SECTION A

1. Match the following. [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem faced by farming sector</th>
<th>Some possible measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unirrigated land</td>
<td>a Setting up agro-based mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Low prices for crops</td>
<td>b Procurement of food grains by government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Debt burden</td>
<td>c Construction of canals by the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No job in the off season</td>
<td>d Banks to provide credit at low interest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a

2. A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks is associated with [1]

(a) Despotism  (b) Nepotism  
(c) Marxism    (d) Socialism

Ans: (a) Despotism

In the above figure what was apartheid? [1]
(a) Former policy of racial segregation in South America
(b) Former policy of racial segregation is South Africa
(c) Poverty of South Africa
(d) State authority of the South Africa
Ans : (b) Former policy of racial segregation is South Africa

4. In which year Sri Lanka became an independent country? [1]
Ans :
Sri Lanka became an independent country in 1948.

5. Who was responsible for killing many innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar? [1]
(a) General Campbell  (b) General Hugh Ross
(c) General Neil  (d) General Dyer
Ans : (d) General Dyer

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the distance between the two inner edges of the railway track. [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway Gauge</th>
<th>Brode Gauge</th>
<th>Metre Gauge</th>
<th>Narrow Gauge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance between inner edges</td>
<td>$A - ?$</td>
<td>1.00 metre</td>
<td>$B - ?$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans :
$A - 1.676$ Metre
$B - 0.762$ and $0.610$ Metre

7. “India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy required”. Support the statement with one argument. [1]
Ans :
Coal prudes a substantial part of the nation energy needs.

or
“Natural gas is an important source of energy”. Support this statement with one argument.
Ans :
Natural gas is considered as an environment friendly fuel.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
The first clear cut expression of nationalism in America came with the French Revolution in 1789.[1]
Ans :
The first clear cut expression of nationalism in France came with the French Revolution in 1789.
or
Correct the following statement and rewrite :
Viceroy Irvin announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1967.
Ans :
Viceroy Irvin announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1929.

9. In the following cartoon which challenge to democracy is shown.

(a) The challenge of organise independent and justified election
(b) The challenge of forming the government from military and keeping it free from bias.
(c) Challenge to giving women equal rights in decision making rules
(d) The challenge of bringing undue control and influence on the democracy of the rich to a minimum level.
Ans : (b) The challenge of forming the government from military and keeping it free from bias.

10. When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of .......... . [1]
Ans : Repression
or
 .......... were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871. [1]
Ans : Balkans

11. What are MNCs? [1]
Ans :
Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are large companies that operate in several countries at the same time.
or
What is the monopoly of trade?
Ans :
Monopoly of trade is the practice in which a country develops a system of management and control, eliminating competition, control costs and to ensure regular supply of products.

12. What do you understand by the term ‘Affidavit’? [1]
Ans :
It is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.

13. Which one of the following is not true regarding Romanticism and National feeling in Europe? [1]
(a) It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
(b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticize the glorification of science and reason
(c) It focused on emotions and mystical feelings
(d) Its effort was to create a sense of collective heritage

Ans: (b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticize the glorification of science and reason

14. India, is the largest exporter of Jute after .......... . [1]
Ans: Bangladesh

15. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]
(a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand
(b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
(c) The gold red and black tricolour
(d) Rays of the rising sun

Ans: (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand

16. BMI stands for .......... . [1]
Ans: Body Mass Index

17. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called [1]
(a) Distribution (b) Centralisation
(c) Reorganisation (d) Decentralisation

Ans: (d) Decentralisation

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence [1]
   i. Champaran Satyagraha
   ii. Kheda Satyagraha
   iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha
   iv. Rowlatt Act

   (a) i, ii, iii, iv  (b) iv, iii, i, ii
   (c) i, iii, ii, iv  (d) iv, i, ii, iii

Ans: (a) i, ii, iii, iv

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.
Reason (R): More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education. [1]
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Ans: (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

20. The largest producing sector in 1970-71 is [1]
   (a) Primary sector
   (b) Tertiary sector
   (c) Secondary sector
   (d) Primary and Secondary both

Ans: (a) Primary sector

SECTION B

21. What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages? [3]
Ans:
Our Constitution identified Hindi as the official language but took many steps to safeguard the other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the central government positions may take the examination in any of the languages. States also have their own official languages, and most of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.

or

What is the first thing the Election Commission does after recognising a party? Does it treat every party as equal?

