

# Solved Paper 2019

## Social Science

### CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

#### General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** sections. **Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.**
- (ii) The question paper has **26** questions in all.
- (iii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (v) Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **1** mark. Answers to these should not exceed **30** words.
- (vi) Questions from serial number **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (viii) Question number **26** is a map question of **5** marks with two parts—**26 A** from History (**2** marks) and **26 B** from Geography (**3** marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

Delhi Set – 1

Code No. 32/1/1

#### SECTION - A

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

OR

\* Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

Ans. Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere:

In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of the market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

2. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan ? 1

OR

How had the translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity ?

Ans. Hand printing technology in Japan:

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.

OR

The translation of novels into different regional languages helped to stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

\*3. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab ? 1

OR

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation ?

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by politically conscious citizens ? 1

Ans. Democratic reforms by political conscious citizens:

(i) Increased and improved quality of political participation.

(ii) Strengthen democratic practices.

(iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

5. What may be the goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income ? 1

OR

What may be the goal of a prosperous farmer of Punjab?

Ans. The goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages.

(Any other relevant point)

OR

Goal of the prosperous farmers of Punjab:

(i) Assured high family income.

(ii) Higher support prices for crops.

(iii) Able to settle their children abroad.

(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one) 1

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

6. Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sectors. 1

**Ans. Primary Sector:**

- (i) Producing goods by exploiting natural resources.
- (ii) Agriculture. (Any one)

**Secondary Sector:**

- (i) Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing.
- (ii) Industries. (Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

7. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans ? 1

**Ans.** Bank or lenders demand collateral against loans as it is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

### SECTION - B

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

OR

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible for economic growth in Vietnam.

**Ans.** Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French Control:

- (i) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (ii) Abolished feudal system.
- (iii) Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (iv) In towns, guild restrictions were removed.
- (v) Transport and communication system improved.

**Any other relevant point.**

(Any three points to be explained with examples.)

OR

**Barriers responsible for economic growth in Vietnam:**

- (i) High population level.
- (ii) Low agricultural productivity.
- (iii) Extensive indebtedness among the peasants.

Any other relevant point.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1 × 3 = 3

9. How had the Imperial state in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. 3

OR

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

**Ans. Imperial state in China as a major producer of printed material:**

- (i) Textbooks for examinations were printed in vast number.
- (ii) The use of print was diversified and readership enhanced.
- (iii) Import of new western technology and mechanical presses.

**Any other relevant point.**

OR

**Novels easily available for the masses in Europe during the nineteenth century:**

- (i) Introduction of circulating libraries.
- (ii) Technological improvements in printing.
- (iii) Mass production at low cost.
- (iv) Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales.

**Any other relevant point.**

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1 × 3 = 3

**Detailed Answer:**

The Imperial state of China for a long time remained the major producer of printed material because Chinese civil services examinations required the use of its preparation and recruitment, which were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. For example—from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the number of examination candidates went up and thus the volume of print also increased.

OR

With the invention of the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Books flooded the market, thus becoming easily available to the masses. For example— popular ballads and folk tales were published and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures which were read widely by the masses.

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

OR

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

**Ans. Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season':**

- (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.
- (ii) Harvested in Summer from April to June.
- (iii) Important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard.
- (iv) Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.

(Any three) 3

OR

**Features of 'Kharif Crop Season':**

- (i) Grown with the onset of the monsoon in different parts of the country.
- (ii) Harvested in September-October.
- (iii) Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (arhar) etc.

**Any other relevant point.**  $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

\*11. "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

12. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments. 3

OR

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

**Ans. The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country:**

- (i) This allows variously disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances.
- (ii) This gets the government to attend grievances of disadvantaged groups.
- (iii) Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity.

**Any other relevant point.**  $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

**Social divisions affect politics :**

- (i) Social divisions competing with each other can lead to the disintegration of a country.
- (ii) Social divisions turned to political divisions lead to conflicts and violence.
- (iii) Social divisions affect voting.
- (iv) People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others.

**Any other relevant point.**  $3 \times 1 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

13. "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement. 3

**Ans.** Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence: A lot has been done to bring women at par with men but still women face disadvantages, discriminations and oppression in various ways-

(i) The literacy rate among women is still less than men.

(ii) Lesser number of girl students go for higher studies.

(iii) Unequal wages in some areas of employment.

(iv) Less representation of women in elected bodies.

*Any other relevant point.*

(Any three)

$1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

**Detailed Answer:**

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

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared to 76 percent among men.
- (ii) Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls are performing as well as boys in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- (iii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day.
- (iv) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (v) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortion led to a decline in the child sex ratio.
- (vi) Women face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front. *(Any three)*

14. How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India ? Explain with examples.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

**Ans.** Regional and National Parties: The election commission gives regulation to the parties as regional and national party on the following basis.

(i) **Regional Party:**

- (a) A party has to secure at least six percent of the total votes in an election in the Legislative Assembly of a state and win at least two seats.
- (b) **Example:** Shiv Sena, DMK etc.

**(ii) National Party:**

- (a) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha election or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha.
- (b) For example: BJP, Indian National Congress, etc.

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3****Detailed Answer:**

In India, political parties are recognized as regional and national parties in the following ways:

- (i) A regional party refers to the party that obtains a minimum of 6% of the total votes in State Assembly elections and acquires a minimum of two seats. On the contrary, if a party occupies 6% of the total votes polled in the elections of the lower house of Parliament or Legislative Assembly elections in four states and gains four seats in the lower house then that party is granted the status of the national party.
- (ii) A regional party's symbol can be changed and repeated in another state. Conversely, the symbol of a national party is permanent which cannot be repeated.
- (iii) A regional party influences a particular region or state. In contrast, a national party influences over the entire country.
- (iv) A regional party must win seats of at least two states. As against, a national party must win seats in at least four states.
- (v) A regional party aims at promoting regional interest. On the other hand, a national party aims at resolving national and international issues.
- Examples of national parties- BJP, CPI(M), INC, BSP, etc.
- Examples of regional parties- AAP, Shiv Sena, All India Forward Bloc, etc. **(Any three points along with examples)**
15. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. **3**

**Ans. Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect National or State boundaries:**

- (i) The increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise, resulting in degradation of the environment cannot be overlooked.
- (ii) Pollution of river water affects all as most of the rivers pass through different states.
- (iii) Air pollution caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases adversely affects human health and the atmosphere as a whole.
- (iv) Thermal pollution of river water affects aquatic life irrespective of state and national boundaries.

**(Any three) 3****(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)****16. Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India ? Explain any three reasons.****OR**

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

**Ans. Importance of the tertiary sector in India:**

- (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 a larger number of employees.

**Any other relevant point.****3 × 1 = 3****(Any three)****OR****Gross Domestic Production:**

- (i) GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.
- (ii) The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is calculated.
- (iii) The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments.

