

SOLVED PAPER® With CBSE Marking Scheme	C.B.S.E. 2019 Class–X Delhi/Outside Delhi Sets	Social Science
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**Note : This paper is solely for reference purpose only. The format has now been modified by CBSE for March 2020 examination.*

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions :

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

Delhi Set – 1

Code No. 32/1/1

SECTION – A

1. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe. 1
- OR
- Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.
2. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan ? 1
- OR
- How had the translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity ?
3. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab ? 1
- OR
- How is cement industry responsible for land degradation ?
4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by politically conscious citizens ? 1
5. What may be the goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income ? 1
- OR
- What may be the goal of a prosperous farmer of Punjab?
6. Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sectors. 1
7. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans ? 1

SECTION – B

8. How had Napoleonic code exported to the other regions under French control ? Explain with examples. 3×1=3
- OR
- Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.
9. How had the Imperial state in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time ? Explain with examples.

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OR

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

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

OR

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

11. "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement. 3×1=3
 12. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments. 3

OR

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

13. "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement. 3
 14. How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India ? Explain with examples. 1½+1½=3
 15. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. 3
 16. Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India ? Explain any three reasons. 4

OR

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

17. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development. 3×1=3
OR
 Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.
 18. How can consumers use their 'Right to seek Redressal' ? Explain with example. 3

SECTION – C

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

OR

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

20. "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement. 1×5=5

OR

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

OR

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

21. How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India ? Explain with examples. 5
 22. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples. 5
 23. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. 1+1+3=5

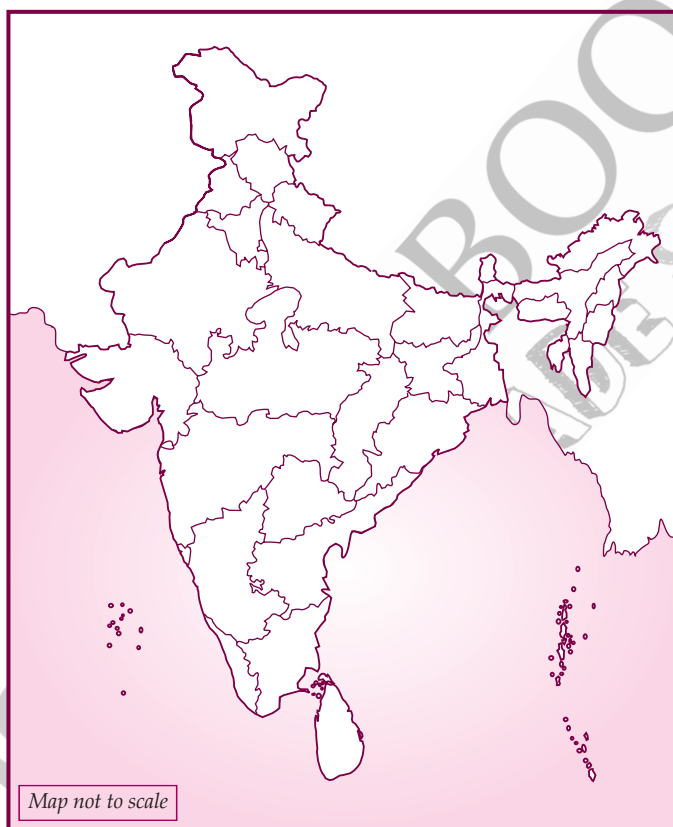
OR

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

24. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government. 5×1=5
 25. Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only ? Explain any five reasons. 5×1=5

SECTION – D (Map Questions)

26. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held. 1×2=2
- (b) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. 1×2=2
- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map on India : 1×3=3
- (i) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant.
- (ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant.
- (iii) Noida – Software Technology Park.
- (iv) Paradeep – Sea Port.
- (v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam.

**Delhi Set – 2****Code No. 32/1/2**

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by movements ? 1
7. Explain the importance of 'collateral'. 1
11. Analyse the importance of 'rainwater harvesting'. 3
14. Explain the three components of 'Political Party'. 3
21. Explain with examples any five factors that are responsible for industrial location. 5×1=5
24. Describe any five outcomes of democracy. 5×1=5
25. Explain any five effects of globalization. 5×1=5

Delhi Set – 3**Code No. 32/1/3**

7. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India. 1
11. Analyse the impact of 'water scarcity'. 3×1=1
14. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties. 3×1=1
21. Explain five types of 'industrial pollution.' 5×1=5

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24. Describe any five factors that make democracy a better form of government than other alternatives. 5×1=5
25. Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investment. 5×1=5

Outside Delhi Set – 1**Code No. 32/2/1****SECTION – A**

1. Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein'. a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany. 1
OR
 Explain the main reason responsible for the eruption of a major protest in Saigon Native Girls School in Vietnam in 1926.
2. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the imperial State in China ? 1
OR
 Why did Chandu Menon give up the idea of translation of 'English Novels' in Malayalam ?
3. How has Shillong solved the problem of acute shortage of water ? 1
OR
 How has Tamil Nadu solved the problem of acute shortage of water ?
4. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils ? 1
5. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops ? 1
OR
 What may be a developmental goals of urban unemployed youth ?
6. Give one example each of modern currency and older currency. 1
7. If you want to purchase an electrical valuable good, what logo would you like to see to confirm its quality ? 1

SECTION – B

8. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s. 3
OR
 Describe the serious problem faced by the modern part of Hanoi in 1903.
9. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe ? 3
OR
 How had Charles Dickens depicted the terrible effects of industrialisation on peoples lives and characters ? Explain with examples.
10. Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India. 3
OR
 Describe any three main features of 'Black soil' found in India.
11. The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered flood's. Analyse the statement. 3
12. Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects ? Explain. 3
OR
 How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India ? Explain.
13. "Every social difference does not lead to social division." Justify the statement. 3
14. How can caste take several forms in politics ? Explain with examples. 3
15. "Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem. 1×3=3
16. Why is it necessary to increase of a large number of banks mainly in rural areas ? Explain. 3
OR
 Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector ? Explain.
17. How can the Government of India play a major role to make globalisation more fair ? Explain with examples. 3
OR
 How has globalisation affected the life of Indians ? Explain with examples.