Ans:
It allots a ‘symbol’ to the parties. It has to treat every party as equal, but it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol and only the official candidates of that party can use that symbol. For example, the Hand is the symbol of only the Congress Party and the Lotus of the BJP. Parties which have these benefits are called recognised national political parties.

22. What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why
was it opposed in India? 

Ans : The effects of the worldwide economic depression in the late 1920s were severely felt in the countryside in India. Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a statutory commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But the problem was that the Commission did not have a single Indian member. All members were British. When the Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan, ‘Go Back Simon’. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, opposed it and participated in the demonstrations.

or

When and where Khilafat Committee was formed? What was its objective?

Ans : The Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. Mahatma Gandhi felt the need to launch a broad-based movement to defend the Khalifa’s temporal powers and to oppose the harsh treaty imposed on the Ottoman empire after the First World War. Gandhiji saw the Khilafat movement as a great opportunity to bring Hindu and Muslim communities together under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows- 

Source A : Idea of Satyagraha

‘Satyagraha is not 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 is 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 of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own .....’

Source - B : Great leader-Jawaharlal Nehru

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli, Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

‘They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by the God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less exited, more peaceful than I was - and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence - I needed the lesson more than they - and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed’.

Source -C : The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.’

Source -A : Idea of Satyagraha

23 (1) What do the British worship? [1]

Ans : The British worship the war-god, as they are becoming bearers of arms.

Source -B : Great leader-Jawaharlal Nehru

23 (2) What is the source of the above passage? [1]


Source -C : The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

23 (3) What do you mean by purna Swaraj? [1]

Ans : The Purna Swaraj declaration, or declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the congress and Indian Nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self rule Independent of the British Empire.

24. “Great depression was caused by a combination of several factors.” Examine the statement. [3]

Ans : The Great Depression was caused by a combination of several factors. Some of them were as follows:

Condition created by the World War I : During the World War I, there was an immense industrial expansion in the context of large demand of goods related to war machinery. After the war, the industries went on producing goods at the period of war level. However, the steep and sharp decline in demands for non-related products led to economic depression.

Over-production in Agriculture : First, agricultural overproduction remained a problem. This was made worse by falling agricultural prices. As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market to maintain their overall income. This worsened the glut in the market, pushing down prices even further. Farm produce rotted for a lack of buyers.

Shortage of Loans : Second, in the mid-1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US. While it was often extremely easy to
raise loans in the US when the going was good, US overseas lenders panicked at the first sign of trouble. In the first half of 1928, US overseas loans amounted to over $1 billion. A year later it was one quarter of that amount. Countries that depended crucially on US loans now faced an acute crisis.

**Other Factors:** The withdrawal of US loans affected much of the rest of the world, though in different ways. In Europe it led to the failure of some major banks and the collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling. In Latin America and elsewhere it economy in the depression by doubling import duties also dealt another severe blow to world trade.

The indentured labour gave rise to new culture in the Caribbean'. Justify this statement with three examples. [3]

**Ans:**

Cultural fusion' comes to exist when two or more different cultures intermingle and interact with each other and give birth to a new culture which inherits the features of both the cultures.

The life of the indentured labour was very harsh, troublesome and difficult. This forced them to seek new avenues of comfort, ease and relaxation. As such, they developed new means to make their life worthwhile. Some means and methods they adopted were as follows:

a. In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called ‘Rosay’ (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.

b. Similarly, the protest religion of Rastafarianism (made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley) is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.

c. Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

25. How was Italy unified? Explain. [3]

**Ans:**

The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler, King Victor Emmanuel II, to unify the Italian states through war. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. By a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Regular troops and a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy. In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to fight the Papal states where a French garrison was stationed but he was defeated. It was only in 1870 that Papal states joined Italy.

