

Solved Paper 2022

Social Science (TERM-II)

CLASS-X

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) There are 13 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into 5 Sections– A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) Section A– Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section B– Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (v) Section C– Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section D– Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (vii) Section E– Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

TERM-II, DELHI SET-1—SERIES: CQQPP/2

Code No.: 32/2/1

SECTION - A

1. Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. 2
Ans. The two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement are:
 - (a) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched against the arrival of the Simon Commission in India in 1928.
 - (b) The problem was that the Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.
 - (c) The Congress declared the attainment of complete independence as its aim in Lahore Session of Congress in 1929.
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi started the famous Salt March on 6th April, 1930. He reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. (Any two points)
2. How is chemical industry in India diversified? 2
Explain.
Ans. (a) The chemical industry is fast growing and diversifying. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors.
 - (b) Inorganic chemicals include Sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilizers, synthetic fibres,

plastics, etc.) These industries are widely spread all over the country.

- (c) Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye - stuffs, etc.
- (d) The chemical industry is its own largest consumer. (Any two points)

3. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. 2

Ans. The party which wins the majority of seats in the election and forms a government is known as the Ruling Party whereas, the party which loses the election forms an opposition party.

Ruling Parties	Opposition Parties
(i) They play a major role in making laws for the country.	(i) They oppose the government by voicing different views.
(ii) They form the government and run the country.	(ii) They criticise the government for its failure and wrong policies.
(iii) They recruit leaders, train them and then make ministers to run the government the way they want.	(iii) They mobilise opposition to the government. (Any two points) 2

4. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials. 2**Ans.** On the basis of source of raw materials used:

- (a) **Agro-based:** Cotton, woollen, jute, silk, textile, rubber, coffee, sugar, tea, edible oil.
- (b) **Mineral based:** Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.

5. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: 2**A House Loan**

Megha has taken a loan of 75 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

5.1 From which source of credit Megha has taken loan? 1**Ans.** Megha has taken housing loan from the bank. 1**5.2 Explain the terms of credit given in the source. 1**

Ans. Terms of credit are the requirements needed to be satisfied for any credit arrangements. It includes interest rate, collateral documentation and mode of repayment. Interest rate here is 12 percent.

Collateral documentation: Employment records and salary account documents required.

Mode of Repayment: 10 years in monthly instalments.

SECTION - B**6. (a) Explain, why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers. 3****OR****(b) Explain the functions of "Self Help Group".****Ans. (a)** The banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers for two reasons:

- (i) Before sanctioning the loan banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans, some people fail to meet these requirements.
- (ii) The borrowers who have not repaid their previous loans, in that case also banks might not be willing to lend them further loans, as they are defaulters.
- (iii) The banks might not lend those entrepreneurs who wish to invest in the business with high risks.

OR**(b)** The functions of "Self Help Group" are the following:

- (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) Helps 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.

(Any three points)**7. "The effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic." Support the statement with examples. 3****Ans. (a) The effects of non-cooperation movement on the economic front were more dramatic:**

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- (ii) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.
- (iii) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- (iv) As the Boycott Movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones.
- (v) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

(Any three points)**8. Explain, how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. 3****Ans.** The rise of Political Parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies because:

- (i) Large societies need representative democracy. As societies become large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
- (ii) They need some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
- (iii) They need a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
- (iv) Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has.
- (v) We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

(Any three points)

SECTION - C

9. (a) "Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement. 3

OR

(b) "Democracies accommodate social diversities and provide dignity and freedom to the citizens." Justify the statement. 5

Ans. (a) Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:

It ensures that decision-making is based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency. Democracy follows standard procedures and is accountable to the people.

Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens and are much better than any non-democratic regime in this respect.

Therefore we can say that democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption.

(b) Democracies accommodate social diversities in following ways:

- (i) Different persons or groups are elected to form a government.
- (ii) A majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group should not come to power.
- (iii) A chance of being in the majority should be given to citizens belonging to the different sections of the society.
- (iv) No one should be stopped on the basis of birth from being in the majority.
- (v) Democracy is basically not the rule of the majority. Majority has to work along with the minorities and diversified groups and people so that the government is represented by all sections of the people.

