

# Solved Paper 2020

## Social Science

### CLASS-X

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

#### General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper comprises four section – A, B, C and D. There are 35 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A : Q. No. 1 to 20 comprises of 20 very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B : Q. No. 21 to 28 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section C : Q. No. 29 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each questions should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) Section D : Q. No. 35 is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35 (a) from History (2 marks) and 35 (b) from Geography (4 marks).
- (vi) Answer should be brief and to the point, also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choice in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach MAP along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Delhi Set-I

Code No. 32/1/1

#### SECTION - A

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism' ? 1
    - (a) French Revolution
    - (b) Russian Revolution
    - (c) Glorious Revolution
    - (d) The Revolution of the liberals
- Ans. Option (a) is correct
2. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers ? 1
- Ans. Under this act plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea-gardens without permission.
3. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878 ? 1

OR

Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotibha Phule in 1871 ?

- Ans. It provided the government extensive rights to censor the reports and editorial in Vernacular press.

OR

To expose the ill treatment of the low castes.

4. Define the term 'Veto.'

OR

Define the term 'Carding.'

- Ans. A veto is a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body

OR

Carding is the process by which fibres are disentangled and cleaned for subsequent processing.

5. Fill in the blank. 1

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into ..... around A.D. 768-770.

OR

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the .....

- Ans. Japan

OR

Bible

1

6. Why was reading of manuscripts not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options: 1

- (a) Manuscripts were highly expensive.
- (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

Ans. Option (d) is correct

7. Who were called 'Chapmen' ? 1

- (a) Book seller
- (b) Paper seller
- (c) Workers of printing press
- (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'

Ans. Option (d) is correct

8. Fill in the blanks. 1

Types of Resources	Examples
A - ?	Biotic and Abiotic
B - ?	Renewable and non-renewable

Ans. A. Abiotic resources that are non living e.g. soil or rocks.

Biotic resources that are living things e.g. animals and plants.

B. Renewable resources which are replenished or renewed e.g. solar and wind energy.  
Non renewable resources that cannot be replenished and take thousands of years to get renewed e.g. petroleum and coal.

9. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India? 1

OR

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India ?

Ans. Chennai

OR

Vishakhapatnam

10. In which of the following States is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located ? 1

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. Option (d) is correct

17. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B. 1

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Ans. Option (b) is correct

11. Choose the correct option from columns A and B. 1

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand

Ans. Option (c) is correct

12. Fill in the blank: 1  
..... industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

Ans. Aluminium 1

13. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? 1

- (a) Christian and Tamil
- (b) Buddhist and Hindu
- (c) Sinhali and Tamil
- (d) Sinhali and Christian

Ans. Option (c) is correct

14. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities. 1

Ans. In Belgium there is a special government called Community Government to look after the cultural, educational and language related issues.

15. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement. 1

- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies.
- (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- (c) Among different social groups.
- (d) Among different pressure groups.

Ans. Option (b) is correct

16. Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression. 1

OR

Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India.

Ans. Improvement of educational and career opportunities for women.

OR

Communal prejudices and propoganda need to be countered in everyday life.

18. Study the table and answer the question given below.

1

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

**Question :** In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate.

Ans. Bihar

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in semi-rural areas. 1

Ans. Government should identify, promote and locate industries and services in the semi-rural areas where a large number of people can be employed.

20. How is GDP calculated ? 1

OR

How is Public sector different from Private Sector ?

Ans. GDP is the sum of the money value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year within the country.

OR

In public sector, government owns most of the assets and provides all the services, e.g. railways or post office. While in the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies, e.g. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL).

### SECTION - B

21. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 3

**SOURCE : The Movement in the Towns**

*The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmins had access to.*

*The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its*

*value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.*

(21.1) Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.

Ans. Justice party (the party of non-Brahmins), wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the way to gain some power that usually only Brahmins had access to.

(21.2) How was effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic ?

Ans. Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

(21.3) Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.'

Ans. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. And the import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.

22. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century. 1×3=3

OR

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning off the nineteenth century ? Explain any three reasons. 1×3=3

Ans. (i) Food could now be imported into England.  
(ii) Demand of food grains increased as urban centers expanded.  
(iii) Due to pressure from land groups, government restricted import of Corn by enacting Corn laws.

OR

The export of Indian textile declined at the beginning of the nineteenth century because:

- (i) Indian weaver could not compete with cheap machine made British goods. As raw cotton began to be exported to Britain, the prices in the domestic market shot up.
- (ii) Manchester made goods started flooding Indian market.
- (iii) High Import duties on Indian cotton textile was imposed in England.
- (ii) Exports of British goods to India increased. The Manchester goods flooded Indian markets.
- (iii) The machine-made goods were cheaper and weavers could not compete with them.
- (iv) By 1850 the exports of woven cloth drastically declined. **(Any three)**

23. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. **3**

OR

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning.'

