

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SOLUTIONS

# 6

### SECTION – A

1. (d) Sardinia – Piedmont [1]
2. (b) Small Pox [1]

OR

- (a) Technological Changes
3. (c) Raja Rammohan Roy [1]
  4. 1. – (D), 2. – (C), 3. – (B), 4. – (A) [1]
  5. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru [1]
  6. To discuss the provisions of future Indian constitution. [1]
  7. Rashesundari Debi [1]
  8. (d) Industry [1]
  9. Ownership of enterprises [1]
  10. (a) 150 cm (b) Kharif season [1]
  11. Bahujan Samaj Party seeks to represent and secure power for the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities. [1]

OR

- Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI – M) supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
12. Basis of language [1]

OR

- Central Government
13. Parties that recognised by the Election Commission with a unique symbol and some other facilities are called 'Recognised Political Parties'. [1]

OR

- If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is called an accountable government.
14. (b) A.B. Vajpayee [1]
  15. (d) Secondary sector is also called the service sector. [1]
  16. (d) Unorganised sector [1]
  17. Haryana [1]

OR

- Between 60 to 70 per cent
18. (d) To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money [1]
  19. (c) Double coincidence of wants [1]
  20. (b) Foreign investment [1]

## SECTION – B

## 21. Impact of Rinderpest :

- (i) Rinderpest killed 90% of cattle in Africa.
- (ii) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood.
- (iii) Planters, mine owners and colonial government successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained.
- (iv) Forced Africans into labour market.
- (v) Control over the cattle resources enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa.

(Any three points to be described.) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

## CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018

Introduction : Weavers in India faced a new set of problems in 19<sup>th</sup> century that led to further eroding of it.

- (a) The Indian market flooded with cheap, machine-made goods from Manchester. It led to decline in domestic market.
- (b) Traders in Britain persuaded the govt to impose import duties. This led to decrease in international market.
- (c) Trade depression in America led to decrease in cotton supply to Britain. So, now it turned to India for raw cotton supplies. As the supplies of raw cotton boomed, prices rose and weavers had to buy cotton at such high prices.
- (d) After that in late nineteenth century, Indian factories set up and weavers faced stiff competition.

Conclusion : In such unfavourable conditions how could they flourish. It suffered a major setback.

[1 × 3 = 3]

22. (i) Shift towards water intensive crops.
- (ii) Commercial cropping has become prominent.
- (iii) Multi cropping has made possible due to irrigation.
- (iv) Rice grown even in Punjab & Haryana due to availability of abundant water.

(Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

- (i) Bellary–Chitradurga, Chikmagalur–Tumkur belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron-ore.
- (ii) The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100% export unit.

- (iii) Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world.
- (iv) The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangalore. (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]
23. 1. They toured to mobilise popular support for the movement. [1]  
 2. A compromise was worked out and the non-cooperation programme was adopted. [1]  
 3. Because the Justice Party felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power something that usually only Brahmans had access to. [1]
24. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government. The Central Government can pass an orders to the Provincial or the local Government.
- In federal system government its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-level. In this system, the Central Government cannot order the State Government to do something.
- In federal system State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the Central Government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.
- Or any other valid point.** [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] [3]
25. (i) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
- (ii) But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:
- (a) That democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- (b) That rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] [1 + 2 = 3]
26. **NREGA is also called Right to Work :**
- (i) It has been implemented in 200 poorest of the poor districts of India.
- (ii) NREGA guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people who are able and in need of work.
- (iii) If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.
- (iv) One-third of the jobs, are reserved for women. (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]
27. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization.
- (i) Time has come for Indian producers to compete with the producers around the globe.
- (ii) Competition would improve the quality of the goods.
- (iii) International organizations supported this. [3]

**OR**

**Role of MNCs in the economic development:**

- (i) MNCs place order for production with small producers.
- (ii) MNCs are setting up partnership with local companies.
- (iii) They are interlinking markets all over the world.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.
- (Any three to be explained) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] [1 × 3 = 3]
28. (i) Company has lived workers for short period.
- (ii) Lot of pressure and work over time.
- (iii) No work when there is no demand.

**Government:**

- (i) Should set some laws to see that the companies see the welfare of the workers.
- (ii) Labour laws properly implemented.
- (iii) Employer.

[1½ + 1½ = 3]

**SECTION – C****29. German Unification :**

- (i) After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.
- (ii) Nationalist sentiments were often mobilized by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe.
- (iii) Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 19 century.
- (iv) In 1848 they tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected Parliament.
- (v) This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.
- (vi) Prussia took on the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck, who became the architect of this process.
- (vii) Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- (viii) In January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor.
- (ix) Any other relevant point. [To be evaluated as a whole] [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] [5]

**OR**

- (i) The Portuguese missionaries first introduced printing press in India in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- (ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.
- (iii) By 1674 about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kannada language.
- (iv) Catholic priest first published printed books in Tamil in Cochin and in 1713 first Malayalam book was printed.
- (v) Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed nearly 32 printed text in Tamil which were later translated.
- (vi) The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though officials of the East India company began to import presses from late 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- (vii) From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine; it was a private English enterprise and was free from colonial influence.
- (viii) Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to import and sale of slaves.
- (ix) By the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a number of newspaper and journals appeared in print.

(Any five) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] [1 × 5 = 5]

30. 1. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to healthy growth of the industry. [2]

2. (i) Delhi (ii) Gurugram (iii) Mumbai (iv) Bengaluru [½ × 4 = 2]

3. Trucks and cars [1]

**31. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018**

Introduction : Govt of India launched various institutional and technological reforms like :-

(a) Green Revolution based on package technology and operational flood was introduced to improve agriculture and allied products.



- (b) Schemes introduced like  
 → PAIs (Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)  
 → Kisan Kisan Credit Card.
- (c) Provision of cheap credit :-  
 → Banks  
 → Cooperative societies  
 → Gramam Banks.
- (d) Irrigational facilities, technological support provided. Programmes for farmers in Aakashvani and Doordarshan in vernacular languages.
- (e) Subsidies on tools, implements of agriculture. Announcement of Minimum Support Price to eliminate middlemen.
- Conclusion : Agriculture showed various improvements by this.

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

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

(Any five points) [1 × 5 = 5]

**33. Advantages of Decentralization :**

- (i) Sharing of power between Centre and States and local government reduces conflict.
- (ii) Large number of problems and issues can be best settled at local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- (iii) People have better knowledge of their own problems.
- (iv) They know better on where to spend money and how to manage things efficiently.
- (v) People at the local level will participate directly in decision making.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012] [1 × 5 = 5]

**OR**

**Need for local government :**

- (i) There are a number of problems and issues that are best settled at the local level, because people have a better knowledge of the problems in their localities.
- (ii) The local people are aware of their needs and can prioritize.
- (iii) It helps to initiate the process of direct decision-making.
- (iv) It helps to inculcate the habit of democratic participation.
- (v) Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self government. [1 × 5 = 5]