(Any five points to be explained)

10. (a) "Technology is the vital force in the modern form of globalisation." Explain the statement with suitable examples. 5

OR

(b) "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain the statement with suitable examples. 5

Ans. (a) (i) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.

(ii) For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in the transportation technology.

(iii) Goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.

(iv) This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.

(v) Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology.

(vi) Technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.

(vii) This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

(Any five points)

OR

(b) (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 manufacturers hard.

(iii) Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growth in competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure.

SECTION - D

11. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India.

In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied and their notions of freedom

were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

11.1 What was people's understanding of nation? 1

Ans. Peoples' understanding of a nation meant understanding of who they were and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. Through new symbols and icons, new songs and ideas that forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities.

11.2 How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement? 1

Ans. In India and as in many countries, people began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism.

11.3 How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain. 2

Ans. In India, the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together.

12. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow: 4

Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

12.1 Explain the importance of tourism. 1

Ans. Tourism promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.

12.2 Give an example of 'Heritage tourism'. 2

Ans. Example of 'Heritage Tourism' are World Heritage Sites like Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Hampi, Heritage railways and historical monuments.

12.3 Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. 2

Ans. Tourism brings many benefits in improving economic status of India. The government should invest in improving transportation, by preserving historical monuments in good conditions, maintain hygiene, create travelling experiences for tourists rather than just attractions, by friendly Reception of "Atithi Devo Bhav" promoting festivals to enhance Indian tradition.

SECTION - E

13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it:

