to submit certain documents like proofs of identity, residence, employment and income to avail of a loan.
- (v) The lender reserves the right to sell the collateral in case of non-repayment to recover the loan amount.

29. Explain any three steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences. 3

- Ans. The Belgium government took several measures the accommodation of regional differences:**
- (i) The Central government had made the provision that the ministers speaking French and Belgian will be equal in the Central Government.
- (ii) A large number of powers of the Central government were given to the state government for a better understanding of the issues and finding the best resolutions. The state governments were not subordinate to the Central government.
- (iii) Brussels has a separate government where both the French and Belgian speakers have equal representation. The same equality was imposed on the Central government as well.
- (iv) There was also a provision for the formation of community government which is elected by the members belonging to a particular

language group. It has several powers related to educational and cultural matters.

**SECTION - D**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

32. (a) **Respect and equal treatment to women are necessary ingredients in a democratic society. Support the statement with examples.** 5

OR

- (b) **'Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.' Support the statement with examples.** 5

**Ans. Respect and equal treatment of Women are necessary ingredients of a Democratic Society.**

- (i) Economic independence or access to an inherited or self-generated income is considered to be the major means of empowering women.
- (ii) Equal political and civil rights as men have been granted to women in almost every nation.
- (iii) Ways of autonomy and freedom have been secured by women in a most democratic nation.
- (iv) Distributive justice to reduce inequalities in resources and power.
- (v) Love, universal brotherhood, sincerity, honesty and integrity of character, the firm attitude of rendering help.
- (vi) Removing social evils including violence, torture, humiliation, etc.

OR

- (i) Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual by providing Fundamental Rights. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of Democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved to various degrees in various democracies.
- (iii) Take the case of the dignity of women, most societies across the world were historically male-dominated societies.
- (iv) Long's struggles with women have created some sensitivity today that respect for equal treatment of women is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society.
- (v) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- (vi) A Democracy always strives towards a better goal. People constantly demand more benefits

in a Democracy. There are always more expectations.

- (vii) People now look critically at the work of those who hold power. They express their dissatisfaction loudly. It shows they are no longer subjects but citizens of a Democratic country.

33. (a) **'Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept.' Examine the statement.** 5

OR

- (b) **Examine the steps taken by the developing countries to attract foreign investment.** 5

**Ans. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept as it affects a large number of areas:**

- (i) International product launches simultaneously across the entire world.
- (ii) Access to international commercial best practices and alignment of local laws with international laws.
- (iii) Higher foreign investments in fields like IT, manufacturing and other service sectors and lowering of restrictions on Foreign Direct Investments.
- (iv) Increasing Investment in research and development of innovative products.
- (v) Growth in start-ups funded by international venture capital firms and angel investors.
- (vi) Gradual death of regional languages as native speakers feel the need to switch to English and reduce the usage of their mother tongues.
- (vii) Loss of cultural and social identity much to the detriment of national progress.

OR

**Governments of developing countries have adopted several policies for attracting foreign investments:**

- (i) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been established by the governments. They have World Class Facilities; electricity, water, roads, transport etc.
- (ii) Government provides recreational and educational facilities also in these special zones.
- (iii) Companies that set up production units in the SEZs have many tax benefits.
- (iv) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment. Instead of hiring workers regularly, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure from work.
- (v) There has been a reduction of tariffs on the import of several kinds of foreign products.