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

SECTION – C

19. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India ? Explain with examples. 5

OR

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

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

OR

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

OR

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

21. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas. 5
22. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain various ways. 5
23. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Justify the statement. 5

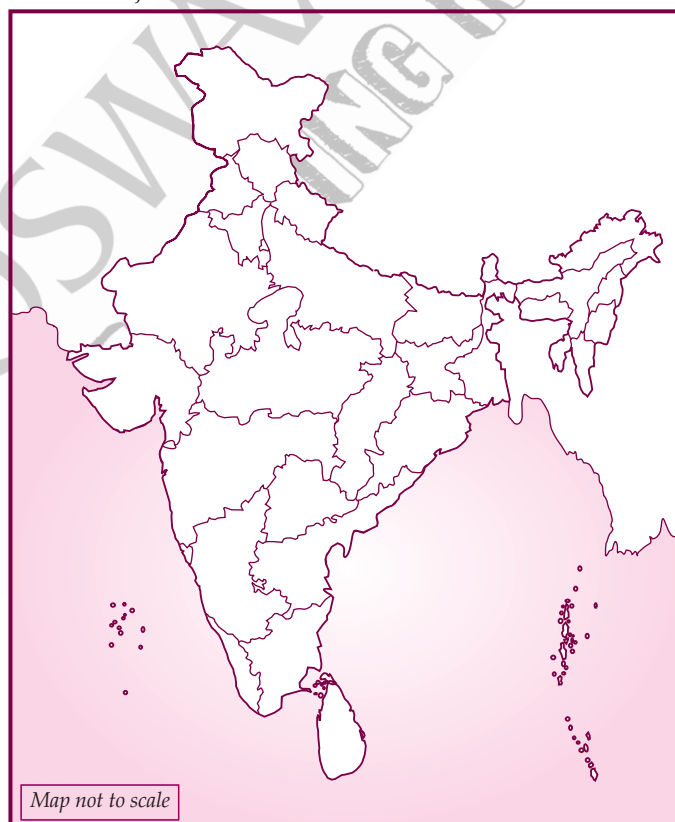
OR

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

24. What is a political party ? Explain any four characteristics of a political party. 5
25. Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector. 5

SECTION – D (Map Questions)

26. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :
(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
(b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law. 1+1=2



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

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

1×3=3

Outside Delhi Set – 2**Code No. 32/2/2**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Explain the meaning of 'Majoritarianism' as practised in Sri Lanka. | 1 |
| 6. Give any one example of the methods to make payment without using cash. | 1 |
| 7. Which court deals with the cases involving claims upto ₹ 20 lakhs under COPRA ? | |
| 14. "Our society is still a male dominated society." Explain the statement with the help of examples. | 3 |
| 21. Name any two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops. | 5 |
| 24. Explain any five function of the ruling party. | 5 |
| 25. Explain any five differences between organised and unorganised sectors. | 5 |

Outside Delhi Set – 3**Code No. 32/2/3**

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 4. Why is power sharing desirable ? | 1 |
| 6. Give one example of money which is not in the form of currency (cash). | 1 |
| 7. Which court deals with the cases involving claims exceeding ₹ one crore under COPRA ? | 1 |
| 11. "Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India." Analyse the statement. | 3 |
| 14. "Women in India still face discrimination in various ways." Explain with examples. | 3 |
| 21. Name the two most important cereal crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops. | 1+2+2=5 |
| 24. Explain any five needs to have political parties in a democratic country. | 1×5=5 |
| 25. Explain any five differences between public and private sectors. | 1×5=5 |

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CBSE Marking Scheme (Issued by Board)

Delhi Set – 1

Code No. 32/1/1

SECTION – A

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

In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

OR

Contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region :

The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

The concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe :

- (i) The emerging middle class was in favour of economic liberalisation.
- (ii) Multiple currencies, units of weight and measurement and tariff barriers worked as obstacles for economic activities.
- (iii) The new commercial class was demanding a unified economic territory so that there could be an unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

1

OR

Contribution of the French in the economic development of Mekong Delta region :

- (i) The French built canals and drained lands in the delta to increase cultivation.
- (ii) They used forced labour to build an extensive irrigation system through canals and earthworks in order to improve rice cultivation.
- (iii) Infrastructure projects were taken up to easy movement of goods from one place to another, to move military garrisons and control the region.
- (iv) They started construction of INDO-CHINA rail network to link northern and southern parts of Vietnam and China.
- (v) The French pressurized the government of Vietnam to develop infrastructure even further (to ensure high profits).

2. Hand printing technology in Japan :

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.

OR

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

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan in around 768-778 CE. As a result, the oldest Japanese book "diamond sutra" was printed in 868 CE.

1

OR

Translation process of novels into regional languages helped people from different linguistic communities to read and relate with the novels thus bringing various cultures closer and this helped in spreading their popularity.

3. Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab :

Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

OR

Cement industry responsible for land degradation :

The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

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Detailed Answer :

In the state of Punjab, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. 1

OR

Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry generates large quantity of dust in the atmosphere which retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil and is thus responsible for land degradation.

4. Democratic reforms by political conscious citizens :

1. Increased and improved quality of political participation.
2. Strengthen democratic practices.
3. Any other relevant point.

(Any one)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Democratic reforms can be carried out by politically conscious citizens by increasing and improving the quality of political participation, *i.e.* active participation in the functioning of the government. 1

5. Goals of landless rural labourers : More days of work and better wages.

(Any other relevant point)

OR

Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab :

1. Assured high family income.
2. Higher support prices for crops.
3. Able to settle their children abroad.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any one)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Landless rural labourers struggle a lot to make their living. The biggest developmental goal which is the only motive of these labourers is an increase in the number of working days with better wages. The maximum they can work, the more they can earn and improve their conditions of better food and health. 1

OR

One developmental goal of a prosperous farmer from Punjab could be access to global markets and provision of uninterrupted electricity and inputs such as fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds.