**Any other relevant point.****(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)****Detailed Answer:**

The tertiary sector or the service sector composes almost 50% of India's population. The young generation studies hard, gets good marks and then simply hunts for a good and secure job. The reasons why this sector is gaining importance can be summed up in the following points:

- (i) The need for tertiary sector is increasing as there is more need for services like financial institutions, educational institutions, etc. in the Indian economy.
- (ii) The tertiary sector accounts for most of the national and per capita income of India.
- (iii) The tertiary sector created huge employment even for the uneducated and unskilled workers.
- (iv) The tertiary sector is responsible to distribute its services and goods to different consumers.

**OR**

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors, *i.e.* primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, gives what is called

the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. For example, if the year-to-year GDP is up 3%, this is thought to mean that the economy has grown by 3% over the last year.

**17. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in economic development.**  $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

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

**Ans. Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic Development:**

- (i) Formal sources provide cheap credit.
- (ii) Credit on affordable rate is available through formal sources.
- (iii) Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by the government.
- (iv) Credit from the formal source is favourable.

Any other relevant point.

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

OR

**Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:**

- (i) Higher interest rate.
- (ii) The higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (iii) In certain cases, the high-interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (iv) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3

**Detailed Answer:**

We need to expand the formal sources of credit for economic development because of the following reasons:

- (i) **Supervision:** The formal sources work under the supervision of the RBI. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain cash balance and give loans to small cultivators and farmers too. On the other hand, there is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They can lend at any interest rate as per their discretion.
- (ii) **Lower rate of interest:** The rate of interest in the formal sectors is decided by the RBI. So normally, the interest rate is low.
- (iii) Banks might not be willing to give loans to certain borrowers if they already have procured a loan or if they don't have enough cash balance in that bank

\* Out of Syllabus

or if they don't have anything that they can use as collateral. In such conditions, development of formal sources of credit can prove to be useful.

OR

Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:

- (i) Most of the informal lenders charge much higher interest on loans. Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.
- (ii) The higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan and they have less income left for themselves.
- (iii) The high rate of interest in borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower and it can lead to increasing debt and debt-trap.
- (iv) People who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing. (Any three points)

**\*18. How can consumers use their 'Right to seek Redressal'? Explain with example.** 3

**Ans. Right to seek redressal:**

- (i) Under COPRA, three-tier quasi-judicial machinery is set up for redressal of grievances.
- (ii) Consumer courts are set up at District, State and National level.
- (iii) The consumer can file the case in consumer courts depending upon the amount of claim involved.
- (iv) The consumer can appeal in higher consumer court/ commission against the decision of lower court/ commission.

Any other relevant point.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

(Any three points to be explained with example.)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

## SECTION - C

**19. Who had organized the Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.**  $1+4=5$

OR

**Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'**

**Ans. Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1930. Achievements :**

- (i) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand for separate electorates for Dalits.
- (ii) British government conceded Ambedkar's demand for separate electorates for Dalits.
- (iii) The Depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

- (iv) Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as a result Poona Pact was signed.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(to be assessed as whole) 5**

**OR**

Civil Disobedience Movement: To disobey the rules of the British Government: Participation of rich and poor peasant.

- (i) In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in the movement.
- (ii) Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand.
- (iii) Rich peasants organized their community to support the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (iv) The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(to be assessed as a whole) 5**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)**

20. "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyse the statement. **5**

**OR**

"Series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India by the early twentieth century." Analyse the statement. **5**

**OR**

"Industrialization has changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyse the statement with special reference of London. **5**

**Ans. Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century:**

- (i) By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.
- (ii) Britain's trade surplus in India also helped pay the so called 'home charges'.
- (iii) British manufacturers flooded the Indian market.
- (iv) Increased food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain.
- (v) The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India.

**Any other relevant point.**

**OR**

**Series of changes affected the pattern :**

- (i) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth.
- (ii) Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interests.
- (iii) Pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.

- (iv) The export of Indian yarn to China declined.

- (v) Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production.

- (vi) Cotton goods production in India doubled between 1900-1912.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(Any five) 5 × 1 = 5**

**OR**

**Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization:**

- (i) The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted a large number of migrants to the textile Mills.
- (ii) Many migrants came from rural areas.
- (iii) London became a colossal city.
- (iv) London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for the migrants.
- (v) It became a city of clerks, shopkeepers, skilled artisans, semi-skilled workers.
- (vi) Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries employed a larger number of people from distinctive areas.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(Any five)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

Indian trade played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy. This statement can be analysed through the following facts :

- (i) **Trade Surplus:** Britain had a trade surplus with India, *i.e.*, a situation under which the value of exports is more than the imports. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.
- (ii) **Home charges:** Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so called 'home charges' that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debts and pensions of the British officials in India.
- (iii) **Major supplier of cotton:** India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to Britain which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.
- (iv) **Supplier of indentured workers:** Many indentured workers from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations. **5**

**OR**

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization:

- (i) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum in India, the nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth and other goods. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interests pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.

- (ii) From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined. So, Indian industrialists shifted their interest from yarn to cloth production, leading to considerable production of cotton piece goods.
- (iii) The beginning of the first World War created a new situation. Since, British mills were busy in producing war materials to meet their own war needs, export of goods to India declined. This gave an opportunity for Indian industries to thrive. Indian mills now had a vast home market to supply.
- (iv) As the war continued, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs, such as jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents, leather boots, horse and mule saddles, etc. New factories were set up and old factories ran double shift.
- (v) After the war, industries in Britain got a severe setback. In India, however, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position substituting foreign manufactures and capturing the home market. Handicraft production also expanded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**OR**

Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period. Following is the analysis of this statement with special reference of London:

- (i) Industrialization in Britain had widely changed the form of urbanization in the modern period.
- (ii) Many rural migrants were attracted to the industrial cities.
- (iii) These cities included London, Leeds and Manchester with the craze for working in mills and factories.
- (iv) As a result, the population of these industrial cities had increased and these cities were mostly occupied by the rural migrants.
- (v) Urbanization led to migration and overpopulation and changed the atmosphere of the newly grown industrialized cities.

**21. How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India ? Explain with examples. 5**

**Ans. Industries are responsible for environmental degradation in India:**

- (i) Pollution of land, water and air from industries caused environmental degradation.
- (ii) Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emit smoke in the air.
- (iii) Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers.
- (iv) Dumping of wastes from industries renders the soil useless.
- (v) Rainwater carrying pollutants from wastes dumped by industries percolates and contaminates the groundwater.

**Any other relevant point. 5 × 1 = 5**  
**(Any five points to be explained with examples)**  
**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)**

**Detailed Answer:**

**Industries are responsible for environmental degradation in India in the following ways:**

- (i) Industries emit smoke and pollute water and air very badly.
- (ii) Undesirable gases like carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide cause air pollution.
- (iii) Industrial water contains toxic metals that pollute land and soil.
- (iv) Unwanted loud noise and sound from industries also cause pollution and damages the hearing system of living beings.
- (v) Industrial effluents are discharged into the rivers. They include both organic and inorganic matter such as coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides and fertilizers, plastic and rubber. These are major water pollutants.
- (vi) Sometimes, solid industrial waste is dumped into isolated pockets of land. This leads to land and soil pollution in adjoining areas.