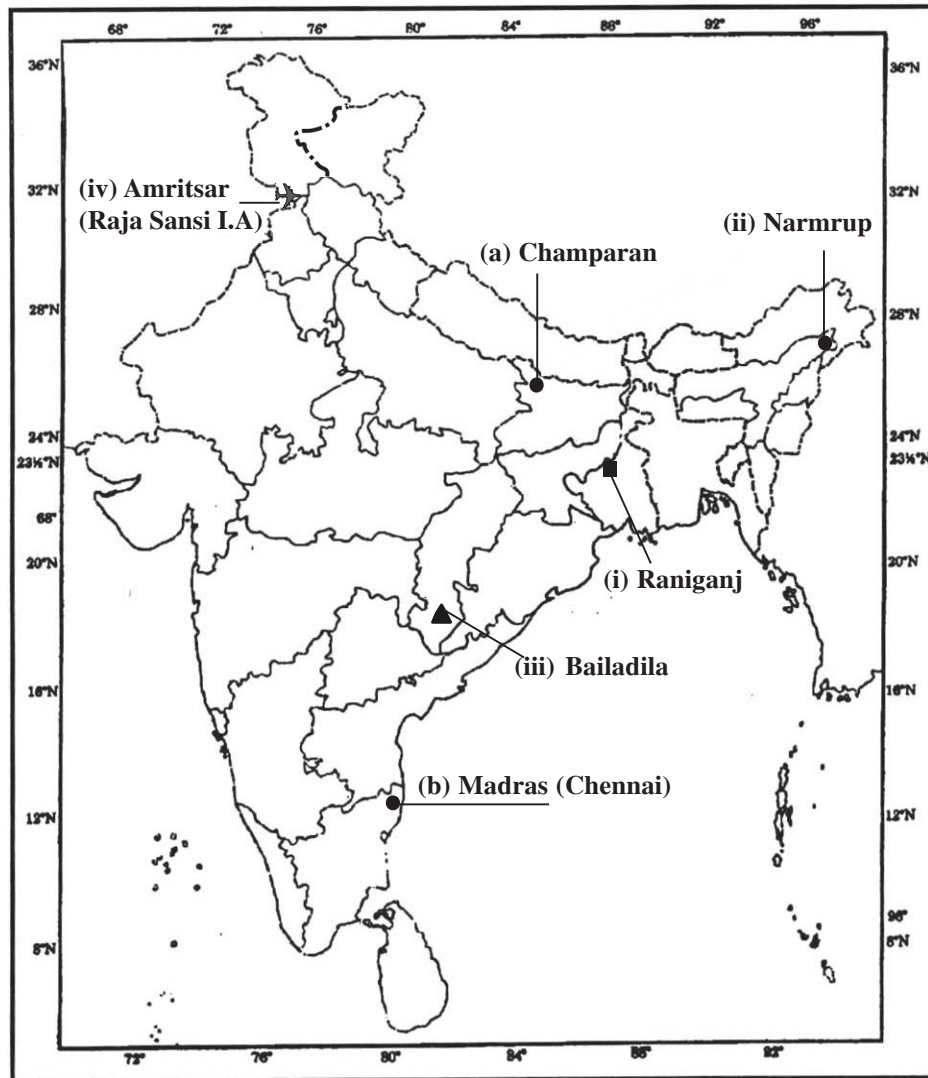
**34. Problems created by globalization for small producers and workers :**

- (i) Tough competition with the big companies.
- (ii) Several small units are being shut down.
- (iii) Unemployment of workers.
- (iv) Insecurity of job.
- (v) Small producers and exporters try hard to cut their cost due to competition
- (vi) Workers are hired on temporary basis.
- (vii) Workers have to put in long working hours and work night shifts.
- (viii) Wages are low and forced to work overtime.
- (ix) Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization.
- (x) Any other relevant point

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

## SECTION – D

35.



[2 + 4 = 6]

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SOLUTIONS

# 7

### SECTION – A

1. (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy [1]  
2. (a) Punjab [1]

OR

- (b) Raw cotton exports increased  
3. (c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker [1]  
4. 1. – (C), 2. – (A), 3. – (D), 4. – (B), [1]  
5. (c) Abnindranath Tagore [1]  
6. The power of truth [1]  
7. Calligraphy [1]  
8. (c) Power sharing by two or more political parties [1]  
9. Least production cost [1]  
10. (A) – Plantation (B) – 21°C – 30°C [1]  
11. The Supreme Court suggests reforms in political parties. [1]

OR

Indian National Congress is the oldest political party of India.

12. Political parties [1]

OR

Coming together

13. India / Belgium (Any one) [1]

OR

A government that takes decision by following norms and proper procedure is known as a transparent government.

14. (a) Challenge of growing role of money and muscle power in politics. [1]  
15. (a) iii – i – ii – iv [1]  
16. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) [1]  
17. Bihar [1]

OR

Secondary sector

18. (b) 15 – 20 [1]  
19. (c) goods are exchanged without the use of money [1]  
20. (b) Globalization [1]

## SECTION – B

## 21. The formation of British Nation State

- (i) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- (ii) All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.
- (iii) The English Parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.
- (iv) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- (v) The British Parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

[Any three] [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

- (i) Appearance and layout resembled the written manuscripts.
- (ii) Metal letters imitated the ornamented hand written styles.
- (iii) Borders were illuminated.
- (iv) Space for decoration was kept blank.

(Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] [1 × 3 = 3]

22. 1. The Portuguese missionaries. [1]
22. 2. Widow immolation (Sati), monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idol worship were prevalent in Hindu society during early nineteenth century. [1]
22. 3. These were lyrics, short stories and essays. [1]
23. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018

Introduction : Transport facilitates trade & commerce that is pre-requisite for development

(a) Dense and efficient network of transport aids trade and commerce by increasing the ease with which they can be taken from one place to another. (products and raw materials)

(b) They increase accessibility to markets and site of production. Save time and labour. Act as an integrating force. As resources are space bound no country can sustain without trade (International/National) which is superseded by transport and communication.

(c) Increased technology in transport has linked the countries, made a global village, binds the economic life, aided in development of agriculture and rural areas along with industries and urban development.

(d) It has increase foreign investment and foreign trade by globalization.

Conclusion : Thus, trade transport is pre-requisite for local and national development.

[3]

OR

CBSE Topper's Answer, 2017

13. Even though India is one of the biggest producer of iron and steel but then also we are not able to produce to our full potential because of these reasons:-  
\* High costs and low availability of coking coal.

required for making steel. India has low availability of coal required for making steel.

\* Lower productivity of labourers - As we are not fully dependent on machines thus we are not able to produce iron and steel at our full capacity.

\* Irregular supply of energy - There is very irregular supply of energy that is required for making steel and thus it is a problem.

\* Poor infrastructure - As we are not dependent fully on machines thus we are not able to perform with our full potential.

[3]

24.

Democratic Government	Non-Democratic Government
Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations.	No such deliberations or negotiations are held.
Democratic government's take into account the public opinion before reaching a decision.	They do not care about public opinions.
There is some delay in taking a decision due to deliberations and negotiations but these decisions are effective.	They can take quick decisions, but these are sometimes less effective and forced on people.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] [1 × 3 = 3]

**25. Demands of Sri Lankan Tamils:**

- (i) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- (ii) Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs and educational institutions.
- (iii) Provincial autonomy for Tamil dominated provinces. [CBSE Marking Scheme 2015] [1 × 3 = 3]

**26. Development refers to progress of improvement in life style.****Important aspects of development are :**

- (i) Different persons can have different development goals.
- (ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for others. [1 + 2 = 3]

**27. Role of Loan in Business:**

- (i) Loan is a crucial element in economic life and plays a vital and positive role.
  - (ii) It helps to increase earnings.
  - (iii) It makes a person economically better off than before.
  - (iv) It helps the poor and needy at the time of crisis.
  - (v) It helps the person to meet the ongoing expenses of production and complete production on time.
  - (vi) In another situation, because of the crop failure, loan pushes the person into a debt trap.
- (Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme 2015] [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

**Formal sector loans are better than informal sector:**

- (i) Low interest rate.
  - (ii) Transparency.
  - (iii) Supervision by the Reserve Bank of India on the functioning of the formal sector.
  - (iv) No use of unfair means for getting the money back.
- (Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme 2019] [1 × 3 = 3]

**28. Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets:**

- (i) Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries.
  - (ii) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
  - (iii) Producers can sell their produce in local and foreign market.
  - (iv) It is one way of expanding the choice of goods.
  - (v) Choice of goods in the markets rises.
  - (vi) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.
  - (vii) Close competition with each other.
- (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

**SECTION – C****29. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2017**

During the freedom movement, the sense of collective ~~belong~~ belonging was developed through →  
 \* It was developed through folk songs, folk tales and poems, etc. People started thinking of ways to represent the nation. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay actually presented the picture of Bharat Mata through his song hymn 'Vande Mataram'. Abanindranath Tagore presented the first painting of Bharat Mata which was calm, composed, divine and spiritual. It took many different forms during the struggle.



- \* Nationalists started collecting folklores, nursery rhyme which would create a feeling of nationalism among people. Rabindranath Tagore started the process of folk revival. In South it was done by Vatsa Shastri (Book → The folklore of South India).
- \* Nationalists also started producing symbolical flags that made people identify themselves to the nation. The Swadeshi Movement produced a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) with eight lotuses depicting eight British India provinces and a crescent moon to show Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji made a tricolour flag (red, green & white) with the spinning wheel in center to show his idea of self-help.
- \* Many nationalists started reinterpreting history. They told people that India was very prosperous at the starting but was followed by history of decline due to the coming of Britishers. These were some ideas that created a feeling of nationalism among people.