6. Distinguish Primary and Secondary Sector :

Primary Sector.

1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources.
2. Agriculture.

(Any one)

Secondary Sector :

1. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing.
2. Industries.

(Any one)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :**Differences between Primary Sector and Secondary Sector :****Primary Sector :**

- (i) It is known as agriculture and allied services sector.
- (ii) This sector produces goods and services by using natural resources.
- (iii) This sector is unorganized and uses traditional techniques.
- (iv) Activities related to agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and animal husbandry are included in this sector.
- (v) This sector continues to be the largest employer in most of the developing nations such as India.

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Secondary Sector :

- (i) It is also known as manufacturing sector.
- (ii) This sector transforms one good into another good by creating more utility in it.
- (iii) It is an organized sector and uses better techniques.
- (iv) It includes manufacturing units, small scale units, large firms, big corporate houses and multinational corporations.
- (v) This sector has failed to provide employment to the surplus workers of primary sector. (Any one relevant point in each case) 1

7. Bank or lenders demand collateral against loans as it is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Collateral is demanded by the banks or lenders before granting a loan as it is an asset that is owned by the borrower and it can be used as a guarantee to the banks until the loan is repaid. The banks can sell the collateral in case the borrower is unable to pay off his loan. 1

SECTION – B

8. Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French Control :

1. Simplified administrative divisions.
2. Abolished feudal system.
3. Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
4. In towns, guild restrictions were removed.
5. Transport and communication system improved.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained with examples.)

OR

Barriers responsible for economic growth in Vietnam :

1. High population level.
2. Low agricultural productivity.
3. Extensive indebtedness among the peasants.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained with examples)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :**The Napoleonic Code was exported to the regions under French Control :**

- (i) In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (ii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- (iii) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. 3×1=1

OR

According to Paul bernard, the three barriers to economic growth in Vietnam were :

- (i) High population levels.
- (ii) Low agricultural productivity, and
- (iii) Extensive indebtedness amongst peasants.

9. Imperial state in China as major producer of printed material :

1. Text books for examinations were printed in vast number.
2. The use of print was diversified and readership enhanced.

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3. Import of new western technology and mechanical presses.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained with example)

OR

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

1. Introduction of circulating libraries.
2. Technological improvements in printing.
3. Mass production at low cost.
4. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

The Imperial state of China for a long time remained the major producer of printed material because Chinese civil services examinations required the use of its preparation and recruitment, which were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. For example—from the 16th century onwards, the number of examination candidates went up and thus the volume of print also increased. 3×1=3

OR

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

10. Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season':

1. Rabi crops are sown in Winter season from October to December.
2. Harvested in Summer from April to June.
3. Important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard.
4. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be described)

OR

Features of 'Kharif Crop Season':

1. Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.
2. Harvested in September-October.
3. Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (arhar) etc.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be described.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer :

Three main features of Rabi crop season :

- (i) Seeds are sown in November/December.
- (ii) These crops are also known as winter crops and are grown in cold and dry conditions.
- (iii) These crops are harvested during March/April. Wheat and gram are two of the rabi crops. 3×1=3

OR

Three main features of Kharif crop season :

- (i) Seeds are sown in June/July.
- (ii) These crops are also known as monsoon crops and are grown in hot and wet conditions.
- (iii) These crops are harvested during October/November. Paddy, maize, etc. are examples of kharif crops.

11. Water scarcity due to large and growing population in India :

1. Greater demand for water for domestic purposes.
2. Water resources over exploited to expand irrigated areas.
3. Falling ground water levels.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be analyzed.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

“Water scarcity may be an outcome of a large and growing population in India”:

- (i) More population means more demand for water.
- (ii) A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.
- (iii) To facilitate higher food grain production, water resources are being over exploited to expand the irrigated areas and dry season agriculture.
- (iv) Over-exploitation of water also results in lowering of the groundwater level. (Any three points) $3 \times 1 = 3$

12. Assertion of social diversities in a democratic country :

1. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances.
2. This get the government to attend grievances of disadvantaged groups.
3. Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be justified.)

OR

Social divisions affect politics :

1. Social divisions competing with each other can lead to disintegration of a country.
2. Social divisions turned to political divisions lead to conflicts and violence.
3. Social divisions affects voting.
4. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be examined.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy and the following arguments can be given in favour of this statement :

- (i) In a democratic country, every person and community has the right to state their views and opinions. This is very normal and healthy.
- (ii) This allows the less-privileged and marginal groups to express their concerns and grievances and can force the government to attend these.
- (iii) All this leads to the strengthening of democracy. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

“Social divisions” affect politics in both negative ways and positive ways :

Negative Impact :

If we observe social division and politics together at first sight,

- (i) It would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive.
- (ii) Democracy involves competition among various political units/parties. Their competition tends to divide the society.

In case political parties start competing in terms of some prevalent social differences, it can further lead to social conflict and disintegration of society; for example- Yugoslavia and Northern Ireland.

- In Northern Ireland, there has been a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict for many years.
- In the same way, political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.

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Positive Impact :

- (i) At the same time, every expression of social divisions in politics does not lead to such disasters because wherever social divisions exist, they are reflected in politics.
- (ii) In democracy, it is only natural that political parties :
 - would talk about these divisions.
 - make different promises to different communities.
 - look after due representation of various communities.
 - make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities.
- (iii) Social divisions also affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others.
- (iv) In many countries there are parties that focus only on one community, *e.g.*, DMK, AIADMK, BSP, etc. in India.
- (v) Thus, it would be best if there are no social divisions in any country.