Ans. Importance of judicious use of resources are:

- (i) Indiscriminate use of resources has led to an environmental and ecological crisis.
- (ii) Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, they take thousands of years to renew.
- (iii) Resources are available only in limited quantity which are essential for any developmental activity. Their unavailability can lead to socio-economic problems in the world.

OR

Following are the three steps of 'resource planning':

- (i) Through surveying, mapping, qualitative & quantitative estimation of resources.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

24. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. **3**

Ans. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country in various ways:

- (i) They not only help to move the raw material to the factories faster but also help in distribution of the finished goods far and wide to their demand locations.
- (ii) Transportation of Crude oil and natural gas too is facilitated through pipelines from factories and refineries.
- (iii) Mobility of labour force also increases.

**(Any three)**

25. Describe any three features of 'federal government.'

OR

Describe any three features of 'unitary government.' **1×3=3**

Ans. The main features of a federal form of government are:

- (i) The power is divided between the central authority and its various constituent units.
- (ii) It has a dual objective i.e. to safeguard and promote the unity of the country by maintaining the regional diversity.
- (iii) Under a Federal government the fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by any one level of the government. Any change has to be passed by both the houses of the Parliament and then ratified by the legislatures of at least half the number of states.

**(Any three)**

OR

Three features of unitary government are:

- (i) Unitary government has only one level of government.
- (ii) In a unitary government, the sub-units are subordinate to the centre.
- (iii) The local governments do not enjoy any freedom or powers. E.g. England, France, Italy and Japan have adopted Unitary system of government.

26. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution.

OR

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics. **3**

Ans. The constitutional provisions which make India a 'secular state' are as follows;

- (i) The Constitution of India does not give special recognition to any religion and there is no State religion in India, unlike, Christianity in America, Buddhism in Sri Lanka, etc.
- (ii) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.
- (iii) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) According to the Constitution state cannot intervene in the matters of religion in order to promote religious equality. **(Any three)**

OR

Problems of casteism in Indian politics:

- (i) When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to get necessary support to win elections.
- (ii) Some political parties are known to favour some particular caste.

- (iii) Universal Adult Franchise and the principle of one person one vote have compelled the political leaders to bring caste sentiments into politics to muster support. **(Any three)**

**27. Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).** 3

**Ans. Three ways to maintain Body Mass Index:**

- (i) It is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women.  
 (ii) A healthy BMI can be maintained by taking healthy and nutritional food.  
 (iii) A person should exercise regularly for 60-90 minutes most days of the week.  
 (iv) One should stay well hydrated by drinking at least 1.5-2 litres of water daily.

**(Any other relevant point)**

**28. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement.** 3

**OR**

**"Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.**

**Ans. 'Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors'**

- (i) Tertiary sector activities, by themselves, do not produce any good but they are an aid or support for the primary and secondary sectors production process. For example the transport, trade, storage, etc, helps the Primary Sector Industries like Agriculture.  
 (ii) Tertiary sector comprises several essential services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, defence, transports, banks, etc. All these are required as basic services that helps the primary and secondary sectors.  
 (iii) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

**OR**

The general pattern that has been observed in developed countries is as follows :

- (i) The history of developed countries indicates that during the initial stage of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of the economy. As the methods of farming changed and agricultural sector began to prosper, it produced more food than required. At this time most of the people were employed in this sector.  
 (ii) Gradually when new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and production started expanding. In this way, the secondary sector gradually became the most important in production as it also generated employment in factories.

- (iii) Over the past century, there has been a further shift from secondary to the tertiary sectors in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important.

### SECTION - C

**29. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism ? Explain.** 5

**OR**

**How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe ? Explain.**

**Ans. The ideology of liberalism allied with nationalism in the following ways:**

- (i) Liberalism stood for freedom of individual and equality of all before the law.  
 (ii) It emphasized on the concept of government by consent.  
 (iii) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.  
 (iv) It believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.  
 (v) The coming of the railways further linked harnessing economic interests to national unification as it helped stimulate mobility.

**OR**

- (i) Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.  
 (ii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to the struggle for independence among the Greeks from Ottoman Empire.  
 (iii) Greece got support from Greeks living in exile and West-Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.  
 (iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its fight against Muslim empire.  
 (v) Organised funds and went to fight the Greek war.  
 (vi) The treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

**30. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy ? Explain.** 5

**Ans. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because:**

- (i) In India, about 52% people were engaged in agriculture sector in 2010-2011.  
 (ii) It provides raw materials to industries.  
 (iii) It helps earn foreign exchange for the country through export of agricultural produce.  
 (iv) The agricultural sector contributes almost one-third of our GDP.  
 (v) The sector also provides food for our teeming population.