26. Why does the pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another? [3]

**Ans:**

On account of the vast expanse of India, its relief, climate, soil and socio-economic set-up, net sown area varies from region to region. The pattern of net sown area is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana. Geographical conditions like climate and soil here are favourable for cultivation. Further, due to agricultural advancement through Green Revolution, more areas have been brought under cultivation. On the other hand, less than 10 per cent of the total area is net sown area in Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Topographical constraints, unfavourable climate and socio-economic reasons account for the low proportion of net sown areas in these states.

27. Which type of soil is ideal for growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? [3]

**Ans:**

Black soil, primarily of the Deccan Trap region, is ideal for the growth of cotton. This soil type is also known as black cotton soil for this reason.

Black soil is well known for its moisture or water retaining capacity because it is clayey in nature. It is rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but generally poor in phosphoric contents.

On account of its clayey nature, black soil develops deep cracks in the hot dry season. This aids proper aeration of the soil. This soil becomes sticky when wet and difficult to work unless tilled immediately after the first shower during the pre-monsoon period.

**or**

Explain why the use of non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in our country? Give three reasons.

**Ans:**

The use of non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in our country for the following reasons.

a. Rising prices of oil and gas.

b. To lessen environmental pollution.

c. As a renewable source of energy.

Our country has become increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have increased uncertainty.

28. Describe the power-sharing mechanism in Lebanon. [3]

**Ans:**

As per the agreement

a. President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christi

b. The Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community.

c. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christian sect and that of the Speaker for Shia Muslims.

d. The Christians agreed not to seek French protection and the Muslims agreed not to seek unification with Syria.
SECTION C

29. Explain the challenges faced by Indian democracy while holding free and fair elections. [5]
   Ans:
   a. Caste-ism and communal-ism: Voters in India vote on the basis of caste and religion. They do not consider the ability of the candidate. In the same way, parties are affected by caste and community. They give tickets based on the above consideration and not the ability.
   b. Money power: A lot of money is spent by parties and candidates to win the favour of the voters. They try to buy votes by wooing the poor, the illiterate and lower classes. The ordinary citizens cannot contest elections.
   c. Unfair advantage lies with bigger parties: They have more resources as compared to smaller parties and independent candidates.
   d. Voters have no choice: There is sometime no difference in the agenda of different parties. It is only a clash of personalities and voter has no choice.
   e. Politicians misuse government machinery during elections.

Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another? Explain with two examples.

Ans: The exact balance of power between the central and the state governments varies from one federation to another. There are two kinds or two ways in which federations have been formed:

a. The first example is where independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit. They, by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, can increase their security. This type of coming together federations include USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category, all the constituent states usually have equal powers and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.

b. The second category is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of holding together federations. In this second category, the central government is more powerful vis-a-vis the states. Very often different constituted units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units may be granted special powers.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [5]
   ‘The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ..... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ..... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ..... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the nose of large machines in the innards of buildings ..... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon .....’

30 (1) Give the source of this passage.
   Ans: This passage has been taken from ‘The Obverse Side of British Rule or our Dire Poverty’ by G.G. Agarkar.

30 (2) Give some features of the city of Bombay.
   Ans: Some main features of Bombay city are:
   a. Its vast expanse;
   b. Its great and palatial private and governmental mansions;
   c. Its great and palatial private and governmental mansions;
   d. Its broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast;
   e. Frequent troublesome noise of passengers and goods trains whistles and wheels.

30 (3) Give any three activities of the people in Bombay city.
   Ans: Some activities of the people in Bombay city are:
   a. Customers wandering from place to place to buy variety of commodities.
   b. Officials and private employees going to work.
   c. Men and women of every colour and hue travelling, in carriages of horsebacks or on foot along the sea shore.