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

1. The literacy rate among women still less than men.
2. Lesser number of girl students go for higher studies.
3. Unequal wages in some areas of employment.
4. Less representation of women in elected bodies.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be analyzed.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent as compared to 76 per cent 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 women works one hour more than an average man every day.
- (iv) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (v) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- (vi) Women face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front. **(Any three points)** **1×3=3**

14. Regional and National Parties :

The election commission gives regulation to the parties as regional and national party on following basis.

1. REGIONAL PARTY :

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

2. NATIONAL PARTY :

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

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer :

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

- (i) A regional party refers to the party that obtains a minimum of 6% of the total votes in State Assembly elections and acquires a minimum of two seats. On the contrary, if a party occupies 6% of the total votes polled in the

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elections of the lower house of Parliament or Legislative Assembly elections in four states and gains four seats in the lower house then that party is granted the status of the national party.

- (ii) A regional party's symbol can be changed and repeated in another state. Conversely, the symbol of a national party is permanent which cannot be repeated.
- (iii) A regional party influences a particular region or state. In contrast, a national party influences over entire country.
- (iv) A regional party must win seats of at least two states. As against, a national party must win seats in at least four states.
- (v) A regional party aims at promoting regional interest. On the other end, a national party aims at resolving national and international issues.

Examples of national parties- BJP, CPI(M), INC, BSP, etc.

Examples of regional parties- AAP, Shiv Sena, All India Forward Bloc, etc. **(Any three points along with examples)**

3

15. Consequences of Environmental Degradation do not respect National or State boundaries :

1. The increase in pollution of land water, air, noise and resulting in degradation of environment cannot be overlooked.
2. Pollution of river waters effects all as most of the rivers passes through different states.
3. Air pollution caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases adversely affects human health and atmosphere as a whole.
4. Thermal pollution of river water effect the aquatic life irrespective of state and national boundaries.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be justified.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer :

Environment is degraded through the depletion of resources like air, water and soil. It leads to destruction of ecosystem and extinction of wildlife. It is now a global issue and has been debated over decade.

Environment degradation is not restricted to the nation or state boundaries. Its consequences have been felt in the surrounding states and neighbouring countries and sometimes globally.

- (i) Pollution in one country may affect the other in the form of acid rain, climate change, etc.
- (ii) Deforestation in some countries may disturb the rainfall pattern in the surrounding countries.
- (iii) Land degradation and dam burst can bring massive siltation and flood like situation.

3

16. Importance of tertiary sector in India :

1. Development of services such as transport, trade and storage promote agriculture and industry.
2. Rise in income level.
3. Development of information and communication technology.
4. It provide larger number of employment.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

OR

Gross Domestic Production :

1. GDP is undertaken by central government ministry.
2. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year calculated.
3. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained with example.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer :

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

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

(Any three points) 3

OR

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors, i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. For example, if the year-to-year GDP is up 3%, this is thought to mean that the economy has grown by 3% over the last year.

17. Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic Development :

1. Formal sources provide cheap credit.
2. Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources.
3. Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by government.
4. Credit from formal source are favourable.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be described.)

OR

Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers :

1. Higher interest rate.
2. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
3. 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.
4. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be described.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer :

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

- (i) **Supervision :** The formal sources work under the supervision of the RBI. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain cash balance and give loans to small cultivators and farmers too. On the other hand, there is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They can lend at any interest rate as per their discretion.
- (ii) **Lower rate of interest :** The rate of interest in the formal sectors is decided by the RBI. So normally, the interest rate is low.
- (iii) Banks might not be willing to give loans to certain borrowers if they already have procured a loan or if they don't have enough cash balance in that bank or if they don't have anything that they can use as a collateral. In such conditions, development of formal sources of credit can prove to be useful. 3×1=3

OR

Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers :

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

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18. Right to seek redressal :

1. Under COPRA, a three tier quasi-judicial machinery is set up for redressal of grievances.
2. Consumer courts are set up at District, State and National level.
3. Consumer can file case in consumer courts depending upon amount of claim involved.
4. Consumer can appeal in higher consumer court/ commission against the decision of lower court/ commission.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained with example.)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :**

Rights to seek redressal is when a customer gets something and if the product is damaged or not in a good state, then the customer has the right to seek redressal.

For example, if a person buys some product and is not satisfied with its quality as it may be damaged or it was an unfair trade practice, he/she can get the product replaced, get a free repair or get a refund of money for it. 3

SECTION – C**19. Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1930. Achievements :**

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits.
2. British government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate electorates for Dalits.
3. The Depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils.
4. Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as the result Poona Pact was signed.
5. Any other relevant point.

(to be assessed as whole)**OR****Civil Disobedience Movement : to disobey the rules of the British Government :**

Participation of rich and poor peasant.

1. In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement.
2. Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand.
3. Rich peasants organized their community to support Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted.
5. Any other relevant point.

(to be assessed as a whole)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :**

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had organized the dalits into the "Depressed Classes Association" in 1930. Following were his achievements :

- (i) Dr. B R Ambedkar organized the Dalits in to Depressed Classes Association because he wanted Dalits to get a share in the political power.
- (ii) He clashed with Gandhiji in the Second Round Table Conference. He demanded separate electorate for the Dalits.
- (iii) He signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji and got reservation of seats for the Dalits in legislatures. 1+4=5

OR

Definition of Civil Disobedience Movement : Civil Disobedience Movement refers to the act by a group of people of refusing to obey laws or pay taxes, as a peaceful way of expressing their disapproval of those laws or taxes and in order to persuade the government to change them. Gandhiji and Martin Luther King both conducted Civil Disobedience Movements in their respective countries to get rid of the exploitation and oppression offered by their colonial rulers.

- (i) **Rich Peasants :** Depression and fall in prices affected them badly. They demanded reduction in land revenue. Swaraj meant reduction of taxes for them. They were disappointed when the movement was called off
- (ii) **Poor Peasants :** Depression affected them badly. They demanded reduction in rent. Swaraj meant reduction of rent for them. They joined Communist and revolutionary movements.