**22. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples. 5**

**Ans. Roadways have edge over Railways in India:**

- (i) Roads are easy to build and maintain as compared to railways.
- (ii) Constructions cost of roads is much lower that of railway lines.
- (iii) Roads as compared to railway lines can negotiate higher gradients of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation for people and goods for shorter distances.
- (v) Roads provide door-to-door service, which railways cannot do.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport and provide a link between air, seaports and railway stations.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(Any five points to be explained with examples)**

**5 × 1 = 5**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)**

**23. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. 1+1+3=5**

**OR**

**How does the idea of power-sharing emerge ?**

**Ans. Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:**

- (i) Belgium is located in Europe, whereas Sri Lanka is located in South Asia.
- (ii) Belgium has a population of little over one crore, whereas Sri Lanka has population of two crores.
- (iii) In Belgium, 59 per cent people living in Flemish region speak Dutch language, 40 per cent people living in Wallonia region speak French and remaining 1 per cent Belgian people speak German, whereas in Sri Lanka, 74 per cent population is Sinhalese speakers and 18 per cent is Tamil speakers.

- (iv) In Belgium, French-speaking community is relatively rich and powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking people are Buddhist and powerful.
- (v) In Belgium, Dutch-speaking people are in numeric majority, whereas in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking population is in majority.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

**(Any five points to be explained)**

**OR**

**The idea of power sharing has emerged due to several reasons:**

Some of the prominent ones are:

- (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 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.
- (v) People have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- (vi) A legitimate government is one where citizens through participation, acquires.

**24. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government. 5**

**Ans. Importance of Democratic Government:**

- (i) It produces a government that is accountable to citizens.
- (ii) It responds to the needs and expectations of citizens.
- (iii) It ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures for transparency making it accountable.
- (iv) It has great success in setting up regular and free elections.
- (v) Democracy's ability to generate its own support is the most positive feature.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(Any five)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

**Importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government can be understood from the following points:**

- (i) Democracy produces an accountable government. Accountable government is the one, whose every action is justified. We often find in democratic

government that the rulers are elected by the people. A government comes in power due to the majority of the public have voted for it. The government is apprehensive that the same public may not vote it to power next time if it does not fulfil their expectations. These elected representatives constitute the government and participate in the decision-making process on behalf of the people. Also the people (citizens) have the right and means for examining the process. This is known as transparency and is very essential for proper governance in the country.

- (ii) Democracy produces a responsible government. A democracy carries with it certain important liberal ideals of governance. They include, regular free and fair elections, public debate on major policies and legislations, the openness of information regarding major government policies and legislation and corruption-free government. All these factors contribute towards making democratic government a responsive form of government. For example, after a prolonged period of mass protest and negotiation, the UPA government had to finally agree to people's demands and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament.
- (iii) Democracy produces a legitimate government. Legitimate government is a government under which law and action of the government are revealed to the people and government function in a transparent manner.
- (iv) In a democracy, all the laws are applicable to all the citizens whether rich or poor.
- (v) In a democracy there is political equality, *i.e.* every vote count has an equal weightage.
- (vi) People have the right to challenge government policies and actions. If people are not satisfied with the working of the government, they have the right to change it.

**25. Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only ? Explain any five reasons. 1×5=5**

**Ans. Offices and factories of MNC's .**

- (i) Availability of Raw material.
- (ii) Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs.
- (iii) The availability of other factors of production is assured like electricity, etc.
- (iv) Smaller companies are available.
- (v) Where government policies are favourable to investors.

**Any other relevant point.**

**(Any five)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1 × 5 = 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

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

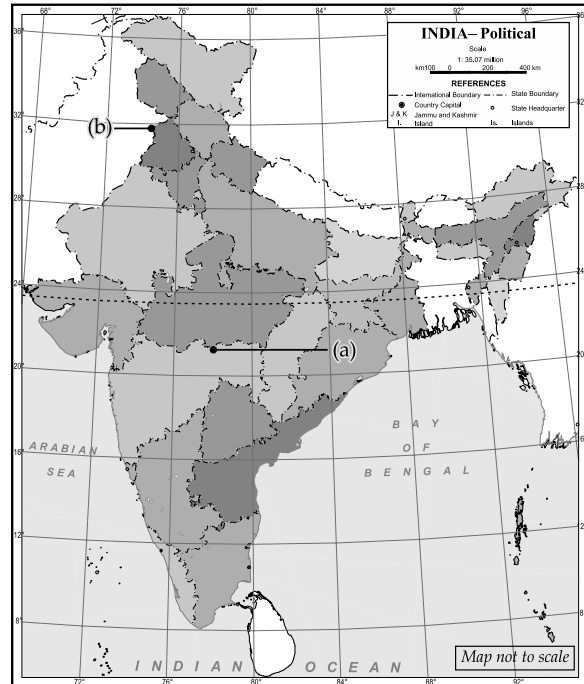


- (i) MNCs set up their companies in areas where they get cheap labour.
- (ii) A large industry or a company means far more productivity so they need more labour and it will be just their benefit to get cheap labour .
- (iii) While they select areas with a high level of resources so that they can cut off the rate of transportations to an extent.
- (iv) By choosing an area that is full of natural resources they can easily set up plants.
- (v) By this, they can also provide their products to their consumers more efficiently and with more profit while cutting the costs involved in this.

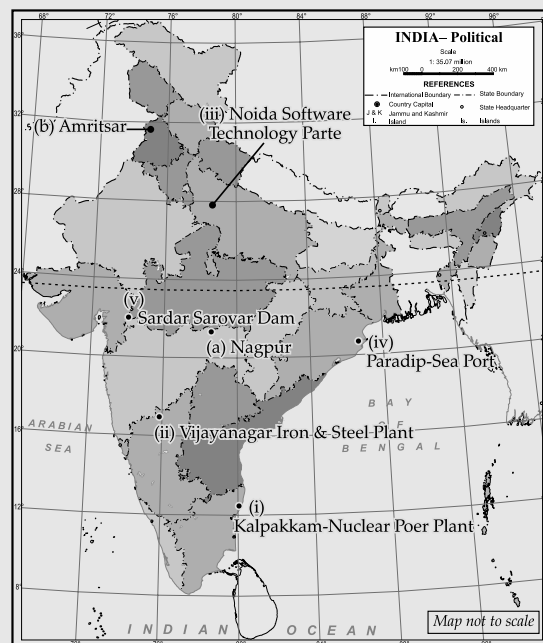
**SECTION - D (Map Questions)**

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

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held. 1×2=2
- (b) The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. 1×2=2
- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map on India: 1×3=3
  - (i) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant.
  - (ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant.
  - (iii) Noida – Software Technology Park
  - (iv) Paradeep – Sea Port
  - (v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam



- Ans.(A) See attached filled map.  
 (B) See attached filled map.  
 (i) Punjab  
 (ii) Gujarat  
 (iii) Uttar Pradesh (UP)  
 (iv) Odisha  
 (v) Karnataka  
 (vi) Uttar Pradesh (UP)  
 (vii) Narmada



Delhi Set – 2

Code No. 32/1/2

## SECTION - A

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by movements ? 1

**Ans.** Democratic reforms carried out by movement increase and improve the quality of political participation. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

**Detailed Answer:**

Democratic reforms can be carried out by political conscious citizens by increasing and improving the quality of political participation, *i.e.* active participation in the functioning of the government.