OR

**Colonial Government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' :**

- (i) The colonial government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) The government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.
- (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).
- (iv) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armored cars and police firing, many were killed.
- (v) Gandhiji was himself arrested.
- (vi) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.
- (vii) Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked women and children were beaten.
- (viii) About 1,00,000 people were arrested.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

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

**30.1** Two geographical conditions required for the growth of tea :-

- (i) It grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates.
- (ii) It grows on deep and fertile, well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matters. [1 × 2 = 2]

**30.2** (i) Assam and (ii) West Bengal

[1 × 2 = 2]

**30.3** Tea

[1]

**31. (a) Importance :** Many industries depend upon Rubber as their raw material especially transport industry.**(b) Geographical conditions :**

- (i) It is an equatorial crop, but also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.
- (ii) It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C.

(c) Rubber producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo Hills of Meghalaya. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

32. Opposition parties play an important role in democracies. They play both positive and negative role.

**Positive role:**

- (i) They ensure political party in power does not misuse or abuse its power.
- (ii) It exposes the weaknesses of the ruling party
- (iii) It keeps a close vigil on the bills and expenditure of the government

**Negative role:**

- (i) It targets the government and aims at dislodging and discrediting the government for all the ills and the troubles the people face.
- (ii) Through stalling the proceedings of the Parliament, dharnas and gharraos, it curtails the progress of the country.

The opposition's work is not to obstruct, shall the functioning of the administration but keep a close watch on the working of the party in power so that democracy becomes meaningful. [3 + 2 = 5]

33. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2017

FIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOCRACY:-

- \* It is an accountable government. Democratic governments are made for the people and it should answer people's questions.
- \* It also is efficient because it takes time but try to provide the correct decision because democratic governments are based on negotiations.
- \* It increases the dignity of the people. Democratic government help to accept some changes in principles which actually help people to fight for justice.
- \* It also helps to conduct free and fair elections which is very much required because people want to choose their representatives and each vote counts for one. One person, one vote value and one vote.
- \* It is a legitimate i.e., it is made by the people and is made according to them. It helps people to solve disputes and correct mistakes.

[1 × 5 = 5]

OR

Democracy is much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of individuals.

- (i) Democracy ensures that the conflicts that arise among the individuals because they might feel abated or unequal are checked and equality of social, political and economic kind is ensured to all.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are basis of democracy. This principle is universally recognized.
- (iii) Most societies are male dominated and women do not get equal chance. In democracies equal respect and treatment to women has been accepted.

- (iv) Democracies especially in countries with diversity such as India have recognized the claims of the backward and disadvantaged section of society and they are granted equal status and opportunity.
- (v) People can publically express their dissatisfaction with democracy and thus make it more legitimate and responsive. [1 × 5 = 5]

**34. Merits and Demerits of Formal Sectors of Credit**

**Merits:**

- (i) Helps to meet the working capital needs of production.
- (ii) Helps in ongoing expenses of production.
- (iii) Helps in completing production on time.
- (iv) Helps in increasing earnings.
- (v) Low interest rates.
- (vi) Easy access of loans to small cultivators and small scale industries.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points)

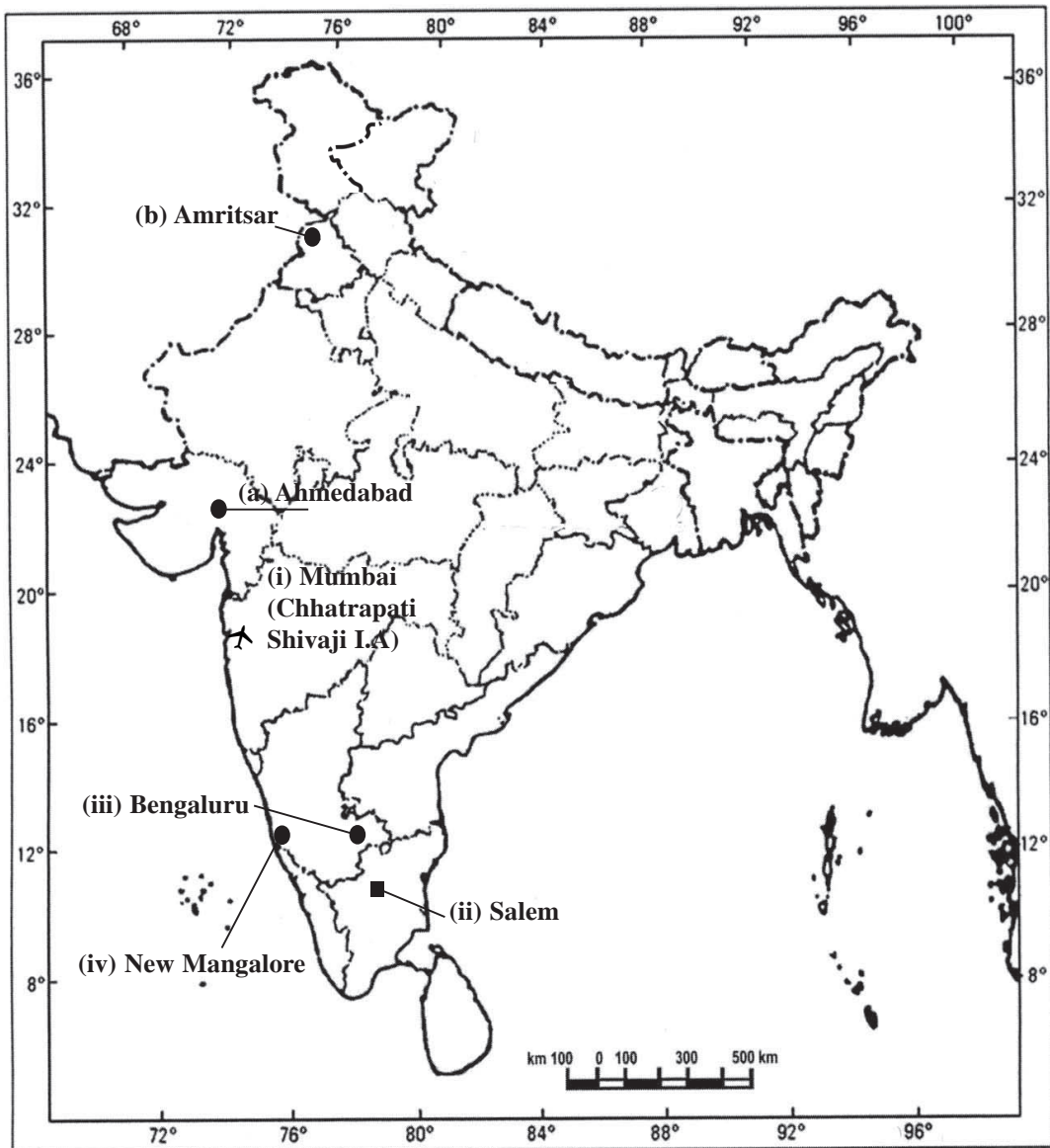
**Demerits:**

- (i) Difficulty in obtaining loans.
- (ii) Collateral issues.
- (iii) Documentation could be a problematic issue for few.
- (iv) Lack of credibility in rural areas.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any two points) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] [3 + 2 = 5]

## SECTION – D

35.



[2 + 4 = 6]

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SOLUTIONS

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# 8

### SECTION – A

1. (c) Metternich [1]
2. (c) rinderpest [1]

**OR**

- (b) new technology like looms with flying shuttle were introduced
3. (b) Tokyo [1]
  4. 1. – (B), 2. – (C), 3 – (D), 4 – (A) [1]
  5. Jansetjee Jeejeebhoy [1]
  6. Swadeshi Movement [1]
  7. Vellum [1]
  8. (a) Buddhism [1]
  9. Madhopur [1]
  10. (A) – 200 cm – 400 cm (B) – Kerala [1]
  11. The countries which follow federalism are USA, Spain and Netherlands. [1]

**OR**

- Jammu & Kashmir have been given special status by the Indian government.
12. Nationalist Congress Party [1]

**OR**

- Tamil Nadu
13. Because it promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individuals. [1]

**OR**

- In 1950
14. (b) Democratic government does not share information with citizens. [1]
  15. (c) Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions of all the people. [1]
  16. (a) Primary sector [1]
  17. Under nourished [1]

**OR**

- Primary sector
18. (b) Barter system [1]
  19. (c) Collateral [1]
  20. (b) Tax on imports [1]

## SECTION – B

21. Marianne was the female allegory who represented France. Her characteristics were drawn from:

- (i) Those of liberty and republic.
- (ii) These were the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.
- (iii) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares.
- (iv) Her images were marked on coins and stamps of 1850.

(Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

**Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.**

- (i) Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.
- (ii) They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic powers of the state; thus, eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. Voltaire and Rousseau were widely read.
- (iii) All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that was inquisitive, critical and rational. Hence, new ideas of social revolution came into being.
- (iv) By the 1780s Literature mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. This led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarch.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] [3]

22.1 Sardinia – Piedmont. [1]

22.2 These secret societies were founded to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. [1]

22.3 When an abstract idea is expressed through a female figure, specially for a nation, it is called an allegory. [1]

23. **Reasons for resource planning.**

- (i) If the present trend of resource depletion by few individuals continues the future of our planet is in danger.
- (ii) Planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
- (iii) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

**The mining activities are injurious to the health of the miners and environment as:**

- (i) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- (ii) The risk of collapsing mine roofs.
- (iii) Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.
- (iv) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.
- (v) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] [1 × 3 = 3]

24. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018

Introduction : Amendment in constitution i  
1992, has strengthened decentralisation,  
provided local govt with power and resources.  
by :-



- (a) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular and free elections to local bodies (Panchayats and municipal corporations, other urban and rural local bodies).
- (b) Reservation of seats in local bodies and executive heads for scheduled classes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the seats reserved for women.
- (d) Independent State Election Commission set up to conduct municipal and panchayat elections.
- (e) State govt are supposed to transfer some power and resources to local bodies. This <sup>distribution</sup> varies from state to state.
- Conclusion : It is very effective, has deepened democracy and voice of women.

[1 × 3 = 3]

25. **A Political Party:** A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

**Ideology of BJP**

- (i) Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
- (ii) A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion.
- (iii) Cultural nationalism.
- (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two to be explained.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [1 + 2 = 3]

**26. Positive impact of Globalization:**

- (i) Wide variety of goods is now available to the consumers.
- (ii) New jobs are created in industries.
- (iii) Local companies have prospered through supplying raw materials to the industries.
- (iv) Top Indian companies have benefitted for successful collaborations with foreign companies.

(Any three points) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ ]

**Negative impact of Globalization:**

- (i) Globalization may not help in achieving sustainable development.
- (ii) It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries.
- (iii) It may lead to greater dependence of underdeveloped countries on advanced countries.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ ]

**27. Need to expand formal sources of Credit in India:**

- (i) The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing in such a case.



- (ii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence of the poor on informal sources of credit reduces.
- (iii) It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, money cannot buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines, unless a person can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect individual from infections, disease, unless the whole of our community takes preventive steps.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3]

**28. “Self Help Groups support” has brought about a revolutionary Change in the rural sector:**

- (i) The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool their savings. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
- (ii) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. The SHG is responsible for repayment of the loan, hence, banks get ready to give loans without collateral.
- (iii) Self-help, self-reliance and creating a support system and platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [1 × 3 = 3]

## SECTION – C

**29. Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj.**

Untouchables, who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. Many dalit leaders began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils. Political empowerment, they believed, would resolve the problems of their social disabilities. Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits. The Poona Pact of 1932 gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led National Movement. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

(To be assessed as a whole) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [5]

OR

**First World War create new economic and political situation in India:**

- (i) It led to huge increases in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
- (ii) Custom duties were raised.
- (iii) Income tax introduced.
- (iv) Through the war years prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (v) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers.
- (vi) Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- (vii) Crops forted in many parts of India resulting in acute shortage of food. This was accompanied by influenced evidences.
- (viii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [1 × 5 = 5]

**30.1 Physiographic Factors:**

- (i) The Northern Plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth of the railway network.
- (ii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- (iii) Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh.

(Any two) [1 × 2 = 2]

**30.2 Economic factors:**

- (i) Economic factors like state funding plays a vital role in the development of railways across the nations.
- (ii) The places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways.

[1 × 2 = 2]

**30.3 Rail transport.**

[1]

**31. Two major beverage crops: Tea and Coffee****Tea growing areas:** Assam, West Bengal, Tamil nadu and Kerala.**Coffee producing states:** Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

**Detailed Answer:** Two major beverage crops grown in India – Tea and Coffee.

- **Tea growing areas:** Major tea-producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country.
- **Coffee growing areas:** Initially its cultivation was introduced on Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**32. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens:**

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

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [5 × 1 = 5]

**33. Following points describe “Women in India are still discriminated and oppressed”:**

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

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

(Any five) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) [1 × 5 = 5]

OR

(i) **Communalism:** Communalism is a situation when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions. When the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.

**(ii) Various forms of communalism in politics:**

- (a) The most common expression of communalism is in every day beliefs.
- (b) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (c) Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeals and plan fear.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [2 + 3 = 5]

**34. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2016**

	The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.
(i)	It has led to greater choice of goods and services in the market. Many people today enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products and as such achieve much higher standard of living. For example, we see wide range of automobiles <sup>three</sup> <del>section</del>
(ii)	MNCs have been investing in India, particularly in soft drinks, electronics, fast food and services such as banking. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Local companies providing raw materials to these industries have also benefitted and hence increased the economy of the country.
(iii)	Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from competition <del>by</del> as new technology is adopted by them and they raise their production standards.

(iv) Globalisation has enabled some companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. For example:- Laxmi (medicines), Asian paints, Infosys (IT) etc.

(v) Globalisation expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange in the country. MNCs also

bring newer technology with them. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services such as information technology.

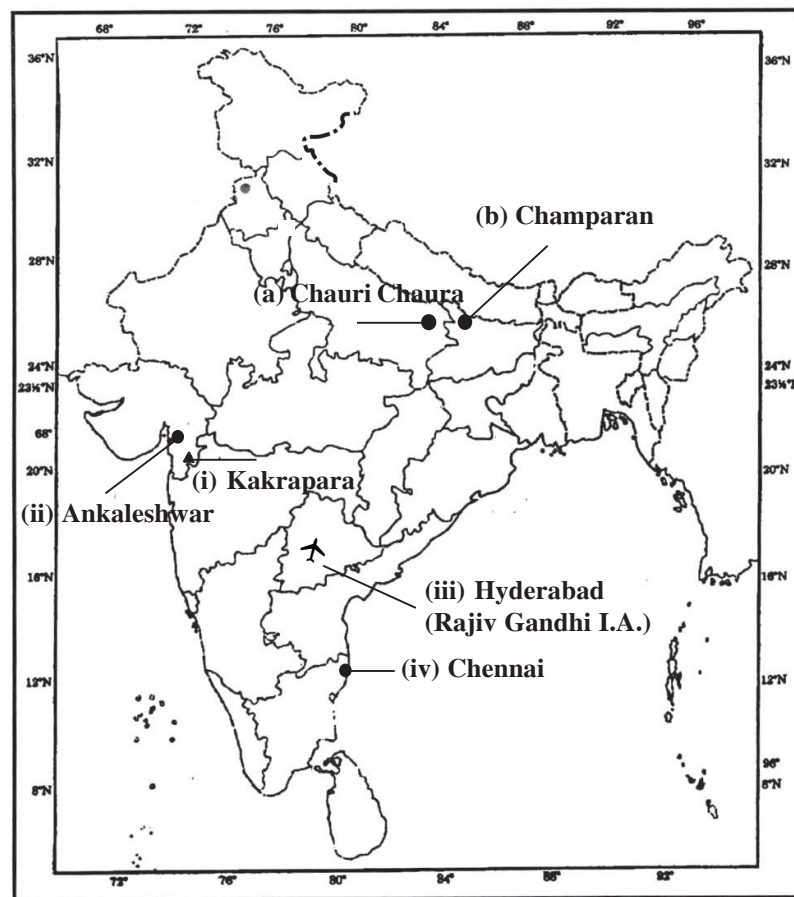
All these reasons prove that globalisation have given a boost to the Indian economy.

However, it also led to small producers' loss as a result of stiff competition. Workers also suffered an adverse impact as they got low wages and had to work for long hours.

[1 × 5 = 5]

### SECTION - D

35.