(A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September, 1920. 1

13.2 On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following:

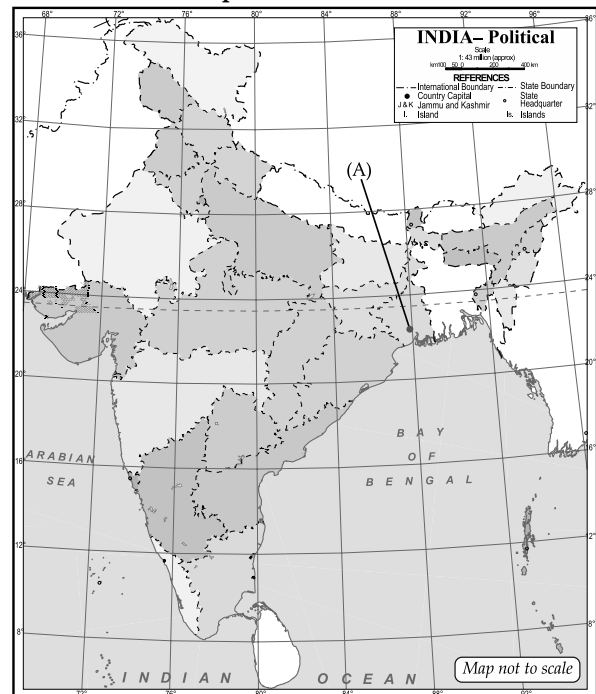
(i) (a) Ramagundam Thermal Plant 1

OR

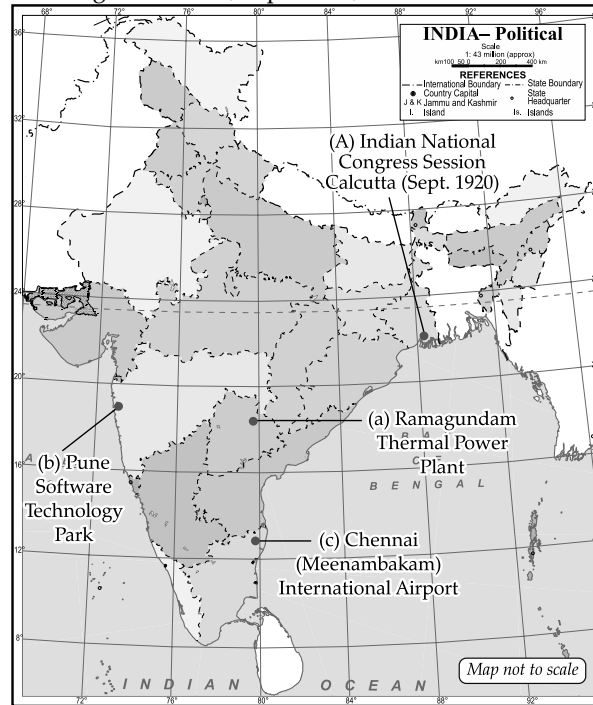
(b) Pune Software Technology Park. 1

(ii) Chennai (Meenambakam) 1

International Airport. 1



Ans. (A) Calcutta Indian National Congress Session, September, 1920.



TERM-II, DELHI SET-2—SERIES: CQQPP/2

Code No.: 32/2/2

Note : Except these all other Questions are from Set - I

SECTION - A

2. Why is Aluminum smelting the second most important metallurgical industry in India? Explain.

Ans. Aluminium Smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India because:

- (a) It is light, resistant of corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals.
- (b) It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires.
- (c) It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries.

(Any two points)

SECTION - B

7. Why were different social groups participate in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain with examples. 3

Ans. The reasons for the participation of various social classes and groups in Civil Disobedience Movement are as follows:

- (a) **Rich peasants:** Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops they were hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand made them fight against high revenues.

- (b) **Poor peasants:** Joined the movement because they found it difficult to pay rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- (c) **Business class:** They reacted against colonial policies that restricted activities because they were keen on expanding their business and for this they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without restrictions.
- (d) **Industrial working class:** They did not participate in large numbers except in the Nagpur region. Some workers did participate in, selectively adopting some of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as a part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.
- (e) **Women:** There were large scale participation of women in the movement. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

SECTION - C

9. (a) "Democracy is better than any other alternative government." Justify the statement. 5

OR

(b) 'Democracy is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.' Justify the statement. 5

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

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

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 it enhances dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, deprived and discriminated castes in our society.
- (iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision making. As there is an open debate on main issues in democracy thus, the quality of decisions improves.
- (iv) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflicts. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to a peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (v) A democratic government is a legitimate government. Democracy gets the popular support of the people by holding regular, free and fair elections.

OR

(b) 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.
- (iv) Democracy's ability to generate its own support is the most positive feature.

Detailed Answer:

The 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 who 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 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 functions 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 a political equality, i.e., every vote count has an equal weightage.
- (vi) People have the right to challenge the government policies and actions. If the people are not satisfied with the working of the government, they have the right to change it.

(Any five points) 5

Note : Except these all other Questions are from Set - I

SECTION - A

1. Mention the views of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) towards the Civil Disobedience Movement. 2

Ans. The views of (FICCI) towards the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

- (i) FICCI supported the Civil Disobedience Movement for criticizing the colonial control over the Indian economy.
- (ii) FICCI believed that the force of this movement and self determination would end the colonial restrictions on business.

2. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? 2

Ans. Industrial Pollution of fresh water can be reduced by the following methods:

- (i) Minimising use of water for processing by revising and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- (ii) Treatment of hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- (iii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. (Any two points)

SECTION - B

7. "Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts and the notion of Swaraj." Explain the statement with the example of Assam. 3

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

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
- (ii) Swaraj meant retaining a link to the village from which they had come.
- (iii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- (iv) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
- (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village. (Any 3)

SECTION - C

9. (a) "Dignity and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society." Justify the statement. 5

OR

- (b) 'Democracy in India has strengthened the claim for equal status and equal opportunities.' Justify the statement.

Ans. (a) Dignity and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.

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

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five points to be explained)

OR

- (b) (i) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- (ii) People now look critically at the work of those who hold power, the rich, the powerful. They express their dissatisfaction loudly. It shows they are no longer subjects but citizens of a democratic country like India, where Constitution provides provisions for the protection of our fundamental rights.
- (iii) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment. In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time, which they have achieved now.
- (iv) This has also helped in empowerment and respect for untouchables by promoting their interests. It is a legitimate government.
- (v) There is no discrimination based on race, religion, caste, sex and creed. Democracy promotes dignity and equality of individuals.