7. Explain the importance of 'collateral'. 1

**Ans. Importance of 'Collateral':**  
It is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

## SECTION - B

11. Analyse the importance of 'rainwater harvesting'. 3

**Ans.** The importance of the rainwater harvesting systems are:

- (A) It helps in resolving the issue of water shortage in water scarce regions like Rajasthan and others.
- (B) The water stored due to this can be utilised for different purposes of domestic and industrial use.
- (C) This technique also helps in increasing the water levels which can led to the increase in the availability of the fresh water for different uses.

14. Explain the three components of 'Political Party'. 3

**Ans. Three components of Political Party:**

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

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3

**Detailed Answer:**

The three components of political parties are :

- (i) **Leader:** A leader is the one who takes the major decisions of the party and his decision is the supreme command for the party.
- (ii) **Active Members:** Another component of a political party are the active members who contest elections for the party and are elected as representatives.
- (iii) **Followers:** The last one is the followers who support a political party and in elections make their party victorious.

## SECTION - C

21. Explain with examples any five factors that are responsible for industrial location. 5×1=5

**Ans. Five factors responsible for industrial location:**

- (i) Availability of raw material at low cost.
- (ii) Government policies.
- (iii) Availability of specialized labour.
- (iv) Availability of markets and services facilities like Banking, Transport, etc.
- (v) Availability of power.

Any other relevant point to be explained with the example.

(Any five points to be explained with the example.) 5 × 1 = 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

**Detailed Answer:**

The location of industries depends on a number of physical and socio- economic factors among which following are the major ones:

- (i) **Availability of raw material:** Large quantities of raw materials are needed for industries. Therefore, industries are located near the source of raw materials. It saves the cost of transportation. Steel centres are developed where coal and iron are easily available. Jute mills in West Bengal and the cotton textile mills in Maharashtra are located due to the availability of raw materials.
- (ii) **Availability of power resources:** Coal, oil and water power are the main sources of power. Most of the industries are located near coalfields. Aluminium industries and paper industries are located near hydroelectric stations.
- (iii) **Availability of means of transportation:** Modern Industries need cheap, developed and quick means of transportation. Cheap means of transportation are required for the movement of workers, raw materials and machinery to the factories.
- (iv) **Climate:** Stimulating climate increases the efficiency of the labourers. The cotton textile industry requires humid climate. The film industry needs good weather with clear blue skies. Similarly, the aircraft industry also needs clear weather.
- (v) **Availability of skilled labour:** Cheap and skilled labour is essential for the location of industries. Glass industry at Firozabad and the sports goods industry in Jalandhar are located due to the availability of skilled labour. 5×1=5

24. Describe any five outcomes of democracy. 5×1=5

**Ans. Five outcomes of Democracy:**

- (i) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (ii) Economic growth and development.
- (iii) Reduction of inequality and poverty.
- (iv) Accommodation of social diversity.
- (v) Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

**Any other relevant point to be explained.**

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5

**Detailed Answer:**

**Five outcomes of democracy:**

- (i) In a democratic nation, the government is accountable to the citizens. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Moreover, the government is efficient and effective. The democratic governments work on the principle of deliberation and negotiation, so delays take place.
- (ii) In a democracy, decisions are based on norms and procedures. Decision making is transparent, *i.e.* every citizen has the right to examine the entire process of decision making.
- (iii) In a democracy, the right to question the process of decision making is absent.
- (iv) It is provided that a democratic government is accountable, but there isn't any mechanism to hold the government accountable and the decision making is not based on norms and procedures.
- (v) Democracy is solely based on political equality. Every citizen has an equal weight in electing representatives. However, the same is not true in the economic field. In democratic countries, the poor usually become poorer and often find it hard to

cater to the basic essentials of life like food, clothing, higher education, and health. Democracies have massively failed in this regard.

25. Explain any five effects of globalization. 5×1=5

**Ans. Five effects of Globalization:**

- (i) Increased investments by MNCs.
- (ii) It created new opportunities for companies.
- (iii) Some large local companies like in India emerged as Multinational companies.
- (iv) Standards of living have been raised.
- (v) Several companies hit hard due to competition.
- (vi) Several workers rendered jobless due to shut down of industries.

**Any other relevant point.**

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5

**Detailed Answer:**

**Five effects of globalization:**

- (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 startups 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.

(Any five)

**Delhi Set – 3**

**Code No. 32/1/3**

**SECTION - A**

7. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India. 1

**Ans. Importance of formal sector loans in India:**

Banks and cooperatives are the formal sources of loans in India.

**Advantages:**

- (i) As these institutions are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India, their rates of interest for loans are controlled. The rates and terms are also fixed.

- (ii) There is no exploitation by the lenders.
- (iii) Everyone can take a loan, including big businessmen as well as small cultivators or borrowers.
- (iv) The cost of borrowing is usually less. 1

**SECTION - B**

11. Analyse the impact of 'water scarcity'. 3×1=1

**Ans.** The different impacts of the water scarcity are:

- (i) It led to the generation of the problems related to the agriculture as the irrigation in the fields are not done properly.

- (ii) Many domestic and industrial processes face trouble due to the scarcity of the water.
- (iii) Apart from this the safe drinking water also becomes vulnerable due to which people faces lot of trouble.

**14. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties.** 3×1=1

**Ans. Functions of opposition political party:**

- (i) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (ii) Criticizing the government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (iii) Opposition parties mobilize opposition to the government.
- (iv) Shape public opinion.
- Any other relevant point.**

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3 × 1 = 3

**Detailed Answer:**

**Three functions of opposition political parties:**

- (i) The main function of an opposition party is to force the ruling party or the party in power to function properly and fulfil their promises made during the electoral campaign.
- (ii) They are very important for any bill to pass or any law to implement in the house of the legislature.
- (iii) Because in a democracy such as India, a complete majority is not possible therefore opposition parties also hold power in certain areas and are equally important. 3×1=3

### SECTION - C

**21. Explain five types of 'industrial pollution.'**

5×1=5

**Ans. Five types of Industrial Pollution:**

- (i) Air pollution.
- (ii) River water pollution.
- (iii) Underground water pollution.
- (iv) Noise pollution.
- (v) Soil pollution.

**Any other relevant point.**

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5 × 1 = 5

**Detailed Answer:**

**Five types of industrial pollution:**

- (i) **Carbon Monoxide:** This is a colourless and odourless toxic gas that is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon fuels.
- (ii) **The burning of fossil fuels:** This produces roughly three-quarters of all man-made carbon dioxide emissions. Because carbon dioxide cannot

be absorbed by our surrounding environment, the addition of carbon based fuel emissions is compounding the problem of too much carbon dioxide being released in the atmosphere.