[2 + 4 = 6]

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

## SOLUTIONS

# 9

### SECTION – A

1. (c) Treaty of Constantinople [1]  
2. (c) Caribbean islands [1]

OR

- (c) Demanded tariff protection and tried to create new market for the new produced cloth  
3. (d) Italian traveller [1]  
4. 1. – (C), 2. – (D), 3. – (A), 4. – (B) [1]  
5. (c) Destruction of proper family relations [1]  
6. Mohammad Ali Jinnah [1]  
7. Woodblock printing of China [1]  
8. (c) Flemish region and speaks Dutch [1]  
9. Pipelines [1]  
10. (A) – Kharif season (B) – 25°C – 30°C [1]  
11. If there is conflict between the State Government and Central Government on the subject of concurrent list, the laws made by the Central Government prevail. [1]

OR

- There are 750 political parties registered with the Election Commission in India. [1]  
12. Flemish, Dutch [1]

OR

- List system  
13. Municipal corporation [1]

OR

- Process of transparency  
14. (a) Disparities between the rich and poor [1]  
15. (a) iv – ii – iii – i [1]  
16. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. [1]  
17. Less than [1]

OR

- Disguised unemployment  
18. (b) Reserve Bank of India [1]  
19. (b) Lack of divisibility [1]  
20. (b) Liberalisation [1]

### SECTION – B

21. (i) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.  
(ii) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.  
(iii) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through Parliament. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

- (i) Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds.
- (ii) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
- (iii) If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) [1 × 3 = 3]

- 22.1 The Print Revolution changed the lives of people, transforming their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities. [1]
- 22.2 As printing reduced the cost of books, multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Books flooded the market, a new reading public emerged in Europe. [1]
- 22.3 As print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, it introduced a new world of debate and discussion. [1]
23. (i) **Renewable resources:** Resources which can be renewed or reproduced by mechanical, physical or chemical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources, e.g., solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.
- (ii) **Non-renewable resources:** These occur over very long geological times. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and some of them such as fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011) [1½ + 1½ = 3]

OR

**Features of Kharif crops season:**

- (i) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.
- (ii) These crops are harvested in September – October.
- (iii) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, jute, etc.

24. **Our society is still male dominating society:**

- (i) Literacy rate among women is low.
- (ii) Proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very low.
- (iii) Skewed sex ratio.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) [3]

25. **Three components of a 'political party':**

- (i) **The Leaders:** Every political party has some prominent leaders who formulate policies and programmes of the party and choose candidates for contesting elections.
- (ii) **The Active Members:** They are involved in different committees of the party and participate directly in their activities.
- (iii) **The Followers:** They believe in the party's ideology and support the party by casting their votes in favour of the party at the time of election. [1 × 3 = 3]

26. **The quality of life depends upon the following factors:**

- (i) Money and material things
- (ii) Presence of family members, friends and relatives
- (iii) Good working atmosphere at the office
- (iv) An opportunity to learn
- (v) A position of self-respect in the family society
- (vi) A safe and secure environment

(Any three) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [1 × 3 = 3]



**27. Money acts easier to exchange for goods and services:**

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

Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchange the money for things they want.

**For example:** A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoemaker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both the parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

**Any other example may be considered.**

(To be assessed as a whole.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3]

OR

**The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:**

- (i) 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
- (ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.
- (iii) They try to charge more and more interest on their loans.
- (iv) There are no boundaries and restrictions.
- (v) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (vi) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (vii) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.
- (viii) Any other relevant point.

(Any three)(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3 × 1 = 3]

**28. 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 set up factories and offices here.
- (iv) Opportunities for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be justified.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3 × 1 = 3]

**Detailed Answer:**

- (i) The government decided to remove the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment around 1991 as it was realized that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- (ii) The removal of barriers meant that goods could be imported as well as exported easily and also foreign companies could set up their factories and offices in India. In addition, the government imposed much fewer restrictions of business activity within India who was allowed to take decisions freely.
- (iii) It was also felt that competition would improve the performance of the producers within India as they would have to improve their quality of service in comparison to the foreign competit.



## SECTION - C

## 29. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2015

- In cities, originally, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread like Wild Fire.
- Many boycotted government jobs, turned over government titles, lawyers refused to go to court, students and teachers boycotted schools. Liquor shops were picketed.
  - In the case of the council elections were boycotted except in the provinces of Madras where the Justice Party - the party of Non-Brahmins - felt that entering the elections was the only way of gaining power which was something only Brahmins had access to.
  - Foreign cloth was boycotted. English institutions were boycotted.
  - On an economic front, the Non-Cooperation Movement had a tremendous impact.
  - With the boycotting of foreign cloth, local Khadi producers now stood a chance in the market again. Also, the value of foreign cloth dropped from ₹ 102 crores to ₹ 57 crores in a span of one year. People built bonfires and burnt foreign cloth.
  - By boycotting British institutions, the British faced a huge loss.
  - However, the Non-Cooperation Movement lost its momentum. This was because, Khadi was definitely more expensive and labourious than foreign cloth. Also, there weren't substitutive Indian institutions for the boycotted British institutions.

[2½ + 2½ = 5]

OR

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

- (i) Freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space.
- (ii) Retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (iii) Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and in fact they were rarely given.
- (iv) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.
- (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and every one would be given land in their own villages.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [5]

**30.1** Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. For example– Wheat / Gram.

**30.2 Factors that affect Rabi crops in India:** [2]

- (i) Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western cyclonic disturbance helps in the success of these crops.
- (ii) The success of Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of these crops. [1 × 2 = 2]

**30.3** Rabi, Kharif and Zaid [1]

**31. Control of industrial pollution of fresh water:**

- (i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing.
- (ii) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirement.
- (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- (iv) Regulation of use of ground water by industries.
- (v) Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling.
- (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained. (Any five) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) [5]

**32. Democracy in Principle and Practice:**

- (i) The expectations of the people in a democracy are too high. If they are fulfilled in time, new expectations arise.
- (ii) It is not possible to fulfill all the expectations of all people.
- (iii) Some of them would be satisfied others would not.
- (iv) Those who are not satisfied, start blaming democracy and appreciate other forms of government.
- (v) Democracy is just a form of government. It can create conditions for achieving something.
- (vi) The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.  
(To be assessed as a whole) (Any five points) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) [5]

**33. Role of Political Parties:**

- (i) The Political party or parties with majority seats form and run the government.
- (ii) They contest elections and put forward different policies and programmes among which the voters opt.
- (iii) They play a decisive role in law making for the country.
- (iv) They also play an important role as opposition parties.
- (v) They play an important role in shaping public opinion.
- (vi) They provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [5 × 1 = 5]

OR

**CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018**

Introduction : Political parties perform many crucial functions in democracy:-

(a) It contest elections. Parties choose candidates to contest elections. The process of choosing candidates varies eg:- In USA, party members choose the candidates while in India top party leaders choose.

- (b) It puts forward policies and programmes and people choose from them. They pile up the similar opinions into major stance that the parties support usually on the line of ruling party.
- (c) They make laws. Legislature makes laws since majority of the members are from a party, they go by the lines parties take. Moreover, they train and make people (party members) leader which constitute the executive.
- (d) They influence play the role of opposition. The parties which lose elections form opposition, criticising govt policies and wrong decisions. Mobilise public support against them.
- (e) They make govt machinery and welfare schemes accessible to people. People feel close to parties than govt officials.
- (6) Conclusion :- Parties perform crucial roles in democracy.