31. Describe any five functions of a political party. 5

Ans. Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows:

- (i) Political Parties put forward different policies and programmes.
- (ii) Political Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- (iii) Political Parties form and run the government.
- (iv) Those political parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition.
- (v) Political parties shape public opinion.
- (vi) Political parties provide people access to the government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. (Any five)

32. 'Democratic system is better than any other form of government.' Support the statement with examples. 5

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

- (i) Democratic governments have a formal Constitution.
- (ii) They hold regular elections.
- (iii) They have political parties.
- (iv) They guarantee rights to citizens.
- (v) Such governments allow room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) Such government accommodates social diversities. (Any five)

33. "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with examples. 5

OR

"Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement with examples.

Ans. Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country in many ways:

- (i) Bank provides loan in rural areas for crop production ultimately resulting in the development of many places.
- (ii) Bank provides loan to create fixed assets that will create employment opportunities.
- (iii) It acts as a link between savers and investors i.e. people who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.

Banks accepts the deposit and pay an amount as interest on the deposit which mobilizes savings. Bank uses major portion of these deposits to extend loan for the industrial and agricultural sector. They also provide funds to different organisations. (Any five)

OR

It is true that credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. It happens in cases like:

- (i) In case of rural area if crop fails due to natural factors, it will be difficult to repay.
- (ii) In case of failure of a business it will be difficult to repay interest.

(iii) In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower.

(iv) In the situation when borrower is unable to pay previous loan and he takes new loan.

(v) Loans taken by poor people from informal lenders sometimes, lead them to debt trap because of high interest rate.

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: 5

**SOURCE A: Production across countries**

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

**SOURCE B: Foreign trade and integration of markets**

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

**SOURCE C: Impact of globalisation in India**

Globalisation and greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers – has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standard of living than was possible earlier.

**SOURCE A: Production across countries**

(34.1) How are MNCs major force in connecting the countries of the world ?

Ans. This happens when the MNCs interact with local producers in various countries and spread their production which results in connecting widely dispersed locations or countries.

**SOURCE B: Foreign trade and integration of markets**

(34.2) How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries ?

Ans. (i) Integration of markets in different countries is known as foreign trade. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

(ii) Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country, but can also compete in markets and the buyers can import goods leading to connecting different countries

**SOURCE C : Impact of globalisation in India**

**(34.3) How is globalisation beneficial for consumers ?**

- Ans. (i)** Globalization and greater competition among producers both, local and foreign has been advantageous to consumers, particularly to well off sections of urban areas.
- (ii)** There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.

**SECTION - D**

**35. (a)** Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 4

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

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

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

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Sardar Sarovar | Dam                  |
| (ii) Bhilai        | Iron and Steel Plant |

- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| (iii) Pune   | Software Technology Park |
| (iv) Kochi   | Major Sea Port           |
| (v) Indore   | Cotton Textile Industry  |
| (vi) Naraura | Nuclear Power Plant      |

**Note:** The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt any six questions.

**(35.1)** Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

**(35.2)** Name the State where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

**(35.3)** Name the State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred.

**(35.4)** Name the state where Sardar Sarovar Dam is located.

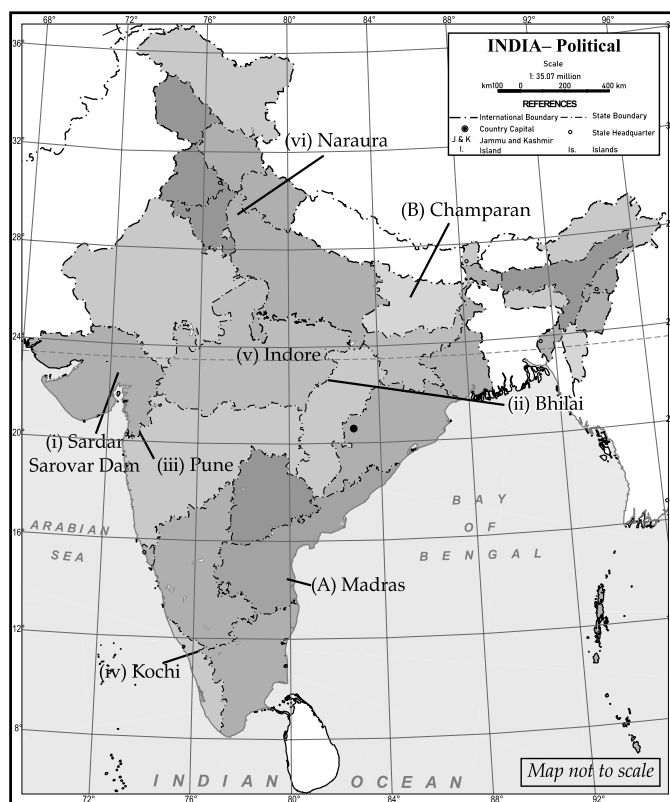
**(35.5)** Name the State where Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located.