- (iii) **Sulphur Oxides:** These poisonous gases are a result of fuel combustion, and negatively affect human health, along with that of the environment. Sulphur oxide is the main cause of acid rain.
- (iv) **Nitrous Oxides:** These are reactive greenhouse gases that stem from carbon based fuel combustion, and are one of the primary contributors to the formation of acid rain. Nitrous oxide creates highly acidic areas, which kills off plant and animal life.
- (v) **Particulate Matter:** This is one of the more significant human health hazards, because it penetrates lung tissue and can consequently lead to cancerous agents in the lungs, or possibly even Tuberculosis.
- (vi) **Volatile Organic Compounds:** If you have been following the Ecolink blogs, then you have probably seen VOCs mentioned more than once. This is a term that refers to the volatility of organic compounds from manufacturing operations and processes that escape into the air in a gaseous state. VOCs create both hazardous indoor and outdoor toxins.

(Any five)

**24. Describe any five factors that make democracy a better form of government than other alternatives.**

5×1=5

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

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improves 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, 2019) 5 × 1 = 5

**Detailed Answer:**

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 the 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 open debate in major issues in democracy thus the quality of decisions is improved.
  - (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.
25. Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investment.

5×1=5

**Ans. Facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State governments:**

- (i) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are to have World Class Facilities; electricity, water, roads, transport, etc.
  - (ii) The government provides recreational and educational facilities.
  - (iii) Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period.
  - (iv) The government has allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment.
  - (v) Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure of work.
- Any other relevant point.

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5 × 1 = 5

**Detailed Answer:**

Five facilities available in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) by the central and state governments to attract foreign investment :

- (i) Duty free import and domestic procurement of goods for the development, operation, and maintenance of your company.
- (ii) 100 percent income tax exemption on export income for first five years, 50 percent for the five years thereafter, and 50 percent of the export profit reinvested in the business for the next five years.
- (iii) Exemption from the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and levies imposed by the state government. Supplies to SEZs are zero-rated under the IGST Act, 2017, meaning they are not taxed.
- (iv) External commercial borrowing (ECB) is allowed up to US\$500 million a year without restriction. For developers of an SEZ, the ECB channel may be availed after receiving government approval, and only for providing infrastructure facilities in the zone. However, ECB will not be permissible for the development of integrated township and commercial real estate within the SEZ.
- (v) Permission to manufacture products directly, as long as the goods you are producing fall within a sector that allows 100 percent FDI.

**Outside Delhi Set – 1**

**Code No. 32/2/1**

**SECTION - A**

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

OR

- \* Explain the main reason responsible for the eruption of a major protest in Saigon Native Girls School in Vietnam in 1926.

Ans. (i) To abolish tariff barriers

- (ii) To reduce the number of currencies from 30 to 2

(Any One)

2. Why was the printing of textbooks sponsored by the imperial State in China ? 1

OR

- \* Why did Chandu Menon give up the idea of translation of 'English Novels' in Malayalam ?

Ans. The vast number of printing textbooks were required:

For the recruitment of huge no. of bureaucratic personnel through civil service examination in China. 1

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

OR

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

Ans. The people in the Shillong adopted the technique of the rooftop rainwater harvesting for ensuring the saving of water to meet the acute water shortage in the area.

OR

The state of Tamil Nadu is the first state which has made the development of the structure of rooftop rainwater harvesting system compulsory for meeting the shortage of water.

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

Ans. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority/ Sinhala became the only official language/ Sinhala applicants were preferred in university position and government jobs/ Buddhism was made state religion through a new constitution.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1 (Any one)

5. What may be a development goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops ? 1

OR

What may be a developmental goals of urban unemployed youth ?

Ans. For a farmer who is solely dependent on the rain for the growth of his crops, a well irrigated system will be a great development goal.

OR

For an urban unemployed youth a major development goal would be to get a job so that he can meet his basic necessities and support his family.

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

Ans. Modern currency: Paper notes/coins, old currency – metallic coins like gold, silver copper coins.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

7. If you want to purchase an electrical valuable good, what logo would you like to see to confirm its quality ? 1

Ans. ISI Logo (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

### SECTION - B

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

OR

\* Describe the serious problem faced by the modern part of Hanoi in 1903.

Ans. Economic hardships:

- (i) Increase in population all over Europe.
- (ii) More job seekers than employment.
- (iii) The rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums.

Any other relevant point to be described.

(Any three)

NOTE : As the question is based on 'hardship in Europe', the students may be given marks on any of the aspect describing hardship of the 1830s or 1930s. 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

Detailed Answer:

**Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt:**

- (i) The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- (ii) In 1848, food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris

out on the roads. Barricades were erected and King Louis was forced to flee. A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were also set up. 3

9. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe ? 3

OR

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

Ans. (i) Access to books created a new culture of reading.

(ii) Common people lived in a world of oral culture.

(iii) Now the books were less expensive and could be produced in a sufficient number.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any three)

OR

**Effects of industrialization:**

(i) In hard times Charles Dickens describes a fictitious industrial town, coke town , a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, Polluted rivers

(ii) Workers are known as hands

(iii) Dickens criticized not just greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human beings into a simple instrument of production.

Any other relevant point

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

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

OR

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

Ans.(i) Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan river systems - The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmaputra.

(ii) Most fertile soil among all soil types.

(iii) Alluvial soil are classified as Bhangar and Khader.

(iv) It contains potash, Phosphoric acid and lime.

Any other relevant point

(Any three to be explained)  $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

(i) Black soil is black in colour and also known as Regur Soil.

(ii) Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.

(iii) It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash & lime.

(iv) It is ideal for growing cotton.

(v) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan Plateau.

(vi) It is made up of lava flow

Any other relevant point

(Any three to be explained)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3

**Detailed Answer:****Three main features of alluvial soil found in India:**

- (i) The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat, also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.
- (ii) Alluvial soils are deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- (iii) According to their age, alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The Bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar.

**OR**

Three main features of Black soil found in India:

- (i) This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soils. It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over north-west Deccan plateau. Cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys, and are made up of extremely fine *i.e.* clayey material.
- (ii) They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.
- (iii) In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

**11. The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods. Analyse the statement. 3**

**Ans.** The dams were constructed with the intention of controlling the floods but has become the cause of floods due to:

- (i) Large scale uprooting of the natural vegetation.
- (ii) Changing the course of the rivers which have resulted in the floods.
- (iii) The disturbance of the biodiversity have caused ecological imbalance which have caused the chances of natural disaster.

**12. Name any two subjects that are included in the Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects ? Explain. 3****OR**

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

**Ans.** Concurrent list – Education, Forest, Marriage, Adoption and Succession **(Any Two)**

Both the union as well as the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list if their laws conflict with each other the law made by the union government will prevail. **3**

**OR**

**The power-sharing basic structure of the constitution:**

- (i) It is not easy to make changes to a power-sharing arrangement.
- (ii) Parliament can't on its own change this arrangement
- (iii) Any change to it has to be first passed by both the houses of parliament, with at least 2/3 majority.
- (iv) Then it has to be ratified by legislature of at least half of the total states.

**(Any three)****(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3****Detailed Answer:**

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments.