31. Explain any four ways in which multinational corporations have spread their production. [5]
   Ans: The multinational corporations have spread their production and interaction with local producers in the following ways:
   a. Setting up production jointly with local companies. They provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production.
   b. The MNCs provide efficient managerial and advanced technology for faster production and efficient use of resources.
   c. They have increased their investments over the past 15 years. Large MNCs place orders for production with small, local producers. The local companies supplying raw material to these industries have prospered.
   d. Many MNCs buy up local companies and expand production. For example, Cargill Foods, an American MNC, bought up Parakh Foods. Thus, we see that MNCs are spreading production and interaction with local producers by setting up partnerships, using local companies for supplies and closely competing with local companies or buying them up.
32. Discuss the merits and demerits of two-party system and multi-party system. [5]

**Ans :**

In some countries, there are only two main parties and power changes hands between them only. They are the only ones who can win seats in elections. There may be other parties and they may win a small number of seats, but never enough to form a government. The United States of America and United Kingdom are examples of the two-party system. Two-party system leads to formation of a stable government but it negates representational or various opinions, interests.

In a multi-party system, three or more parties have a chance to win elections and gain control of the government. In a multi-party system, groups come to power on their own strength or in alliance with others. In India various parties have come together in a coalition. Two major coalitions UPA and NDA have formed governments at centre. This system is followed in India, France and Denmark. This system gives a chance to various interests and concerns, to gain representation. This system appears very messy and can sometimes lead to instability, as many parties cannot pull together.

33. How do formal and informal sources of credit differ from each other. [5]

**Ans :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal Sources</th>
<th>Informal Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Comparatively rate of interest charge is lower.</td>
<td>Higher rate of interest is charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Collateral is must for getting loan from a formal sector.</td>
<td>They are ready to give loans without any collateral too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. RBI supervises them.</td>
<td>There is no organisation to supervise them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Example : Banks and Cooperatives.</td>
<td>Example : Moneylender, traders, friends, retailers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Organised banking sector is systematic in its functioning.</td>
<td>Unorganised sector is not so systematic and often indulge in malpractices to exploit the customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Organised financial intermediaries maintain proper books of accounts. Their books of accounts are regularly audited. Their functioning is more transparent.</td>
<td>Unorganised financial intermediaries do not maintain proper books of accounts. They do not charge uniform interest rates. They keep their business affairs confidential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Formal credit sector usually grants loan for productive purposes like purchase of machinery, agricultural equipments, house, etc. Informal credit sector usually does not differentiate between loan for productive and unproductive purposes. They easily give loan even for unproductive purpose like loan for family function, for illness, etc.  

9. Here, more documentation is required. It involves many formalities. It involves less documentation. It involves less formalities. That is why illiterate persons prefer to take loan from this sector.

How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

**Ans :**

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the banks in the following ways:

a. It monitors the balance kept by banks for day-to-day transactions
b. It checks that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small borrowers.
c. Periodically banks have to give details about lending, borrowing and interest rate to RBI. It is necessary for securing public welfare. It prohibits the bank from running the business with profit motive only. It also keeps a check on interest rate of credit facilities provided by bank. RBI makes sure that the loans from the banks are affordable and cheap.

34. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

**Ans :**

Aluminium is obtained mainly from bauxite. Though several ores contain aluminium, it is from bauxite, a reddish-brown, residual clay-like substance, that alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates. Aluminium is considered to be an important metal because of its properties and wide variety of uses.

a. It combines the strength of metals such as iron with extreme lightness. So it is used for manufacturing of aircraft and transport vehicles.
b. It has great malleability. It is used for construction purposes to make doors, windows, rods and for making utensils.
c. It also has quality of good conductivity and is used in electrical conductors.

Rich deposits of bauxite, the ore of aluminium, are found mainly in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal...
hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Odisha is the leading producer accounting for about 45 per cent of the total bauxite production in the country.

Map Skill Based Question

35. a. Locate and label the following in the given outline political map of India. [6]
   (i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
   (ii) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
   (i) Forest and mountainous soil
   (ii) Alluvial soil
   (iii) Red and yellow soil
   (iv) Black soil
   (v) Laterite soil
   (vi) Arid soil

Ans:

a.
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