[1 × 5 = 5]

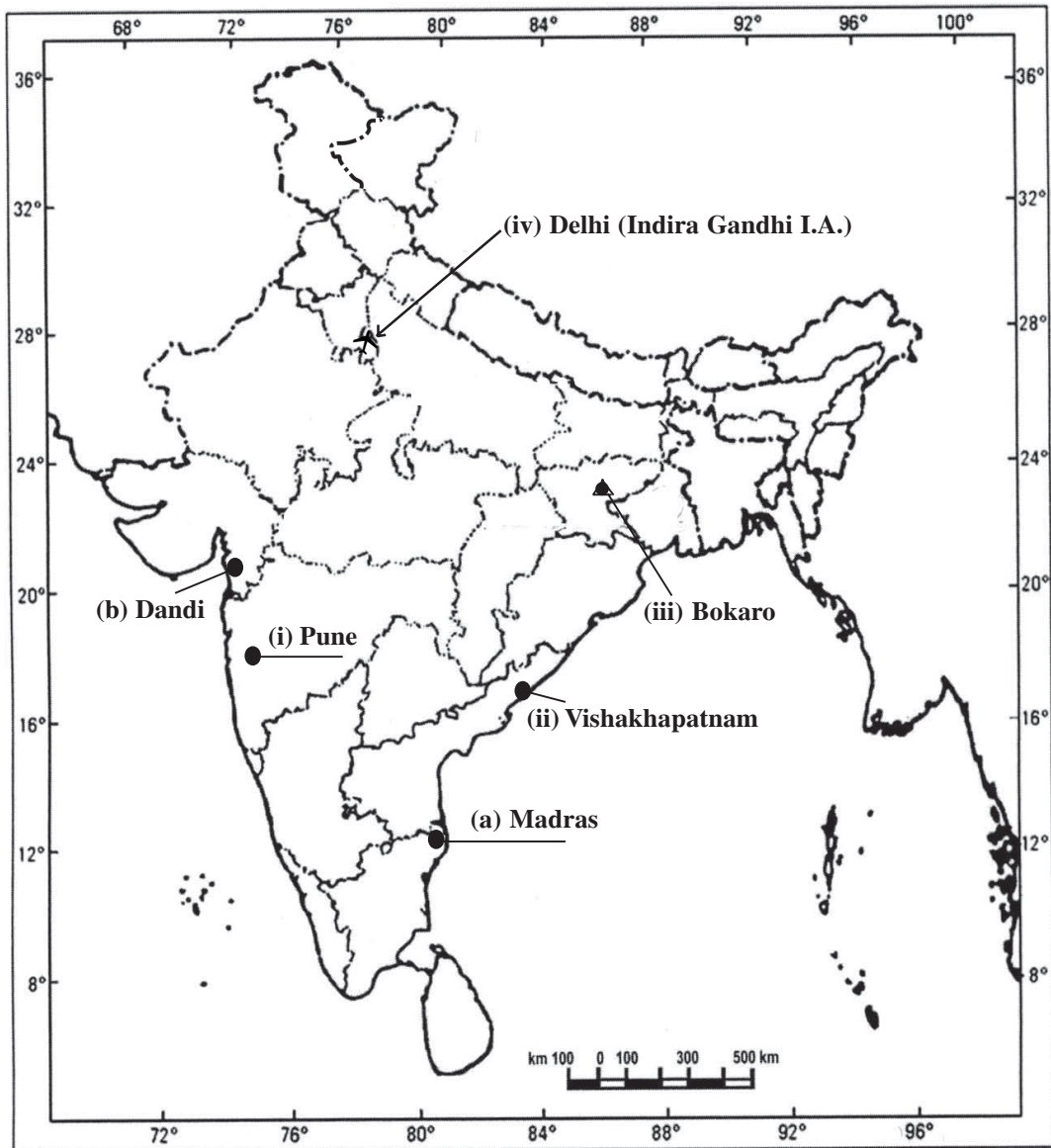
**34. Transformation of Markets:**

- (i) Wide choice of goods and services.
- (ii) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.
- (iii) New models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
- (iv) Explosion of brands.
- (v) Integration of production and integration of markets.
- (vi) Rapid improvement in technology.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

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

## SECTION – D

35.



[2 + 4 = 6]

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SOLUTIONS

# 10

### SECTION – A

1. (a) Bismarck [1]
2. (a) New Hampshire [1]

OR

- (d) Madras
3. (c) Reformation Movement [1]
4. (d) Maulana Azad [1]
5. 1. – (D), 2. – (A), 3. – (B), 4. – (C) [1]
6. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali [1]
7. Catholic church [1]
8. (d) All of the above [1]
9. Mahatma Gandhi [1]
10. (A) – Rabi season (B) – 10°C – 25°C [1]
11. Belgium successfully solved its problem by respecting the interest of different communities. [1]

OR

- 114 languages are spoken in India and 41 per cent people speak Hindi.
12. Communalism [1]

OR

- Bangladesh
13. Democratic government [1]

OR

- Democracy gives political equality by granting every individual the right to vote. [1]
14. (b) Inequality of opportunities available to the poorer sections [1]
  15. (a) NREGA has been implemented in 525 districts of India. [1]
  16. (c) Special Economic zones [1]
  17. (c) 131 [1]

OR

- Organised sector
18. (c) Grameen Bank [1]
  19. (d) Paper notes [1]
  20. (c) Increased taxes on imports [1]



## SECTION - B

## 21. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2016

- (i) During the first half of the nineteenth century, there was an enormous increase in the population of Europe.
- (ii) In many countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- (iii) Small producers faced stiff competition from the import of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- (iv) In regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants suffered under the <sup>burden</sup> ~~obligation~~ of feudal dues & obligations.
- (v) Rise of food prices or a year of ~~last~~ <sup>poor</sup> harvest led to widespread ~~an~~ pauperism in town and country.

[3]

OR

## CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018

Introduction : Print revolution was not just a new way of producing books but it transformed the lives of people to information and knowledge.

- (a) It reduced the time, labour and cost of producing books. Books became accessible. People from all spheres of life began reading books. Transition from hearing to reading public.
- (b) The people now looked at the world with new eyes, eyes that were questioning and critical, applying the rule of reason and rationality.
- (c) People were persuaded to think differently. It opened their mind to vast horizons of

[1 × 3 = 3]

knowledge as they exposed to ideas of thinkers and philosophers. They analysed the things in their own way.

Conclusion : Thus, a new world of debate & discussion was created. They were now aware, rational and judged everything with reason.

22.1. It was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

[1]

22.2. The Simon commission was opposed in India because there was no Indian member in it, so Indians took it as their insult.

[1]

22.3. Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930.

[1]

**23. Following human activities are responsible for land degradation in India**

- (i) **Mining:** Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars in states such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- (ii) **Over irrigation:** Over irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, has caused water logging and increase in salinity of soil.
- (iii) **Overgrazing:** Overgrazing in states such as Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is a huge cause due to cattle population.
- (iv) **Industries:** Mineral processing industry like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust, this retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.
- (v) **Industrial waste:** Industrial effluents also have become a major source of land degradation.

(Any three) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

CBSE Topper's Answer, 2016

On the basis of source of raw material, industries can be as agrobased industries and mineral based industries.

(i) Agrobased industries use agricultural products as raw materials whereas mineral based industries use minerals as raw materials for production.

(ii) Examples of agro based industries are cotton, jute, silk, textile, edible oil etc.

Examples of mineral based industries are - iron and steel industry, aluminium smelting, cement industry etc.

(iii) Usually, agrobased industries require unskilled labour whereas mineral based industries required both unskilled and skilled labour.

[3]

**24. Power can be shared among governments at different levels such as central, state and local self government.****In India, there are three levels of the government:**

- (i) **For the entire country:** Central Government/ Union Government.
- (ii) **At the provincial level:** State Governments.
- (iii) **At the local level (i.e., rural and urban):** Local Self Governments like Panchayats and Municipal Councils.

[1 × 3 = 3]

**25. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2018**

**Introduction :** Secularism is the foundation of <sup>our</sup> country's pol<sup>y</sup>. Our constitution clearly states that India is a secular country in articles - 25 to 28 Part - III of constitution.



- (a) There is no official religion of India like the status of Islam in Pakistan, Christianity in England and Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- (b) Every individual is given the right to profess, propagate and practice religion of their choice or not to follow any.
- (c) There is no discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- Conclusion: Thus, communalism threatens the very idea of democracy.

[3]

**26. Development goals may be common, different or conflicting:**

- (i) **Common Goals:** There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.
- (ii) **Different Goals:** Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. *For example*, development for a farmer might be irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean employment opportunities, etc.
- (iii) **Conflicting Goals:** What may be development for some may become destruction for some others. *Example:* Industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of a region by submerging their land.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) [1 × 3 = 3]

**27. Money Transfer from one bank account to another bank account:**

If a person has to make a payment to his or her friend and writes a cheque for a specific amount, this means that the person instructs his/her bank to pay this amount to his/her friend. His/her friend takes this cheque and deposit in his account in the bank. This said amount is transferred from one bank account to another bank account.

(To be Assessed as a Whole) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3]

OR

**Technology stimulated the globalization process:**

- (i) Improved transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance at lower cost.
- (ii) Goods are placed in the containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.
- (iii) Technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.
- (iv) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three to be explained.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3 × 1 = 3]

**28. Self Help Group:**

- (i) SHGs help in pooling the savings of the members, who are poor people.
- (ii) Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes.
- (iii) They get loan at a reasonable rate of interest.
- (iv) It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral and documentation.
- (v) It saves them from exploitation of the moneylenders.
- (vi) This interest income becomes an extra source of income of the members.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3 × 1 = 3]

**SECTION – C**

**29. Trade Surplus:** It is a situation in which the total value of exports of a nation during the year exceeds the total value of imports.