**(35.6)** Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located.

**(35.7)** Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located.

**(35.8)** Name the State where Indore cotton textile industry is located.

**Ans. a & b**



**Delhi Set-II****Code No. 32/1/2***Note: Except these, all other Questions are from Delhi Set-I***SECTION - A**

2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? 1

**Ans.** Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.

7. Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesari'? 1

- (a) Balgangadhar Tilak  
(b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Bhagat Singh  
(d) B.R. Ambedker

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

10. In which one of the following States is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located? 1

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala  
(c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan

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

12. Fill in the blank: 1

..... is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. 1

**Ans.** India

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in rural areas. 1

**Ans.** By setting up small scale and agro-based industries.

**SECTION - B**

27. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India. 3

**Ans.** Three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India are:

- (i) Public Distribution System(PDS) shops should be established, such as ration shop. These must be regulated properly so that the problems of availability of basic food grains to maximum population is rectified.

(ii) The government should ensure that the Public Distribution System (PDS) must function properly which would help eradicate hunger.

(iii) By providing adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities, which can also be provided through community based programmes.

**SECTION - C**

30. Explain any five features of plantation farming. 1×5=5

**Ans.** Five features of plantation farming:

- (i) It is a commercial form of agriculture.  
(ii) A single crop is grown over a large area.  
(iii) It is capital intensive and done with migrant labour.  
(iv) Entire produce is used as raw material in industries such as tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc.  
(v) Plantation agriculture has an interface of agriculture and industry both.

32. "Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity." Support the statement with examples. 5

**Ans.** Democracy accommodates social diversities:

- (i) Democracy develops procedure to conduct competition between various social groups.  
(ii) Democracy ensures that every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.  
(iii) In a democracy it is possible for different communities to voice their grievances in a peaceful manner.  
(iv) In democracy majority need to work with minority and therefore special rights are provided to minorities.  
(v) Example : Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.  
(vi) In countries like India, accommodation of social division has been done by providing political power to certain backward classes.

**Delhi Set-III****Code No. 32/1/3***Note: Except these, all other Questions are from Delhi Set-I***SECTION - A**

2. Why did Indians oppose the 'Simon Commission' ? 1

**Ans.** Because there was no Indian in the commission.

10. In which one of the following States is Kaiga Nuclear Energy Plant located? 1

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka  
(c) Punjab (d) Kerala

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

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in urban areas. 1

**Ans.** More money should be spent on transport and storage, because then more people can be employed.

**SECTION - B**

27. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India. 1×3=3

**Ans.** Ways to improve public health facilities:

- (i) There has been a substantial improvement in the number of dispensaries, physicians and nurses.



- (ii) The government of India aims to increase the expenditure of government in the health sector.
- (iii) Increasing the number of hospitals, healthcare centres and family welfare centres especially in the rural areas.
- (iv) Organising free camps for check up of general public.
- (v) Spreading health awareness among common people through different means such as the Pulse Polio campaign.

**SECTION - C**

**30. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming.** 1×5=5

**Ans.** Features of primitive subsistence farming:

- (i) It is practiced on small patches of land.
- (ii) Tools used in this kind of farming are traditional tools such as hoe, dao and digging stick.
- (iii) This type of agriculture is completely dependent on monsoon.
- (iv) When soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift to another plot of land.
- (v) Only few crops are raised. The main crops grown are maize or corn, cassava or manioc, millet, and beans.

**31. Describe the role of opposition party in democracy.** 5

- Ans.** Functions of the Opposition Party in a democracy:
- (i) They oppose the government by voicing different views.
  - (ii) They criticize the government for its failure and wrong policies.
  - (iii) They mobilize opposition to the government.
  - (iv) They hold the ruling party accountable to the public.
  - (v) They have to make sure that the ruling party does not misuse their power.

**32. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Support the statement with examples.** 5

**Ans.** Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens:

- (i) Democracy accommodates various social divisions.
- (ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.
- (iii) Ability to handle social difference and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy.
- (iv) Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society.
- (v) Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them.
- (vi) Democracy always accommodates minority view. **OB QB, PAGE NO 234, LQ3 (Any five)**

**Outside Delhi Set-I**

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

**SECTION - A**

**1. Name the Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before law and secured the right to property in France.** 1

**Ans.** Napoleonic code

**2. Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram ?** 1

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (c) Abindranath Tagore
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

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

**3. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?** 1

- (a) Printing of ideas of Isaac Newton
- (b) Development of printing press
- (c) Interest of people in science and reason
- (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it

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

**4. Name the two hostile groups of Second World War.** 1

**OR**

**Name the two industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires during nineteenth century.** 1

- Ans.**
1. Axis power: Germany, Italy, and Japan.
  2. Allied power: France, Britain, USSR, USA and China.

**OR**

Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata.