- (i) Example: Education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- (ii) Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
- (iii) If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

**OR**

“Sharing of power between states and the central governments is the basic to the structure of the Constitution of India”, because without this division of power it will be impossible to coexist in a diverse country like India. The states are significant parts of the union and the jurisdiction of both the state and union overlap at many areas, hence, it is important to demarcate the boundaries, which are effectively done by the Constitution in India. The Constitution clearly provided a two-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

- (i) Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
- (ii) State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List. This allows the constitution to avoid any conflict of power and clear jurisdictions.
- (iii) Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. **3**

\*13. "Every social difference does not lead to social division." Justify the statement. 3

14. How can caste take several forms in politics ? Explain with examples. 3

**Ans. Caste takes several forms:**

- (i) When parties choose candidates in elections they keep in mind the caste composition.
- (ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.
- (iii) No parliamentary constituency in the country has the clear majority of one single caste so every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community.

**Any other relevant point to be explained**

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

15. "Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

1×3=3

**Ans. Reserves of crude oil:**

- (i) Judicious use of oil.
- (ii) Use of renewable resources.
- (iii) Sustainable development of energy resources.
- (iv) Promotion of energy conservation.

**Any other relevant point to be explained.**

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3

**Detailed Answer:**

- (i) As the transportation sector is a major consumer of oil, we need to develop more advanced technology so that most of the vehicles may be turned into solar-power driven vehicles. This will not only reduce our dependency on oil, but it will also reduce pollution.
- (ii) The public transport system should be developed in all towns and cities and people should be encouraged to use public transport in place of private vehicles. Car pooling should also be encouraged.
- (iii) The use of bicycles for shorter distances should be encouraged. On one hand, this will reduce our dependency on oil, and on the other hand, it will also be beneficial for the health of the individuals. 3

16. Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain. 3

OR

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

**Ans. Reasons to Increase a large number of banks:**

- (i) To reduce the dependence on the informal sector of credit.
- (ii) To provide cheaper loans.
- (iii) To provide accessibility towards loans for the poor.

**Any other relevant point to be explained**

(Any three) 3

OR

**The formal sector are better than informal sector:**

- (i) Low-interest rate
- (ii) Transparency
- (iii) Supervision by the Reserve Bank of India on the functioning of the formal sector.
- (iv) No use of unfair means for getting the money back.

**Any other relevant point to be explained**

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

**Detailed Answer:**

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

- (i) The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing in such a case.
- (ii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and make less increase in the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives should need for the increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence of the poor on informal sources of credit reduces.
- (iii) It is important that the formal credit sources like banks are distributed more equally in rural and urban areas so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

OR

**Service conditions of the formal sector are better than those of the informal sector.**

- (i) These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India. Their rate of interest is very low.
- (ii) Commercial banks and cooperative societies are the main sources of the formal sources of credit. They provide ensured services and also have a set protocol for the deliverance of loan services.
- (iii) Informal sector- interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of



repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

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

OR

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

**Ans. Role of Government in making Globalisation fairer:**

- (i) The Govt. policies must protect the interest of not only the rich but all citizens of the country.
- (ii) It can ensure the proper implementation of labour laws.
- (iii) Small producers should be supported to improve their performance.
- (iv) Use of trade and investment barriers to protect the small producers.

Any other relevant point to be explained

(Any three)

OR

**Effects of Globalisation:**

- (i) The advantage to consumers, particularly well off sections in the urban areas.
- (ii) The wider choice before the consumer.
- (iii) Improved quality and lower prices for several products.

Any other relevant point

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

18. How are consumers enjoying the 'right to be informed' in their daily life? Explain with examples. 3

**Ans. Benefits to the Consumers:**

- (i) Information regarding the particulars of goods and services that they purchase.
- (ii) Complaints, compensation or replacement if the product is defective.
- (iii) The product cannot be sold above M.R.P.
- (iv) Further the consumer can bargain with the seller to sell at less than the M.R.P.

Any other relevant point to be explained with examples (Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2

**Detailed Answer:**

- (i) When a consumer buys any commodity, he/she can find the details about its ingredients, price, batch number, manufacturing and expiry date and address of the manufacturer. When one buys medicines, information and risks associated with the medicine along with directions of its use are found printed on its pack.
- (ii) The consumers can complain and ask for replacement or compensation if a respective product proves to be defective in any manner. For example, if we purchase an electric appliance and find it defective within the time period of guarantee, we can get it replaced for free.
- (iii) Right to Information Act ensures to provide all the information regarding the functioning of the government to all the citizens so that they may get justice. 3

### SECTION - C

19. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples. 4

OR

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

**Ans. First World War created economic problems in India:**

- (i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure.
- (ii) Taxes were increased.
- (iii) Custom duties were raised.
- (iv) Income Tax was introduced.
- (v) Forced recruitment in Army from rural areas.
- (vi) The failure of crops in many parts of India.
- (vii) Prices of consumer goods almost doubled from 1913-1918.

Any other relevant point to be explained

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

OR

**Collective belongingness:**

- (i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.
- (ii) The identity of the Nation was most often symbolized in a figure or image.
- (iii) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
- (iv) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and Rabindra Nath Tagore created a picture of Bharat Mata.
- (v) Vande Matram as a hymn for the motherland.
- (vi) Folklores and tales gave a true picture of traditional culture.

Any other relevant point to be explained

(Any five)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5

**Detailed Answer:**

The First World War deeply affected India though it was under British rule at that time. It created a new political and economic situation in India. The following points state its impact:

- (i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure, custom duties were raised, income tax was introduced to finance the war.
- (ii) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers, forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread resentment.
- (iii) Prices of essential commodities doubled between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship to the common people.
- (iv) In 1918-19 and 1920-21 crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute food shortage.
- (v) Influenza epidemic spread. According to the census in 1921, 12-13 million people perished due to famines and epidemics.

OR

Collective responsibility means that people began to believe that they were all a part of the same nation and discovered some unity, which bound them together.

**Examples of main cultural processes:**

- (a) **Figures or images:** These helped in creating an image with which people could identify the nation. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was firstly created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath. Then Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was greatly inspired by the Swadeshi movement.
- (b) **Movement to Revive Folklore:** In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in India, nationalists started recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured the villages to gather folk songs and legends. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesha Shastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, "The Folklore of Southern India".
- (c) **Icons and Symbols:** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight horses, representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was also a tricolour flag (red, green and white) and

had a spinning wheel in the centre- representing the Gandhian ideals of self-help.

- (d) **Reinterpretation of History:** Many Indians started looking at the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. This glorious time, in their belief, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonized. These nationalists urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable condition of the life of Indians under the British rule.

**20. Describe the role of 'technology' in the transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.** 5

OR

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

OR

**Describe various steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century.**

**Ans. Role of technology:**

- (i) The railways, steamships, the telegraph for example were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth century world.
- (ii) Technology advances were often the result of larger social political and economic factors.
- (iii) Colonization stimulated new investment.
- (iv) Improvement in transport.
- (v) Larger ships helped move food more cheap.

**Any other relevant point to be described**

(Any five)

OR

**Life of Workers:**

- (i) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers.
- (ii) As the news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds of people tramped to the cities.
- (iii) The actual possibility of getting a job depends on the existing network of friendship & kinship.
- (v) Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under bridges or in night Shelters.
- (vi) Any other relevant point to be described.