- (i) Over the 19<sup>th</sup> century, British manufacturers flooded Indian market. Food grains and raw material exports from India to Britain and the rest of world also increased.
- (ii) Value of British exports to India were higher than imports from India.
- (iii) Britain, as such had “Trade surplus” with India. Britain used this surplus to balance trade deficit with other countries.
- (iv) This is how a multilateral settlement system works that allows one country’s deficit with another country to be settled by its surplus with a third country.
- (v) India played a crucial role in helping Britain to balance its deficits. Britain’s trade surplus in India helped paying the home charges that included private remittances home by British officials and traders.

[1 × 5 = 5]

**OR**

Jobber was employed to get new recruits for the factories or industrialists.

**The jobber misused his position and power in the following ways:**

- (i) Initially jobbers cured people from his village ensuring them jobs. He also helped them settle in the city and lent them money in the times of crisis.
- (ii) Gradually, jobbers got position and power.
- (iii) They started demanding money and gifts for all the favours.
- (iv) They also started to control the lives of the workers.
- (v) Jobbers got people from his own village and restricted entries of others in the mills.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) [1 × 5 = 5]

**30.1.** The primary objective of India’s food security policy is to ensure availability of foodgrains to the common people at a reasonable price. It also focuses on growth in agricultural production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice to maintain their stocks. [2]

**30.2.** (i) The government used to provide subsidies on agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, power and water. These subsidies have now reached unsustainable levels and have also led to large scale inefficiencies in the use of these scarce inputs. [1]

(ii) The high MSP, subsidies in input and committed FCI purchases have distorted the cropping pattern. [1 × 2 = 2]

**30.3.** It is a programme which provides food grains and other essential commodities at subsidised prices in rural and urban areas. [1]

31.	S. No.	Subsistence farming	Commercial farming
	(i)	It is practised on small patches.	It is practised on a large scale.
	(ii)	Farming depends on irrigation.	Irrigation facilities are available.
	(iii)	Primitive tools are used.	Modern technology is used.
	(iv)	Production is low.	Production is high.
	(v)	No costly fertilisers are used.	Chemical fertilisers are used.
	(vi)	Family members provide labour.	Labourers are hired.
	(vii)	Only cereals and other food crops are grown.	Commercial crops are grown.

(Any five) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) [1 × 5 = 5]

**32. “A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.”**

It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect. People look critically at power holders. They want to make democracy better. They come up with expressions and complaints. They value their democratic rights.

**(To be assessed as a whole)**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [5]**

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

- (i) Contest elections.
- (ii) They have their own programmes, policies and ideology.
- (iii) Political parties play a decisive role in making laws.
- (iv) Political parties form and run governments.
- (v) Play important role of opposition.
- (vi) Parties shape public opinion.
- (vii) Any other relevant point to be explained.

**(Any four) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) [1 + 4 = 5]**

**OR**

**Situations which display lack of internal democracy Within a political party —**

- (i) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- (ii) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- (iii) They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (iv) Since, one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
- (v) More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018) [5]**

**34. Comparison of the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector:**

- (i) Most of the assets of public sector are owned by the government while private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.
- (ii) Government provides all services in public sector while in private sector it depends on private owner.
- (iii) Government raises money for various activities through taxes while private sector collects money for the services they provide.
- (iv) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while public sector is not just to earn profits.
- (v) Railways, Post Office are examples of public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are example of private sector.

**(Any other relevant point.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) [1 × 5 = 5]**

SECTION – D

35.



[2 + 4 = 6]

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SOLUTIONS

# 11

### SECTION – A

1. (c) Customs Union [1]
2. (c) IMF and World Bank [1]

OR

- (c) Gomasthas were outsiders without long-term social link with the village
3. (b) Catholic court to try and punish the heretics [1]
  4. (b) Dwarkanath Tagore [1]
  5. 1. – (D), 2. – (C), 3. – (A), 4. – (B) [1]
  6. To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. [1]
  7. Giuseppe Mazzini [1]
  8. (c) a type of distribution of power which involves the higher and lower levels of government [1]
  9. Tamil Nadu [1]
  10. (A) – Kharif season (B) – Karnataka [1]
  11. Women are given high profile in Norway, Finland and Sweden. [1]

OR

- The peculiarity of social division in India unlike many other countries, is that it is based on caste.
12. Vertical division [1]

OR

- Ethnic
13. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, regarding rural and urban government. [1]

OR

- Meyor and Sarpanch [1]
14. (d) There is no consensus over this bill among all the political parties. [1]
  15. (a) i – iii – iv – ii [1]
  16. (b) both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). [1]
  17. Public sector [1]

OR

- Government
18. (c) Cooperative Societies [1]
  19. (c) Government [1]
  20. (d) It employs labour only from its own country [1]

**SECTION – B****21. Ideas of National unity in early 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe allied to the ideology of Liberalism:**

Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, Liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [3]

**OR**

**The Vernacular Press Act was passed because:**

- (i) The Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press.
- (ii) The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
- (iii) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned.
- (iv) If the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery could be confiscated.

(Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

**22.1.** According to Gandhiji, it emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. [1]

**22.2.** They opposed this Act because it gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. [1]

**22.3.** The forced recruitment is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the British Army. [1]

**23. Feature of Regur soil:**

- (i) Regur soil is also known as black soil.
- (ii) It is ideal for growing cotton, so it is also known as “black cotton soil”.
- (iii) It is made up of extremely fine clayey material.
- (iv) It is rich in soil nutrients, calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- (v) It develops cracks in hot weather.
- (vi) It can hold moisture and is sticky when wet.

(Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) [1 × 3 = 3]

**OR**

**Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network:**

- (i) **Northern Plains:** Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the development of Railways in these plains. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide banks posed some obstacles.
- (ii) **Peninsular region and the Himalayan region:** The railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iii) **Desert of Rajasthan:** It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan which has hindered the development of railways.
- (iv) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand are also not suitable for the development of railways.
- (v) The contiguous stretch of sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in the most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.
- (vi) Peninsular plateau rich in minerals promotes industrial development, encourage the railway tracks.

(Any three points to be explained.)

(Atleast one physical and one economical) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017) [1 × 3 = 3]



**24. Power sharing keeps up with the 'Spirit of Democracy' as:**

- (i) Power sharing ensures that all people have stake in government.
- (ii) Power sharing ensures maximum participation.  
It upholds the concept of people's rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy. It ensures the political stability in democracy.
- (iii) Power sharing accommodates diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [1 × 3 = 3]

**25. Caste takes several forms in politics:**

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

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019) [3]

26. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. In fact; two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribes. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [3]

**27. Importance of "Tertiary Sector" in India:**

- (i) In our country, several basic services like transport, bank, insurance, educational institutions, etc., are required and the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.
- (ii) The development of agriculture and industry lead to the development of services, such as transport trade, storage, etc.
- (iii) As income level rises, certain sections of people started demanding many services like eating out, tourism, private hospitals, etc.
- (iv) Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- (v) Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

(Any three) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

**Counting of goods and services for the calculation of GDP:**

- (i) We count only final goods and services for calculating GDP of a country because the value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good.
- (ii) For example, the value of the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of all other intermediate goods such as wheat, flour, sugar, etc.
- (iii) The count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then we could be counting the value of the same things a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits.

[3]

**28. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2015**

In the early days, when barter system was prevalent around the world, people used grains, cattle or any other commodity of theirs for exchange. Sometimes, when one wanted the value of wheat equal to half a cow, he would have to cut the animal up. Also, these commodities had uses of their own. For example, grains were used for food. Exchange rates were not defined. When the idea of currency came into place, many kings like the Mughals used precious metals like gold and silver. In king



Albar's days, men used gold mohurs. But the value of the gold would have been more than the value of the currency.

- In Modern currency, coins are made of ~~of~~ cheap metals like copper or aluminium and its value would be lesser than that of the currency. Notes are also made with paper. Thus the modern form of currency is ~~never~~ accepted as a medium of exchange as exchange rates are defined, one cannot devalue it and one doesn't have to reduce another commodity.