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

1. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.
2. Britain trade surplus in India also helped pay the so called 'home charges'.
3. British manufacturers flooded the Indian market.
4. Increased food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain.
5. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British import from India.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.)**OR****Series of changes affected the pattern :**

1. As the Swadeshi Movement gathered, momentum nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth.
2. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interest.
3. Pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
4. The export of Indian yarn to China declined.
5. Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production.
6. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900-1912.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.)**OR****Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization :**

1. The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large number of migrants to the textile Mills.
2. Many migrants came from rural areas.
3. London became a colossal city.
4. London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for migrant population.
5. It became a city of clerks, shopkeeper, skilled artisans, semi skilled workers.
6. Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries employed larger number of people from distinctive areas.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5****Detailed Answer :**

Indian trade played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.

This statement can be analyzed through the following facts :

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

5**OR**

By the early 20th Century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization :

- (i)** As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum in India, the nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth and other goods. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interests pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
- (ii)** From 1906, export of Indian yarn to China declined. So, Indian industrialists shifted their interest from yarn to cloth production, leading to considerable production of cotton piece goods.

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

OR

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

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

21. Industries responsible for Environmental Degradation in India :

1. Pollution of land, water and air from industries caused environmental degradation.
2. Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emit smoke in the air.
3. Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers.
4. Dumping of wastes from industries renders the soil useless.
5. Rain water carrying pollutants from wastes dumped by industries percolates and contaminated the ground water.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained with examples)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

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

(Any five points) 5

22. Roadways have edge over Railways in India :

1. Roads are easy to build and maintain as compare to railways.
2. Constructions cost of roads is much lower that of railway lines.
3. Roads as compare to railways lines can negotiate higher gradients of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like Himalayas.
4. Road transport is economical in transportation for people and goods for shorter distance.
5. Roads provide door-to-door service, which railways cannot do.
6. Road transport is also used as feeder to other modes of transport and provide a link between air, sea ports and railway stations.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained with examples)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Roadways still have an edge over railways in India. This statement can be supported with the following facts :

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, which is a limitation in case of railways.
- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.
- (v) Roadways provide door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower but railways have not reached everywhere, still there are places which are yet to be connected with the railways.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, airports and seaports. On the other hand, railways work as a lifeline for the economic growth of a country as they carry raw materials and produced goods from one part of the nation to another on a large scale.

(Any five points) 5

23. Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka :

1. Belgium is located in Europe whereas Sri Lanka is located in South Asia.
2. Belgium has a population of little over one crore whereas Sri Lanka has population of two crores.
3. In Belgium 59 percent people living in Flemish region and speaking Dutch language, 40 percent people living in Wallonia region speaking French and remaining 1 percent Belgian people speaks German whereas in Sri Lanka 74 percent population are Sinhalese speakers and 18 percent are Tamil speakers.
4. In Belgium, French-speaking community are relatively rich and powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking people are Buddhist and powerful.
5. In Belgium, Dutch speaking people are in numeric majority whereas in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese speaking population are in majority.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained)

OR

Idea of Power Sharing Emerged :

1. The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.

Different forms having common arrangements of Power sharing :

1. Power is shared among different organs of government such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
2. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels i.e., at National and Provincial or regional levels.
3. Power shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups.
4. Power sharing arrangements in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Comparison of the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects :

Belgium : Belgium is a small country in Europe. It shares borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development.

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Sri Lanka : Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu. It has about two crore people. Like other nations in the South Asia region, Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent). Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'. Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

5

OR

Emergence of the idea of power sharing : The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing :

- (i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (ii) Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
- (iii) Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.
- (iv) Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

24. Importance of Democratic Government :

1. It produces a government that is accountable to citizens.
2. It responds to the needs and expectations of citizens.
3. It ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures for transparency making it accountable.
4. It has great success in setting up regular and free elections.
5. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is the most positive feature.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be discussed)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

- (i) Democracy produces an accountable government. Accountable government is the one, whose every action is justified. We often find in democratic government that the rulers are elected by the people. A government comes in power due the majority of the public having voted for it. The government is apprehensive that the same public may not vote it to power next time if it does not fulfil their expectations. These elected representatives constitute the government and participate in the decision-making process on behalf of the people. Also the people (citizens) have the right and means for examining the process. This is known as transparency and is very essential for proper governance in the country.
- (ii) Democracy produces responsible government. A democracy carries with it certain important liberal ideals of governance. They include, regular free and fair elections, public debate on major policies and legislations, openness of information regarding major government policies and legislation and corruption free government. All these factors contribute towards making democratic government a responsive form of government. For example, after a prolonged period of mass protest and negotiation, the UPA government had to finally agree to people's demands and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament.
- (iii) Democracy produces a legitimate government. Legitimate government is a government under which law and action of the government are revealed to the people and government function in a transparent manner.
- (iv) In a democracy, all the laws are applicable to all the citizens whether rich or poor.
- (v) In a democracy there is a political equality, i.e. every vote count has an equal weightage.
- (vi) People have the right to challenge the government policies and actions. If the people are not satisfied with the working of the government, they have the right to change it.

(Any five points) 5

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25. Offices and factories of MNC's .