(Any five)

OR

**Clean up London:**

- (i) Attempts were made to decongest localities.

- (ii) Green and Open spaces were expanded.
- (iii) Attempts were made to reduce pollution.
- (iv) Cities were converted into the landscape.
- (v) Large blocks of apartments were built to accommodate people.

**Any other relevant point to be described**

**(Any five)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)**

**Detailed Answer:**

Role of Technology in transformation of the world in the nineteenth-century:

- (i) **Transformation of the world economy :** Railways, steam ships, telegraph – were important inventions which transformed nineteenth-century world. Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport; faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.
- (ii) **Impact on meat trade:** Till the 1870s, meat from America was shipped to Europe in the form of live animals that were then slaughtered in Europe. But live animals took up a lot of ship space, and many of them also died in the voyage, fell ill, lost weight, or became unfit to eat. A new technology, namely, refrigerated ships enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances. Now animals were slaughtered at the starting point and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

**OR**

**Life of the Workers during the nineteenth century in England:** The process of industrialisation brought along with it miseries for the newly-emerged class of industrial workers.

- (i) **Abundance of labour:** As news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. But everyone was not lucky enough to get an instant job. Many job-seekers had to wait for weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuge set up by private individuals; other went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.
- (ii) **Seasonality of work:** Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.

After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. They either returned to the countryside or looked for odd jobs, which till the mid-nineteenth century were difficult to find.

- (iii) **Poverty and unemployment:** At the best of times till the mid-nineteenth century, about 10 percent of the urban population was extremely poor which went up to anything between 35 percent and 75 percent during periods of economic slump. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. When the Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woolen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines. After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities for employment.

**OR**

**Cleaning London:**

- (i) Attempts were made to decongest localities, making the open spaces green, reduce pollution and landscaping the city. Large blocks of apartments were built. Rent control was introduced to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.
- (ii) Some attempts were made to bridge the difference between the city and countryside through ideas as the Green Belt around London.
- (iii) Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden City, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. There were common garden spaces, beautiful views, and great attention to detail.
- (iv) Between the two World Wars (1919-39), the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single-family cottages, were built by local authorities.

**21. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas. 5**

**Ans. Two major beverage crops:** Tea and coffee

**Tea growing areas:** Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala

**Coffee producing states:** Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

**Tea and coffee are the two major beverage crops grown in India.**

**(a) Tea:**

- (i) An example of plantation agriculture, an important beverage crop introduced in India by the British.
- (ii) Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- (iii) Requires warm and moist frost-free climate, frequent showers evenly distributed over the year.
- (iv) Labour-intensive industry requires abundant cheap and skilled labour.
- (v) Major producing states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country.
- (vi) India is the leading producer as well as exporter of tea in the world.

**(b) Coffee:**

- (i) India produces about four per cent of the world's total coffee.
- (ii) The Arabica variety produced in the country is in great demand all over the world.
- (iii) It is mainly cultivated in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**22. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain various ways. 5**

**Ans.** The ways to reduce the industrial pollution of the fresh water:

- (i) The effluents and chemicals released by the industries should be regulated at every level.
- (ii) The chemicals should be treated effectively before being discharged into the water bodies.
- (iii) There should be continuous monitoring of the water bodies which have the highest intensity of the release of chemical wastes.
- (iv) Laws should be made to regulate the industries on releasing the hazardous chemicals to the water bodies.
- (v) The NGOs and other environmental organisations should also play an active role in finding solutions to this problem.

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

**OR**

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

**Ans. The success of democracies in reducing economic inequalities:**

- (i) We find growing economic inequalities in Democratic countries.
- (ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
- (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (iv) The income of the poor has been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life.
- (v) Though democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty and hunger.

**Any other relevant point to be justified**

**(Any five) 5**

**OR**

**Democracy as a better form of government:**

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) It provides a method to resolve conflict.
- (v) Allows room to correct the mistake.
- (vi) Democracy is the more accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (vii) Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner.

**Any other relevant point to be justified**

**(Any five)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)**

**Detailed Answer:****The following points justify that:**

- (i) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth and income. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (ii) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
- (iii) Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. 5

**OR**

**Democracy is a better form of government from any other form of government. The following facts justify this fact:**

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individuals.
- (iii) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) It provides ways to resolve conflicts.
- (v) It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) It ensures accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

- (vii) Reduction of inequality and poverty.  
 (viii) Accommodation of social diversity.

**24. What is a political party ? Explain any four characteristics of a political party.** 5

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

**Characteristics of political party:**

- (i) Contest elections.
- (ii) They have their own programmes , policies and ideology.
- (iii) Political parties play a decisive role in making laws.
- (iv) Political parties form and run governments.
- (v) Play an important role as opposition parties.
- (vi) Parties shape public opinion.

**Any other relevant point to be explained.**

**(Any four)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2**

**Detailed Answer:**

"A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government." They agree on some policies and programmes for promoting national interest. Since, there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than the others.

**Characteristics of a political party:**

- (i) Political parties contest elections and share power.
- (ii) They agree on some policies and programmes for society to promote collective good.
- (iii) If a political party is unable to win a majority, it makes an alliance with other parties to form a Coalition Government.
- (iv) Political parties try to persuade people that their policies are better than others.

The above characteristics also show that political parties are necessary for a democracy.

**25. Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.** 5

**Ans.** Comparison of economic activities in the Private sector and Public sector economic activities:

- (i) Most of the assets of the public sector are owned by the government while the private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.

- (ii) The government provides all services in the public sector while in the private sector it depends on the private owners.
- (iii) The government raises money for various activities through taxes while the private sector collects money for the services they provide.
- (iv) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while the public sector is not just to earn profits.
- (v) Railways, Post office are examples of the public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are an example of the private.

**(Any other relevant point)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

The government has ownership of most of the assets in the public sector and it provides all the services. Railways and post and telegraph are examples of the public sector. The primary motive of the public sector is not earning profits rather making public welfare.

Ownership of assets and delivery of services rests in the private sector in the hands of private individuals or companies. Companies such as Tata Iron and Steel Company and Reliance Industries are examples of the private sector. Activities of the private sector are guided with the ultimate objective of earning profits.

There are several things required by the society which the private sector cannot provide at a reasonable cost, so these are provided by the public sector; for example– construction of bridges, roads, railways, harbours, generation of electricity, provision of irrigation facilities, etc.

There are certain activities that the public sector is required to support. The private sector may not perform production or conduct business without the support of the government.