TERM-II, OUTSIDE DELHI SET-1—SERIES: DQPP/4**Code No.: 32/4/1****SECTION - A**

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917? Explain. 2

Ans. Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar in 1917 to inspire the peasants to struggle against the Oppressive Plantation System.

2. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. 2

Ans. The importance of National Highways are:

- (i) National Highways link extreme parts of the country.
- (ii) These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
- (iii) National Highways connect the state capitals, big cities and important ports.

(Any two points)

3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. 2

Ans. Classification:

- (i) **Agro-based:** Cotton, Woollen, Jute, Silk, Textile, Rubber, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Edible oil, etc.
- (ii) **Mineral-based:** Iron and Steel, Cement, Aluminium, Machine tools, Petrochemicals.

4. How is one-party system different from two-party system? Explain with examples. 2

Ans. (i) One Party System: In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. *E.g., China.*

(ii) Two Party System: In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system. *Eg: U.S.A. and U.K.*

5. How do double coincidence of wants arise? 2

Ans. Double coincidence of wants means when both the buyer and seller (both parties) have to agree to sell and buy the product of their mutual requirement, through exchange, it is called double coincidence of wants. In other words, what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person wishes to buy. This is done in Barter System.

SECTION - B

6. (a) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain. 3

OR

(b) How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.

Ans. (a) Withdrawal of Non-cooperation Movement in February 1922:

- (i) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.
- (ii) A clash took place at Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) A group of volunteers picketing a liquor shop were broken up by a Police Officer.
- (iv) In protest a group of peasants went to the Police Station, bolted the door and set fire to the Police Station killing 22 policemen.
- (v) The incident shocked Gandhiji and he immediately withdrew the movement.

(Any three points)

OR

(b) (i) The war created a new economic and political situation.

(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 duty were raised. Not only this, a new tax in the form of Income Tax was also introduced.

(iv) Prices increased, doubling between 1913 and 1918. This hit the common people.

(v) Villagers were asked to supply soldiers and through forced recruitment in rural areas.

(vi) During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food.

(vii) Spread of influenza epidemic and death of 12 to 13 million people. (Any three points)

7. Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development. 3

Ans. Outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development:

(i) Economic development depends on several factors— countries population, size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

(ii) However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies are negligible.

(iii) Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But, we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorship in economic development.

8. Explain the three important 'Terms of Credit'. 3

Ans. Terms of credit are the requirements that need to be satisfied for any credit arrangements. It includes interest rates, collateral, documentation and mode of repayment. However, the terms of credit vary depending upon the nature of lender, borrower and loan. The three terms of credit in detail are:

- (i) **Interest rates:** The interest rate is the rate that is implied on the entity while borrowing and lending loans, interest rate is mentioned in the document.
- (ii) **Collateral:** It is an asset that the borrower owns like a house, shop, property, etc. It is used to take loans. It is a guarantee to a lender, until the loan is repaid.
- (iii) **Documentation required:** The lenders before lending money check all documents related to the employment record and income earned by the borrower.
- (iv) **Mode of Payment:** It is the duration in which the loan is to be repaid. Long term loans can be repaid in 12 months, 6 months or monthly instalments by cash, cheque, etc.

(Any three points)

SECTION - C

9. (a) Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. 5

OR

(b) "Political parties play an important role in democratic countries." Justify the statement. 5

Ans. (a) The Political Parties need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy:

- (i) **Lack of Internal Democracy:** The first challenge is the lack of Internal Democracy within parties. The concentration of power is with one or few leaders at the top.
- (ii) **Dynastic Succession:** The second challenge is favouring of people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- (iii) **Money and Muscle Power:** The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.
- (iv) **Meaningful Choice:** The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.
- (v) Sometimes, people cannot even elect different leaders, either, because the same

set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another, this is the fifth challenge.

OR

- (b) (i) To contest elections.
- (ii) To form & 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.