1. Availability of Raw material.
2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs.
3. Availability of other factors of production is assured like electricity etc.
4. Smaller companies are available.
5. Where government policies are favourable to investors.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :****Following are five reasons why multinational corporations set up their offices and factories in certain areas only :**

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

5**SECTION – D****26. (A)** See attached filled map.**(B)** See attached filled map.**For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26**

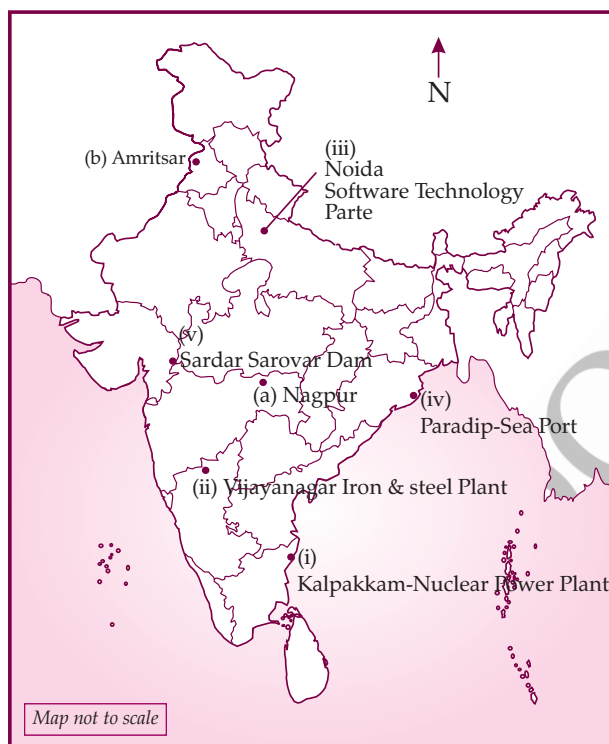
- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Punjab | 2. Gujarat | 3. Uttar Pradesh (UP) |
| 4. Odisha | 5. Karnataka | 6. Uttar Pradesh (UP) |
| 7. Narmada | | |

**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2**

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Detailed Answer :

(A) & (B)



2+3=5

Delhi Set – 2

Code No. 32/1/2

4. Democratic reforms carried out by movement increase and improve the quality of political participation.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

Democratic reforms can be carried out by political conscious citizens by increasing and improving the quality of political participation, *i.e.* active participation in the functioning of the government. 1

7. Importance of 'Collateral':

It is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

Collateral refers to assets or personal property that a borrower uses to secure a loan. If the borrower defaults on a loan secured with collateral, the lender can seize his property to repay the debt. 1

11. Importance of rainwater harvesting :

1. It can be a viable alternative to the big multipurpose projects.
2. It is advantageous socially, economically and environmentally.
3. It fulfils water needs keeping in view local ecological conditions.
4. It can be used for storing drinking water.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be analyzed.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer :

Importance of rainwater harvesting :

- (i) Rainwater harvesting or the collection of rainwater in a proper way can be a permanent solution to the problem of the water crisis in different parts of the world. This simple method can put forward a solution which will be workable in areas where there is sufficient rain but the groundwater supply is not sufficient on the one hand and on the other surface water resource is insufficient.

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- This is particularly applicable in hilly areas where it can be utilized for human consumption by animals and also for farming. In remote areas, where surface pollution is comparatively low, rainwater harvesting is ideal.
- (ii) Although the earth is three-fourths water; very little of it is suitable for human consumption or agriculture. Rainwater harvesting is of great help in areas where rainfall is unpredictable and there is a constant shortage of water and in countries such as India which are agriculture dependent or generally drought prone.
 - (iii) A bad monsoon means low crop yield and a shortage of food. Even animals suffer from a scarcity of water. The Indian subcontinent faces acute water crisis during the summer months. The farmers are the most affected because they do not get sufficient water for their fields. Rainwater harvesting, therefore, is an ideal solution for farmers who depend on monsoon for consistent water supply.
 - (iv) Unavailability of clean water compels the consumption of polluted water, giving rise to water-borne diseases and the high rate of infant mortality. Rainwater harvesting can help in preventing such conditions.
 - (v) If rainwater, which comes for free, can be collected and stored, instead of letting it run-off, it could be an alternative to back up the main water supply especially during dry spells. Its importance will not be limited to an individual family but can be used by a community as well.
 - (vi) Systematic rainwater harvesting can help in irrigation with minimum use of technology and is therefore cost-effective. This simple method can help farmers to prevent their crops from drying due to lack of water. It also creates a sense of social responsibility and awareness about the environment. **(Any three points) 3**

14. Three components of Political Party :

1. The leaders.
2. The active members.
3. The followers.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

The three components of political parties are :

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

3×1=3

21. Five factors responsible for industrial location :

1. Availability of raw material at low cost.
2. Government policies.
3. Availability of specialized labour.
4. Availability of markets and services facilities like Banking, Transport etc.
5. Availability of power.
6. Any other relevant point to be explained with example.

(Any five points to be explained with example.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

- (i) **Availability of raw material** : Large quantities of raw materials are needed for industries. Therefore, industries are located near the source of raw materials. It saves the cost of transportation. Steel centres are developed where coal and iron are easily available. Jute mills in West Bengal and the cotton textile mills in Maharashtra are located due to the availability of raw materials.
- (ii) **Availability of power resources** : Coal, oil and water power are the main sources of power. Most of the industries are located near coal fields. Aluminium industries and paper industries are located near hydroelectric stations.
- (iii) **Availability of means of transportation** : Modern Industries need cheap, developed and quick means of transportation. Cheap means of transportation are required for the movement of workers, raw materials and machinery to the factories.

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- (iv) **Climate** : Stimulating climate increases the efficiency of the labourers. The cotton textile industry requires humid climate. The film industry needs good weather with clear blue skies. Similarly, the aircraft industry also needs clear weather.
- (v) **Availability of skilled labour** : Cheap and skilled labour is essential for the location of industries. Glass industry at Firozabad and the sports goods industry in Jalandhar are located due to the availability of skilled labour.

5×1=5

24. Five outcomes of Democracy :

1. Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
2. Economic growth and development.
3. Reduction of inequality and poverty.
4. Accommodation of social diversity.
5. Dignity and freedom of the citizens.
6. Any other relevant point to be explained.