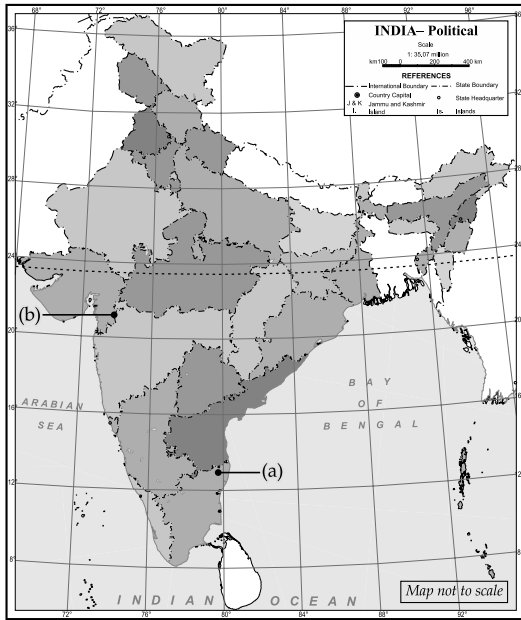
There are many activities that are the primary responsibility of the government. It is required that the government makes expenses on these. 5

**SECTION - D (Map Questions)**

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

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.

**1+1=2**

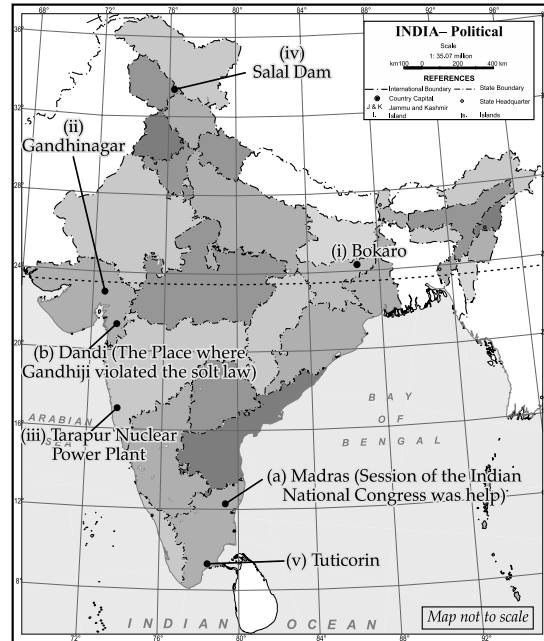


(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

- (i) Bokaro – Iron Steel Plant
  - (ii) Gandhinagar – Software Technology Park
  - (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
  - (iv) Salal – Dam
  - (v) Tuticorin – Sea Port
- 1×3=3

Ans. The map is attached for question no 26 A & B  
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 2+3=5

Detailed Answer:  
(A) & (B)



2+3=5

**Outside Delhi Set – 3**

**Code No. 32/2/3**

**SECTION - A**

4. Why is Power-sharing desirable ? 1

Ans. Desirability of Power-sharing:

- (i) Power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (ii) Power-sharing is the very spirit of Democracy.

(Any one)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

6. Give one example of money which is not in the form of currency (cash). 1

Ans. By cheque (Any other relevant point)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

Detailed Answer:

Debit/Credit card. 1

7. Which court deals with the cases involving claims exceeding ₹ one crore under COPRA ? 1

Ans. National Consumer Forum (Court)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 1

Detailed Answer:

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC). 1

**SECTION - B**

11. "Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India." Analyse the statement.

Ans. Changes in irrigation have caused a lot of changes on the social landscape. Excessive irrigation increases the sanitisation of the soil and also affects the fertility of soil. This leads to changes in the cropping patterns, hence in many regions farmers are shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. 3

14. "Women in India still face discrimination in various ways." Explain with examples. 3

**Ans. Male domination society:**

- (i) The literacy among women is low.
- (ii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very low.
- (iii) Skewed sex ratio.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 3

**Detailed Answer:**

**Women in India still face discrimination in various ways:**

- (i) **Literacy rate:** In India, according to 2011 census, the women literacy rate is only 64.6 percent in comparison to men with 82.14 percent literacy rate. In rural areas and some urban areas, parents do not send girls to schools because they prefer spending on boys' education and not on their daughters.
- (ii) **Unpaid work:** It is noted that women are paid less when compared to men for the same amount of work, or even if women work extra hours a day. Thus, women's work is not valued and they are not paid reasonably.
- (iii) **Sex ratio:** In many parts of India, abortion of girl children takes place leading to a decline in the child sex ratio. It is observed that there are only 940 girls for 1000 boys.
- (iv) **Domestic violence:** Women are harassed and exploited in both rural as well as in urban areas. They are not safe even in their own houses from domestic violence.

**SECTION - C**

**21. Name the two most important cereal crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops. 1+2+2=5**

**Ans.** The two most important cereal crops grown in India are: Wheat and Rice.

The conditions required for their growth are:

**Rice: Temperature:** It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of about 25°C with minor variations during the sowing, growing and harvesting season, is suitable for the growth of the plant. **Temperature:** It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of about 25°C with minor variations during the sowing, growing and harvesting season, is suitable for the growth of the plant.

**Wheat:**

- (i) **Temperature:** Cool and moist weather during growth, and warm and dry climate during ripening is needed.

- (ii) **Rainfall:** 50-75 cm of rainfall is required. Rainfall is necessary and beneficial 15 days after sowing, and 15 days before ripening. A few light winter showers or assured irrigation ensures a bumper harvest.
- (iii) **Soil:** Light domat (loamy) soil is required. It can also be grown in black soil.

**24. Explain any five needs to have political parties in a democratic country. 1×5=5**

**Ans.(i)** To contest elections

- (ii) To form and run the government
- (iii) To work as opposition party
- (iv) To shape public opinion
- (v) To make people aware about government Policies, welfare schemes etc.

**Any other relevant point to be explained**

**(Any Five) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

**Five needs to have political parties in a democratic country:**

**We need political parties for the following reasons:**

- (i) Political parties put forward different policies and programmes before the people.
- (ii) Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- (iii) Political parties form and run the government.
- (iv) Political parties play the role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (v) Political parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight the issue of utmost importance.
- (vi) Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

**(Any five points)**

**25. Explain any five differences between public and private sectors. 1×5=5**

**Ans. Comparison between Private sector and Public sector:**

- (i) Most of the assets of the public sector are owned by the government while private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.
- (ii) The government provides all services in the public sector while in the private sector it depends on private owner.
- (iii) The government raises money for various activities through taxes while the private sector collects money for the services they provide.
- (iv) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while public sector is not just to earn profits.

(v) Railways, Post office are examples of the public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are examples of the private sector.

*(Any other relevant point)*  
**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) 5**

**Detailed Answer:**

The following are the major differences between public sector and private sector :

- (i) Public Sector is a part of the country's economy where the control and maintenance are in the hands of the government. If we talk about Private Sector, it is owned and managed by the private individuals and corporations.
- (ii) The aim of the public sector is to serve people, but private sector enterprises are established with the profit motive.
- (iii) In the public sector, the government has full control over the organisations. Conversely, Private Sector companies enjoy less government interference.
- (iv) The employees of the public sector have the security of the job, along with that they are given the benefits of allowances, perquisites, and retirement like gratuity, pension, superannuation fund, etc. which are absent in the case of the private sector.
- (v) In the private sector working environment is quite competitive which is missing in the public sector because they are not established to meet commercial objectives.
- (vi) In general, Public Sector uses the basis of Seniority for promoting employees, however, merit cum seniority is also taken as a base for promoting employees unlike the Private Sector, where performance is everything, and so merit is considered as a parameter to promote them.

**(Any five points) 5**