Detailed Answer:

Political parties perform many crucial functions in democracy:

- (i) They contest elections; parties choose candidates to contest elections. The process of choosing candidates varies, e.g., in the U.S.A., party members choose the candidates, while in India top party leaders choose the candidate.
- (ii) They put forward policies and programmes and people choose from them. They pile up similar opinions into major stances that the parties support usually on the line of the Ruling Party.
- (iii) They make laws. Legislature makes laws since the majority of the members are from a party, they go up by the lines parties take. Moreover, they train and make people (party members) leaders who constitute the executive.
- (iv) They play the role of opposition. The parties which lose elections form opposition, criticizing govt. policies and wrong decisions, mobilising public support against them.
- (v) They make government machinery and welfare schemes accessible to people. People feel close to parties than govt. officials.

10. (a) How are our markets transformed in recent years? Explain with examples. 5

OR

(b) How do Multi National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples. 5

Ans. (a) Markets have been transformed in recent years:

- (i) We have a wide choice of goods and services before us.
- (ii) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach now.
- (iii) Example: every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
- (iv) Today, Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world.

(v) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods; from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained)

(b) The Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are controlling and spreading their production across the world in the following ways:

(i) By setting up a partnership with local companies.

(ii) MNCs setup their production units close to market.

(iii) MNCs setup production units jointly with local companies.

(iv) They setup units where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low cost.

(v) By placing orders with local companies. For example, garments, footwear, sports items, etc.

(vi) By closely competing with the local companies.

(vii) Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers.

(viii) They have tremendous power to determine price, quality, delivery and labour conditions for distant producers.

(ix) By buying local companies. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Food had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. **(Any five points)**

SECTION - D

11. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active'

'Satyagraha is not a physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary, he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That's why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge.

In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma.'

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all become, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own...'

(i) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa? 1

(ii) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force? 1

(iii) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance? 2

Ans. (i) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha movement in South Africa. It was his first campaign of Mass Civil Disobedience.

(ii) A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction in the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force because truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha.

(iii) Gandhiji described "passive resistance" as a weapon of the weak, but its power could be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance, indeed it called for intense activity. It did not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end.

Whereas, Satyagraha on the other hand, has been conceived as a weapon for the strong and it excludes the use of violence in any shape or form.

12. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippine, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

12.1 Mention any two challenges faced by jute industry in India. 1

Ans. The two challenges faced by the 'Jute Industry' in India are:

- (i) Stiff competition in the International Market from synthetic substitutes and
- (ii) From other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Phillipines, Egypt and Thailand.

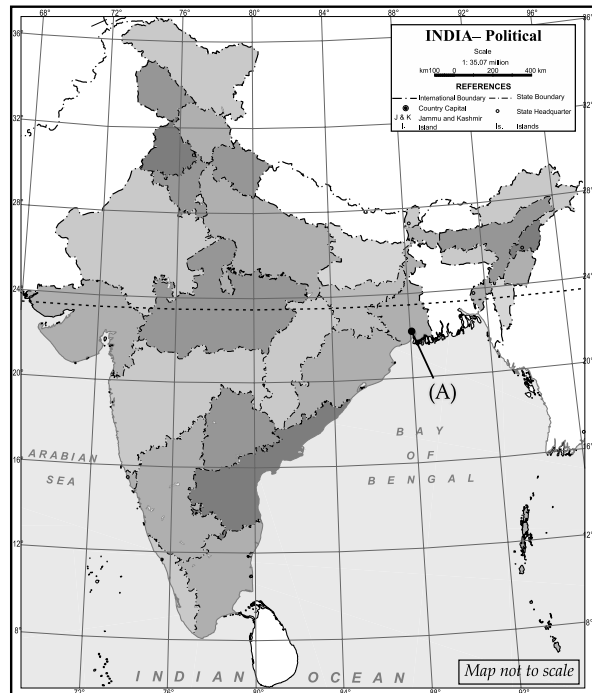
12.2 What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005? 1

Ans. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the Jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