**5. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?** 1

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
- (b) State planned socio-economic system
- (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

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

**6. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line ?** 1

- (a) Guiseppe Mazzini
- (b) Matternich

- (c) Otto Von Bismarck
- (d) Guiseppe Garibaldi

Ans. Option (b) is correct

7. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order: 1

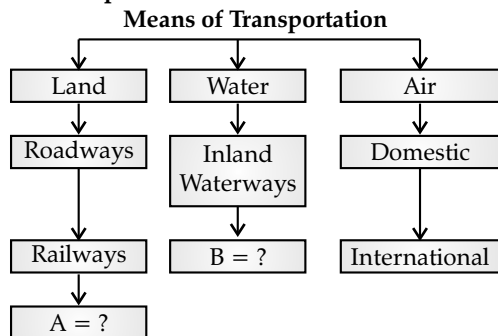
1. Coming of Simon Commission to India
2. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC.
3. Government of India Act, 1919
4. Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 3-2-4-1
- (b) 1-2-4-3
- (c) 2-3-1-4
- (d) 4-3-1-2

Ans. Option (d) is correct

8. Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B. 1



Ans. (A) Pipeline, (B) Overseas.

9. India has emerged as a software giant at the International level. Suggest any one way to enhance the export of information technology. 1

Ans. Globalisation.

10. Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of ..... industry in India. 1

OR

Lime stone, silica, alumina and gypsum are the raw materials of ..... industry. 1

Ans. IT (Information Technology)

OR

Cement Industry.

11. Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil: 1

- (a) Develops in high rainfall area
- (b) Intense leaching process takes place.
- (c) Humus content is low.

Ans. Laterite soil

12. Write the temperature requirement of Maize crop. 1

OR

Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat. 1

Ans. 21° to 27°

OR

50 – 70 cm

13. Read the following information and write a single term for it. 1

*The Constitution of India provides freedom to profess and practice any religion to all its citizens. The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on religious grounds.*

Ans. Secularism

14. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation.

1. Hindi was identified as the official language.
2. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages.
3. English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose.

Choose the right option from the following:

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) only 1
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. Option (d) is correct

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): Democracy is a legitimate government.

Reason (R): Regular, free and fair elections are the spirit of democracy.

Options:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- (d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Ans. Option (a) is correct

**Explanation:** The leaders in a democracy are elected through the medium of elections via universal adult franchise.

16. Suggest any one way to make political parties more responsive to the people's need and demand. 1

OR

Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy. 1

Ans. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.

OR

Empower Citizens, open public debates, etc.

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite it. 1  
Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as Globalisation.

OR

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization whose aim is to liberalise international trade. 1

Ans. Liberalisation

OR

World Trade Organisation

18. Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government ? 1  
 (a) State Bank of India  
 (b) Reserve Bank of India  
 (c) Commercial Bank of India(d)  
 Union Bank of India  
**Ans.** Option (b) is correct
19. Choose the incorrect option from the following : 1  

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(a) Courier	(1) Tertiary Sector
(b) Fisherman	(2) Primary Sector
(c) Carpenter	(3) Primary Sector
(d) Banker	(4) Tertiary Sector

**Ans.** Option (c) is correct
20. Define the term Per Capita income. 1  
 OR  
 Define the term Literacy rate. 1  
**Ans.** Per Capita Income is an average income of a person of a country.  
 OR  
 It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

## SECTION - B

21. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India. 3  
 OR  
 Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' 3  
**Ans.** (i) The war created new economic and political situations.  
 (ii) It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans.  
 (iii) To fulfil the loan demands taxes were increased, custom duties were raised. Income tax was introduced.  
 (iv) Prices increased, doubling between 1913 and 1918. This hit the common people.  
 (v) Villagers and farmers were forcefully recruited in the British army. (Any three)  
 OR  
 The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34) because the poor peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue but also remission of rent as many had rented land and had been unable to pay the rent during the years of depression and decreasing cash incomes. When the movement was called off in 1931; without the revenue rates being revised; the farmers were highly disappointed. In some parts of the country, they launched 'no rent' campaign which was not supported by the Congress because this might upset the rich peasant and the landlords. Many of them refused to participate when the movement was re-launched in 1932. These poor peasants joined a variety of radical movements, often led by socialists and Communists.
22. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century ? Explain. 3  
 OR  
 Why did the elite of Britain prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century ? Explain. 3  
**Ans.** Trade with India was greatly beneficial to the British in the 17th century.... Various other products like cotton, silk, indigo dye, saltpeter and tea were also traded. All these items were in demand in Britain and their availability from India enhanced the quality of life for the British.  
 OR  
 During this period, the upper classes – the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand because :  
 (i) They symbolised refinement and class.  
 (ii) They were better finished.  
 (iii) They were individually produced and carefully designed.
23. "A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner." Suggest and explain any three measures. 3  
**Ans.** Following efforts have to be made to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner :  
 (i) **Recycling of metals** : Metal or metal-made products should be recycled to prevent its scarcity. For example- used steel blade should be sent for recycling, so that the steel can be used again for other purposes.  
 (ii) **Improved technologies need to be evolved**: Traditional technologies should be replaced with new and improved technologies, so that the wastages can be minimized.  
 (iii) **Use of substitute or alternative resources**: The resources which cannot be recycled or reused should be replaced with the recyclable resources, e.g., use of green gas instead of coal for cooking purpose.
24. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples. 3  
**Ans.** Communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. From the earliest times, human beings have felt the need to communicate with each other. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." The latest advances in communication are about enabling communication over long distances without the need for change in location of the sender or receiver. India's postal service is the largest of its kind in the world where the services are provided by the department of Posts of Government of India. Similarly the telecom network in India is the largest in Asia, with about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. Radio, television, cinema, books, newspapers, magazines and the Internet serve the dual purpose of providing entertainment and information to the masses.

25. Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India. 3

Ans. The basic idea behind decentralization:

- (i) Sharing of power between the centre and states and local government reduces conflicts.
- (ii) Large number of problems and issues can be better settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- (iii) They know better about where to spend money and how to manage things efficiently.
- (iv) People at the local level can participate directly in decision making. (Any three)

26. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics : they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different.*

(26.1) Explain the fascination for democracy amongst various countries. 1

Ans. Democracy assures freedom of expression and its importance among the government and its people, that is why over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics.

(26.2) Explain democracy on the basis of expected and actual outcome. 2

Ans. On the basis of expected outcome, democracy can be measured as accountable, responsive and legitimate government. There should be economic growth and development, reduction of inequality and poverty. It would ensure free and fair elections and bring economic development of the nation. But in actual life, democracies do not appear to be reducing inequalities. People constantly demand more benefits in a democracy. There are always more expectations.

27. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India ? Explain. 3

OR

Why is organized sector preferred by the employees? Explain. 3

Ans. Tertiary sector in India has been growing rapidly for a number of reasons:

- (i) In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of basic services. For example, hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc.
- (ii) The development of agriculture and industry led to the development of services such as trade, transport, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

(iii) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services such as eating out, tourism, shopping malls, private hospitals, private schools, etc. this change is quite rapid in cities.

(iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

(v) Government policy of privatization has also led to the growth of this sector.

(vi) A large number of workers are engaged in services, such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transporters, etc. (Any three)

OR

Employees prefer to work with organized sector because:

- (i) People enjoy the security of employment.
- (ii) Work for fixed hours.
- (iii) If they work more, they get overtime allowances.
- (iv) Paid leaves, payment during holidays, medical benefits, safe working environment and pension after retirement. (Any three)

28. Describe the significance of the Reserve Bank of India. 3

Ans. It is the Reserve Bank of India, which controls the functioning and supervises the activities of the formal sectors in India. It also acts as the guardian of all the monetary policies in our country. It monitors the balance kept by banks for day-to-day transactions. Periodically, banks have to give details about lenders, borrowers and interest rate to RBI. Thus, RBI plays a significant role in our country.

### SECTION - C

29. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 3

**SOURCE 1: Religious Reform and Public Debates**

*There were intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.*

**SOURCE 2: New Forms of Publication**

*New literary forms also entered the world of reading lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.*

**SOURCE 3: Women and Print**

*Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives.*

**SOURCE 1 : Religious Reform and Public Debates**

(29.1) Evaluate how did the print shape the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.

**Ans.** Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas. Through the printed message, the reformers could persuade people to think differently and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. This had significance in different sphere of life.

**SOURCE 2 : New Forms of Publication**

(29.2) To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives ?

**Ans.** By the seventeenth century, print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, and romantic plays.

**SOURCE 3: Women and Print**

(29.3) To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions ? Explain.

**Ans.** Women became important readers and writers. Penny magazines, specially meant for women, contained guidelines on proper behavior and housekeeping. Some of the best novelists were women like Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, etc. their writings created a new image of women with a will, the strength of personality, determination and power to think.

30. Explain the factors which are responsible for location of industries. 3

OR

Explain the ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced.

**Ans.** The factors affecting the location of an industry are:

- (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.
- (ii) **Availability of cheap labour:** This factor also adds to the cost effectiveness aspect of an industry.
- (iii) **Availability of capital and bank facilities:** Industry can be in need of financial resources at any time. Therefore, it is necessary that an industry has these facilities available easily.
- (iv) **Availability of power and other infrastructure:** It is important that basic facilities like electricity etc. are available.
- (v) **Proximity to markets:** An industry needs to have a easy accessibility to the markets so that the goods produced can be distributed for the goods produced.

(vi) **Availability of adequate and swift means of transport:** Modern industries need cheap, developed and quick means of transportation.

(Any Five)

OR

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

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

31. 'Communalism can take various forms in politics.' Explain. 3

**Ans. Communalism:** It means attempts to promote religious ideas between groups of people who are identified as different communities.

**Communalism can take various forms in politics:**

- (i) The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. It involves religious, prejudices, belief in the superiority of one's religion over others.
- (ii) When it tries to have political dominance of one's own religious community, especially by the majority community, it leads to the desire in minority community to form a separate political unit.
- (iii) **Political mobilization:** Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics, it leads to emotional appeals to the voters of one religion in preference to others.
- (iv) Sometimes, communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. This we have seen in the case of India and Pakistan at the time of partition of the country.

32. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries. 3

OR

Describe the efforts to reform political parties in India.