(Any five points to be explained.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5

Detailed Answer :**Five outcomes of democracy :**

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

5×1=5

25. Five effects of Globalization :

1. Increased investments by MNCs.
2. It created new opportunities for companies.
3. Some large local companies like in India emerged as Multinational Companies.
4. Standards of living have been raised.
5. Several companies hit hard due to competition.
6. Several workers rendered jobless due to shut down of industries.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5

Detailed Answer :**Five effects of globalization :**

- (i) International product launches simultaneously across the entire world.
- (ii) Access to international commercial best practices and alignment of local laws with international laws.
- (iii) Higher foreign investments in fields like IT, manufacturing and other service sectors and lowering of restrictions on Foreign Direct Investments.
- (iv) Increasing Investment in research and development innovative products.
- (v) Growth in startups funded by international venture capital firms and angel investors.
- (vi) Gradual death of regional languages as native speakers feel the need to switch to English and reduce the usage of their mother tongues.
- (vii) Loss of cultural and social identity much to the detriment of national progress. (Any five points) 1×5=5

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Delhi Set – 3**Code No. 32/1/3****7. Importance of formal sector loans in India :**

Low interest rate.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1**Detailed Answer :****Importance of formal sector loans in India :**

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

Advantages :

- (i) As these institutions are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India, their rates of interest for loans are controlled. The rates and terms are also fixed.
- (ii) There is no exploitation by the lenders.
- (iii) Everyone can take a loan, including big businessmen as well as small cultivators or borrowers.
- (iv) The cost of borrowing is usually less.

1**11. Impact of Water Scarcity :**

- 1. It will lead to falling groundwater level.
- 2. It will adversely affect the water available.
- 3. Water scarcity will impact food security of the people.
- 4. Ecological crises will occur due to water scarcity.
- 5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be analyzed.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2**Detailed Answer :****Impacts of water scarcity in India :**

- (i) Lack of availability of drinking water results into dehydration and hunger. This is because water scarcity has a direct impact on crops and cattle, which leads to food shortages and eventually starvation.
- (ii) Due to water scarcity, people are not able to bathe properly as well as wash their clothes and clean their homes, which leads to unhygienic conditions.
- (iii) Water scarcity causes the people to store available water for a long time, which results into an increased risk of water contamination. This further becomes a cause of various water-borne diseases.
- (iv) Conflicts arise among the local people due to water scarcity. This may sometimes lead to serious consequences.
- (v) Water scarcity has a negative impact on freshwater resources. It harms the environment by increasing salinity in soil, nutrient pollution and by loss of wet lands and floodplains. This has a severe negative impact on the entire ecosystem.

(Any three points) 3×1=3**14. Functions of opposition political party :**

- 1. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.
- 2. Criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies.
- 3. Opposition parties mobilize opposition to the government.
- 4. Shape public opinion.
- 5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :****Three functions of opposition political parties :**

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

3×1=3**21. Five types of Industrial Pollution :**

- 1. Air pollution.
- 2. River water pollution.
- 3. Underground water pollution.

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4. Noise pollution.
 5. Soil pollution.
 6. Any other relevant point.
- (Any five points to be explained)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :**Five types of industrial pollution :**

- (i) **Carbon Monoxide** : This is a colourless and odourless toxic gas that is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon fuels.
- (ii) **The burning of fossil fuels** : This produces roughly three quarters of all man-made carbon dioxide emissions. Because carbon dioxide cannot be absorbed by our surrounding environment, the addition of carbon based fuel emissions is compounding the problem of too much carbon dioxide being released in the atmosphere.
- (iii) **Sulphur Oxides** : These poisonous gases are a result of fuel combustion, and negatively affect human health, along with that of the environment. Sulphur oxide is the main cause of acid rain.
- (iv) **Nitrous Oxides** : These are reactive greenhouse gases that stem from carbon based fuel combustion, and are one of the primary contributors to the formation of acid rain. Nitrous oxide creates highly acidic areas, which kills off plant and animal life.
- (v) **Particulate Matter** : This is one of the more significant human health hazards, because it penetrates lung tissue and can consequently lead to cancerous agents in the lungs, or possibly even Tuberculosis.
- (vi) **Volatile Organic Compounds** : If you have been following the Ecolink blogs, then you have probably seen VOCs mentioned more than once. This is a term that refers to the volatility of organic compounds from manufacturing operations and processes that escape into the air in a gaseous state. VOCs create both hazardous indoor and outdoor toxins.

(Any five points) 5×1=5

24. Democracy is better form of government than other alternative :

1. Promotes equality among citizens.
2. Enhances the dignity of the individual.
3. Improves the quality of decision making.
4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
5. Allows room to correct mistakes.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be discussed.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Democracy is a better form of government when compared with any other form of government because of the following reasons :

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. All individuals have equal weight in electing the representatives.
- (ii) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual. By giving its citizens equal rights it enhances dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, deprived and discriminated castes in our society.
- (iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. As there is open debate in major issues in democracy thus quality of decisions is improved.
- (iv) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflicts. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to a peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (v) A democratic government is a legitimate government. Democracy gets the popular support of the people by holding regular, free and fair elections.

5×1=5

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

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

(Any five points to be explained.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

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Detailed Answer :

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

- (i) Duty free import and domestic procurement of goods for the development, operation, and maintenance of your company.
- (ii) 100 percent income tax exemption on export income for first five years, 50 percent for five years thereafter, and 50 percent of the export profit reinvested in the business for the next five years.
- (iii) Exemption from the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and levies imposed by state government. Supplies to SEZs are zero rated under the IGST Act, 2017, meaning they are not taxed.
- (iv) External commercial borrowing (ECB) is allowed up to US\$500 million a year without restriction. For developers of an SEZ, the ECB channel may be availed after receiving government approval, and only for providing infrastructure facilities in the zone. However, ECB will not be permissible for development of integrated township and commercial real estate within the SEZ.
- (v) Permission to manufacture products directly, as long as the goods you are producing fall within a sector which allows 100 percent FDI. 5×1=5

Outside Delhi Set – 1**Code No. 32/2/1****SECTION – A**

1. (i) To abolish tariff barriers

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

(Any One)**OR**

A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front bench, she refused and she was expelled.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1**Detailed Answer :**

In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed with the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. The creation of network of railways further enhanced mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. According to Prof. Friedrich List, the aim of the Zollverein was to bind the Germans economically into a single nation. 1

OR

The French wished to strengthen their rule in Vietnam through the control of education. On the other hand, the educated class sought to use education as a means to fight against the colonial rule. Schools thus became an important place for political and cultural battles. When a Vietnamese girl in Saigao Native girls' School was terminated over the issue of front seat, the entire school protested and forced the authorities to take her back. It was a victory for the educated class.