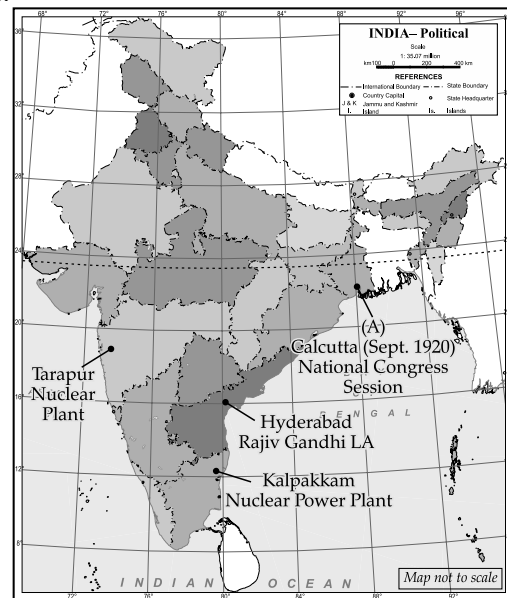
12.3 How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products? 2

Ans. (a) The growing concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

(b) Also, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging.



Ans.



(A) Calcutta-National Congress Session September, 1920.

SECTION - E

13.1 On the given outline political Map of India, identify the place marked as (A) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

13.2 On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

(i) (a) Tarapur-Nuclear Power Plant

OR

(b) Kalpakkam-Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Hyderabad-Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

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

SECTION - A

1. How was the Simon Commission greeted in India in 1928? Explain. 2

Ans. When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan "Go Back Simon". All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

3. Differentiate between basic and consumer industries. 2

Ans. Basic or key industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods, e.g., Iron and Steel and Copper Smelting, Aluminium Smelting.

Consumer industries are those that produce goods for direct use by consumers. *E.g.*, sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans, etc.

SECTION - C

10. (a) "Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in 1991?" Analyse the statement in the context of India. 5

OR

- (b) "Foreign trade has been the main channel of connecting countries for a long time." Analyse the statement. 5

Ans. (a) Removal of barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment:

- (i) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were partially removed.
- (ii) Goods could be imported and exported easily.
- (iii) Foreign companies could setup factories and offices here.

- (iv) Indian producers got opportunities to compete with producers around the globe.
- (v) With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.

OR

- (b) Foreign Trade has been integrating markets of different countries for a long time:

- (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
- (ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries.
- (iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market.
- (iv) It is a main channel connecting countries.
- (v) Highly helpful for extensive trade.
- (vi) The trading interest attracts various trading companies. (Any five)

TERM-II, OUTSIDE DELHI SET-3—SERIES: DQQPP/4

Code No.: 32/4/3

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

SECTION - A

1. Why was a militant guerilla movement spread in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh in the early 1920s?2

Ans. In early 1920s, a militant guerilla movement spread in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh because the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits, which enraged the people of hills.

SECTION - B

7. 'Democratic governments are transparent and legitimate.' Justify the statement. 3

Ans. Democratic governments are transparent and legitimate in following ways:

- (i) Democratic government ensures that the decision-making process is based on proper norms and procedures.
- (ii) The citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making, which is known as transparency.
- (iii) A democratic government develops mechanisms for the citizens to hold the government accountable and citizens can take part in decision-making whenever they feel like taking part in it.

SECTION - C

10. (a) Examine the steps taken by the Central Government and State Governments to attract foreign investment in India. 5

OR

- (b) Examine the impact of globalization in India.

- Ans. (a)** (i) In recent years, the Central and the State governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- (ii) Industrial Zones (SEZs) are being set up.
 - (iii) SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
 - (iv) Companies who set up production in SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
 - (v) Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.

OR

- (b) Impacts of globalization in India are as follows:

- (i) Globalization improves the productivity and efficiency in the use of resources through the process of competition.
- (ii) Due to Globalization, growth rate of economy has gone up with an increase in foreign investment and foreign technology in India.
- (iii) It allows the consumers to enjoy a wider range of goods and services at a lower cost.

(iv) Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers—has been advantageous to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.

(v) New job opportunities are created in IT sector.

(vi) There is an expansion unorganized sector.
(Any five points)