**Ans. Political parties are necessary for democratic countries:**

- (i) Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.
- (ii) If we do not have political parties, in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.
- (iii) No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.

- (iv) The government may be formed, but its utility will remain uncertain.
- (v) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- (vi) The role of an opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
- (vii) As societies become large and complex, they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why, political parties are needed. **(Any five)**

OR

**Efforts to reform political parties in India are:**

- (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- (ii) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.
- (iii) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about 1/3rd to its women candidates. There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- (iv) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc., or in cash.
- (v) Vote casting should be made compulsory in each election.
- (vi) Data regarding caste and religion, OBC, SC, ST should not be utilized during election period in any form. **(Any five)**

33. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform." Explain with examples. **3**

- Ans. (i)** While globalisation has benefited well off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth, many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition.
- (ii)** Removal of trade barriers and liberalisation policies of the governments to facilitate globalisation have hit the local producers and manufactures hard.
- (iii)** Globalisation and the pressure of competition have changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure. e.g., MNCs and workers, MNC's and local manufactures/ industries, withdrawal of subsidies, etc.

34. Why is sustainability important for development? Explain. **3**

- Ans. (i)** Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.

- (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain ecological balance.
- (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and checks environmental degradation.
- (iv) It aims to stop over-exploitation and overuse of resources.
- (v) If development is not sustainable, it will give rise to environmental degradation and become a global problem.
- (vii) People must be protected against pollution, thereby ensuring their quality of life and health.

**SECTION - D**

35. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **2**

- (A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (B) The place where Indian Planters Organized Satyagraha.

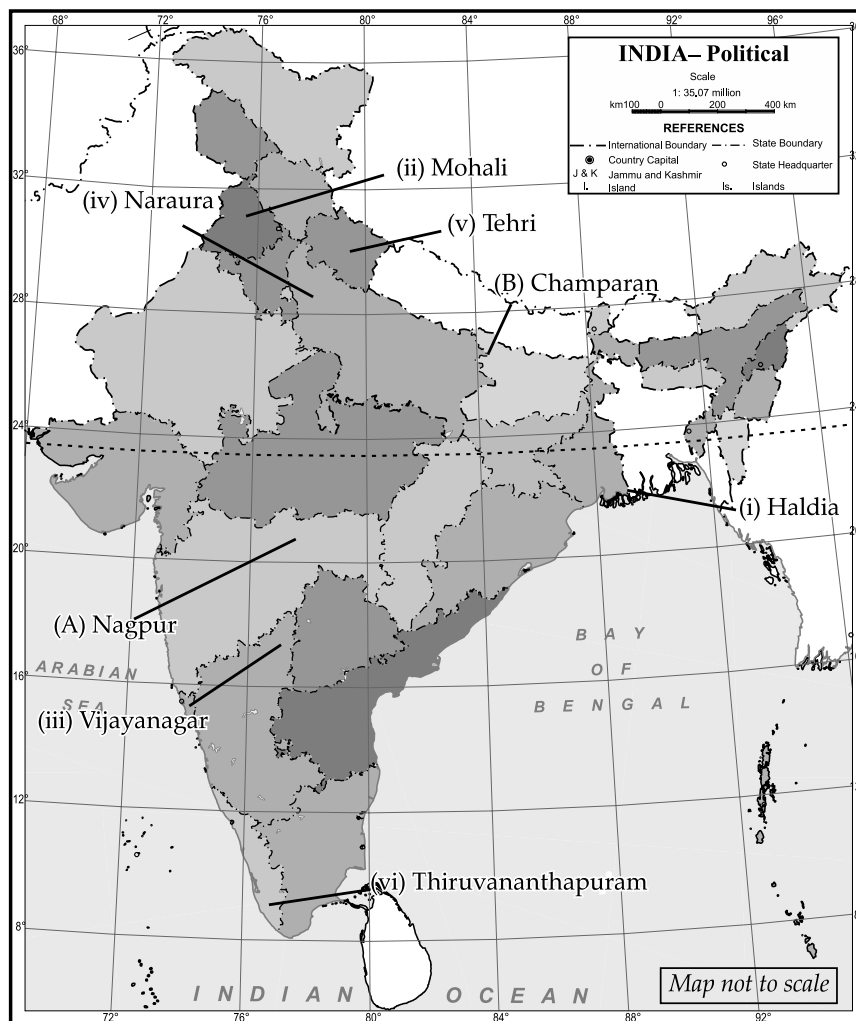
(b) On the same Outline Map of India, locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Haldia Major sea port
- (ii) Mohali Software technology park
- (iii) Vijayanagar Iron and Steel Industrial Centre
- (iv) Naraura Nuclear Power Plant
- (v) Tehri Dam
- (vi) Thiruvananthapuram International Airport **4**

**Note :** The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt any six questions.

- (35.1) Name the state where Indigo Planters Organized Satyagraha.
- (35.2) Name the state where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
- (35.3) Name the place where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (35.4) Name the state where Thiruvananthapuram Airport is located.
- (35.5) Name the state where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located.
- (35.6) Name the Software Technology Park is located in Gujarat.
- (35.7) Name the state where Marmagao sea port is located.
- (35.8) In which state the Salem – Iron & Steel Plant is located ?