[1 × 3 = 3]

### SECTION – C

#### 29. Indentured labour was described as a new system of slavery because:

- Agents tempted the poor people by giving false information about the nature of work, living and working conditions, final destinations modes of travel, etc.
- Less willing workers were at time forcibly abducted by the agents.
- On the plantation, the working conditions were harsh and they had a few legal rights.
- They were beaten or imprisoned for not being able to meet tasks that used to be very heavy or for running away from the job.
- Normal medical attention was given to them and wages were deducted in case of absence at work or failure to fulfill the task.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) [1 × 5 = 5]

OR

There were frequent clashes between gomasthas and weavers in the villages because of the following reasons:

- Earlier supply merchants often belonged to the same villages and had a close relationship with the weavers.
- The company's appointed gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the villagers.
- They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons and punished weavers for delays.
- The weavers could no longer bargain for prices or sell to other buyers in place of the British who paid them low wages.
- In many places, Carnatic (Karnataka) and Bengal weavers deserted villages, migrated or revolted along with the village traders.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) [1 × 5 = 5]

#### 30.1. (i) Availability of raw cotton.

(ii) Proximity to market

(iii) Cheap labour and moist climate

(Any two)

[1 × 2 = 2]

#### 30.2. These are – (i) Mill stores, and (ii) Engineering works.

[2]

#### 30.3. Agro-based industries use agricultural products as raw materials such as sugar industry.

[1]

OR

#### 31. Indian agriculture started a decline in the trend of food production because:

- More and more land is used for construction of factories, warehouses and shelters have reduced the land under cultivation.
- Soil gets degraded by the use of pesticides, fertilizers, over-irrigation, etc. which leads to water logging and salinity.

#### Remedial Measures:

- Use of agricultural techniques which are environmentally sustainable.

- (ii) Use of biotechnology in modifying different crops and increase the yield per hectare. It reduces dependence on insecticides and also require less water. [2½ + 2½ = 5]

32. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2015

We feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form because:-

- i) It Promotes equality:- In democracies, all are equal under the law. A political outcome of democracies is Universal Adult Franchise where every adult has the equal right to vote.
- ii) It enhances the dignity of a citizen:- In democracies, no citizen can be debased from voting rights or contesting elections on the basis of race, religion, gender, caste or creed.
- iii) It improves the quality of decision making:- In democracies every single decision follows all the norms and procedures and is deliberated and debated on, thus improving the quality of decision making.
- iv) It provides room to resolve conflicts:- If any conflicts arise, a democratic government allows people to negotiate and come to terms.
- v) It allows room to make mistakes:- In democracies, if mistakes are made, they can be corrected easily.
- vi) Accountable, legitimate and Responsive:- Democracies tend to be more accountable, legitimate and responsive. This is because, they follow all procedures. And they are made by the people.

## 33. CBSE Topper's Answer, 2015

When people come together to contest elections and hold power in the government ~~they~~ for it is known as a political party.

Political parties tend to come up with policies and programmes which they present to the people out of which,

decide which party to support.

The 3 components of a political party are:-

- i) Party leaders:- They tend to make decisions and choose candidates for the party.
- ii) Active Members:- They are the members of the party who execute the party mission.
- iii) Followers:- or Partisans. They tend to favour a party.

[2 + 3 = 5]

OR

## CBSE Topper's Answer, 2016

(i) In a situation where there are no political parties, every candidate will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about major policy changes. Every candidate will be responsible for their constituency but no one will be responsible for how the country is run.

(ii) Moreover, political parties perform various useful functions like contesting elections, putting forward different policies and programmes, forming and running government, making laws, playing the role of opposition, shaping public opinion etc.

(iii) Further, the rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they needed some agencies to gather different views and to present these to the government. They needed some ways to bring individual representatives together so that a responsible government may be formed. They needed some ways to oppose or restrain the government, make laws, favour & oppose them.



- (iv) Political parties fulfill all these expectations that representative governments have.
- (v) Analysing the various reasons mentioned above, we can say that political parties are a necessary condition for democracy. For example: political parties choose candidates for elections. In USA, the members and supporters <sup>of the party</sup> choose its candidates while in India, top party leaders choose candidates. Parties also reduce a number of multitude opinions into a few positions which it supports. These activities are essential in a democracy.

[1 × 5 = 5]

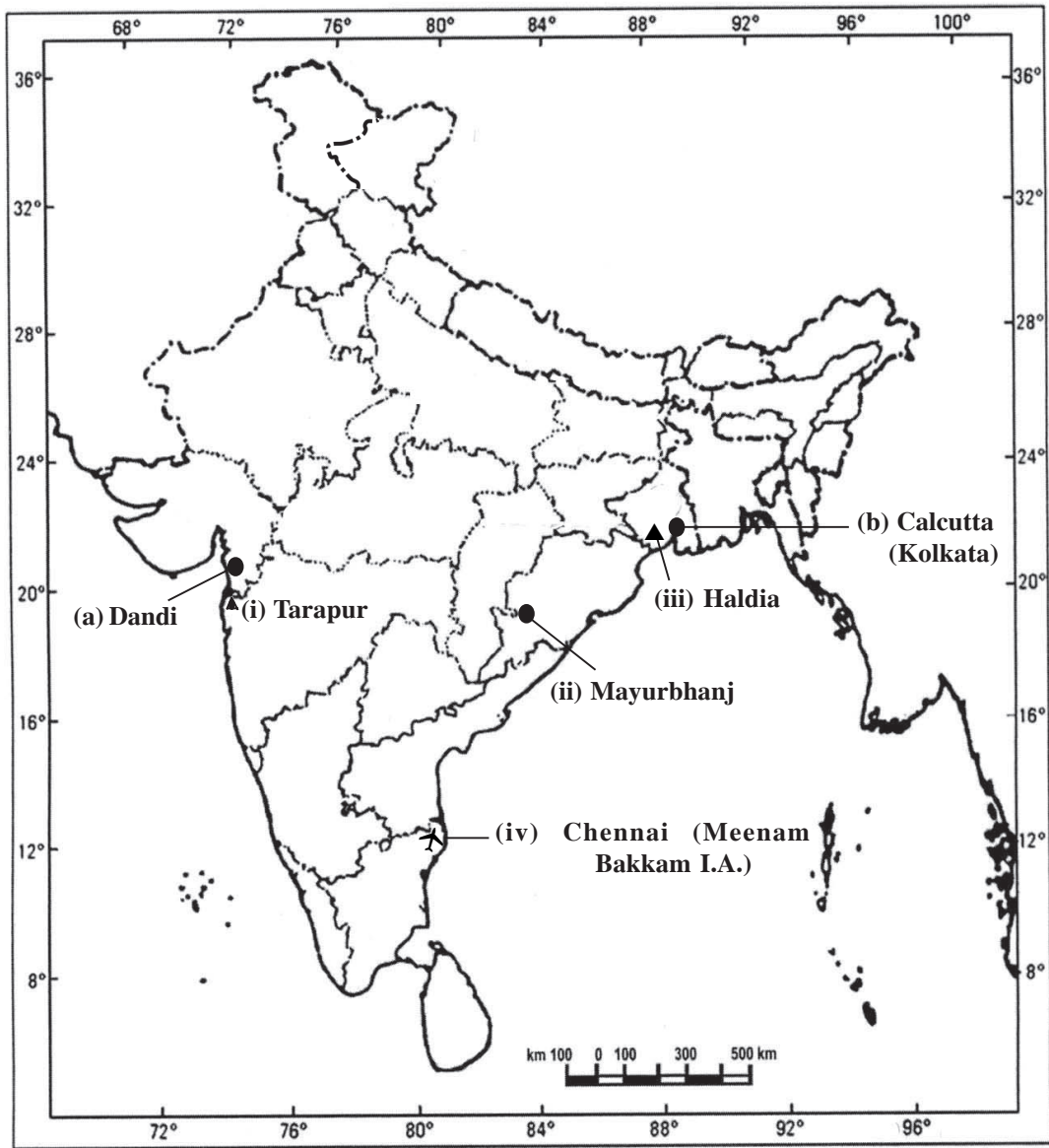
**34. Factors that promotes MNCs:**

- (i) Close proximity to the market.
- (ii) Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.
- (iii) Assured production.
- (iv) Governments liberalized policies.
- (v) Developed infrastructure.
- (vi) Safety measures.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) [5 × 1 = 5]

5 = 5]

SECTION – D



[2 + 4 = 6]