Ans. (a) & (b)



**Outside Delhi Set-II**

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

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

**SECTION - A**

1. Name the customs union formed at the initiative of Prussia in 1834. 1  
**Ans.** Zollverein
9. Suggest any one way to promote tourism in India. 1  
**Ans.** Preserving Historical Monuments, Promoting Festivals to enhance Indian tradition etc.  
(Any other relevant point)
11. Read the features of a soil given below and name the related soil. 1
  - (i) It consists of properties of sand, silt and clay.
  - (ii) It is described on the basis of age.
  - (iii) It is very fertile.**Ans.** Alluvial soil

**SECTION - B**

23. Natural gas is considered an environmental friendly fuel. Suggest and explain any three ways to make it popular. 3  
**Ans.** Natural gas is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material.
  - (i) It can be transported easily through pipelines.
  - (ii) Pipelines have helped in setting up fertilizer plants and power plants on their way.
  - (iii) Natural gas is a clean source of energy.
  - (iv) It is an environment-friendly fuel because of the low carbon emission. (Any three)
25. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization of power in 1992. 3  
**Ans.** Major steps were taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization in 1992:
  - (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular election to local government bodies.

- (ii) Reservation of seats in the elected bodies institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- (iii) Reservation of at least one-third of all positions for women.
- (iv) Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state. **(Any three)**

**28. Explain the role of Self Help Groups in the rural economy.** 3

**Ans. The role of Self-Help Groups:**

- (i) Self-Help Groups are small groups (especially from rural areas) who pool their resources and individual savings together to help the others in need of funds.
- (ii) Facilitates the members to employ themselves in numerous self-employment opportunities.
- (iii) Help in raising the living standards of the concerned members.
- (iv) Reduces the dependence on the informal credit sources.
- (v) Thus, with the help of SHGs, the rural poor become economically independent and their dependence on the local moneylenders who charge a high rate of interest is also reduced.

**SECTION - C**

**31. "Caste can take various forms in Politics." Explain with examples.** 5

- Ans. (i)** While choosing candidates for election, political parties consider the caste composition of the voters to win support.
- (ii)** When the government is formed, political parties take care that a representative from different castes find a place in the government.
- (iii)** Political parties make an appeal to the caste sentiments to win votes. Universal Adult Franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote have compelled the political leaders to bring caste sentiments into politics to muster support.
- (iv)** Some political parties are known to favour some particular caste.

**34. How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the World Bank for measuring the development of a country ? Explain.** 5

- Ans.** Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components that results in well being of the people. The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development. For example, countries with per capita income of US \$ 12236 per annum and above in 2016, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US \$ 1005 or less are called low income countries. However income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that the people are able to use. The UNDP has taken several other factors to measure the development of the countries such as:
- (i) Health,
  - (ii) Education and
  - (ii) Per capita income.

**Outside Delhi Set-III**

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

**Note:** Except these, all other Questions are from set I & Set II

**SECTION - A**

- 1. Name the 'Act' which resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.'** 1
- Ans.** The Act of Union between England and Scotland in 1707.
- 9. Suggest any one way to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level in India through information technology.** 1
- Ans.** One way is through Information and technology to maintain the transparency of the system. The flow of information system should be through a proper channel or pathway so that correct information or statistics may be conveyed.
- 11. Read the features of a soil given below and name the related soil.** 1
- (i) These soils range from red to brown in colour.
  - (ii) Generally sandy in texture and saline.
  - (iii) Soil lacks humus and moisture.
- Ans.** Arid soil.

**SECTION - B**

- 23. Suggest and explain any three ways to reduce the use of petrol.** 3
- Ans. We can reduce the use of petrol by following ways:**
- (i) As concerned citizens, we can do our bit by using public transportation systems instead of individual vehicles.
  - (ii) By educating and making people aware about the judicious consumption of petrol.
  - (iii) Switching off the engine of the vehicle at traffic signals.
  - (iv) By using bi-cycle for short distances instead of car. **(Any three points)**
- (Any other relevant point)**
- 25. Describe any three features of federalism in India.** 3
- Ans. (i)** There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
- (ii)** Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.



- (iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
- (iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- (v) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
- (vi) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (vii) The federal system, thus had dual objectives: To safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while preserving regional diversity.

(Any three)

<b>SECTION - C</b>
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31. "In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence." Support the statement with examples. 5

**Ans.** In our country, women still lag behind than men despite some improvements since Independence.

**Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:**

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent as compared with 76 per cent among men.
- (ii) Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls are performing as good 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 women 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 has led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- (vi) Women face harassment, exploitation and violence even on the domestic front. (Any five)