2. Vast number of printing textbooks were required :

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

OR

(i) Readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which the characters in English novels lived; their clothes, way of speaking and manners were unknown to them.

(ii) Would find a direct translation of an English novel dreadfully boring.

(Any One)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1****Detailed Answer :**

Imperial state was the largest producer of printed material that's why printing of textbooks was sponsored by the imperial state in China. 1

OR

O. Chandu Menon tried to translate the English novels in Malayalam. But he quickly realized that his readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which the characters in English lived, their clothes, way of speaking and manners were unknown to them. They would find a direct translation of an English novel dreadfully boring. So, he gave up the idea of translation of 'English Novels'.

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3. Rooftop rain water harvesting was practiced; total water requirement of the household was fulfilled.

OR

Tamil Nadu is the first in India which has made roof top rain water harvesting structure compulsory under the law to all the houses across the state. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Even after being situated near Cherrapunji and Mawsynram, Shillong has been facing an acute water shortage problem. To solve this, nearly every household has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25 per cent of the water requirements are fulfilled by the rooftop water harvesting system. 1

OR

Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory for all the houses across the state. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.

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

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

The measures of the act 1956 introduced by Sinhalese government made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated.

- (i) They felt that one of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhalese were sensitive only to their culture and language.
- (ii) They also felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights.
- (iii) Thus, they realized that the government has discriminated against them in getting other jobs and other opportunities by ignoring their interests.
- (iv) As a result, the relations between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities strained over time. 1

5. Well developed irrigation system/ compensation in the absence of rain/ crop insurance/ highest support prices to their crops/ Non farming activities – Dairy etc should be encouraged /Agricultural loans(KCC)

(Any other relevant point) (Any One)

OR

To get job/ loans for business/start up skill development /career counselling

(Any One)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

The developmental goal for a farmer who is only dependent on rain for growing crop would be a good and sufficient monsoon season, so that his crops obtain the required irrigation and he may benefit with the good produce. 1

OR

The Developmental goal for an urban unemployed youth would be to find a good job and earn a decent wage with that work. He will wish to maintain a good standard of living.

6. **Modern currency** – Paper notes/coins, old currency – metallic coins like gold, silver & copper coins.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

- (i) One example of modern currency- Paper notes and coins, (ii) One example of older currency- Commodity currency. 1

7. ISI Logo

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

7. ISI mark. 1

SECTION – B

8. **Economic hardships :**

- (i) Increase in population all over Europe.
- (ii) More job seekers than employment.

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(iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums.

(iv) Any other relevant point to be described.

(Any three)

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

OR

Problems faced by modern part of Hanoi :

(i) Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague.

(ii) Measures to control the spread of disease created social conflicts.

(iii) Rats problem.

(iv) Any other relevant point to be described.

(Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt :

(i) The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed an enormous increase in population all over Europe.

(ii) In 1848, food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were also set up.

3

OR

(i) In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague. The large sewers in the modern part of the city, a symbol of modernity, were an ideal and protected breeding ground for rats. The sewers also served as a great transport system, allowing the rats to move around the city without any problem.

(ii) A rat hunt was started in 1902. The French hired Vietnamese workers and paid them for each rat they caught. The bounty was paid when a tail was given as proof that a rat had been killed. So, the rat-catchers took to just clipping the tails and releasing the rats, so that the process could be repeated, over and over again. Some people, in fact, began raising rats to earn a bounty.

(iii) The rat menace marks the limits of French power and the contradictions in their civilising mission. And the actions of the rat-catchers tell us of the numerous small ways in which colonialism was fought in everyday life.

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

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

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

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three to be explained)

OR

Effects of industrialization :

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

(ii) Workers are known as hands.

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

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three to be explained)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

THE READING MANIA

(i) **Increase in literacy rate :** By the end of the eighteenth century, literacy rate was as high as 60 to 80 percent in several parts of Europe. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania.

(ii) **New forms of literature :** In England, penny chapbooks were sold by petty peddlers known as chapmen for a penny, so that even the poor people could buy them easily. In France, 'Biliotheque Bleue' were printed, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.

(iii) **Periodicals :** The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment, about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.

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Ideas of scientists and philosophers, such as– Issac Newton, Thomas Pain, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, etc. now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. Thus, their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature. 3

OR

- (i) Charles Dickens wrote about the devastating effects of industrialisation on people's lives and characters. His novel *Hard Times* (1854) describes Coketown, a fictitious industrial town, as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, rivers polluted purple and buildings that all looked the same. Here workers are known as 'hands', as if they had no identity other than as operators of machines.
- (ii) Charles Dickens criticized not just the greed for profits, but also the ideas that reduced human beings into simple instruments of production. Dickens focused on the terrible conditions of urban life under industrial capitalism.
- (iii) Dicken's *Oliver Twist* (1838) is the tale of a poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals and beggars. Brought up in a cruel workhouse, Oliver was finally adopted by a wealthy man and he lived happily ever after.

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

- (ii) Most fertile soil among all soil types.
- (iii) Alluvial soil classified as Bhangar and Khader.
- (iv) It contains potash, Phosphoric acid and lime.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three to be explained)

OR

- (I) Black soil is black in colour and also known as Regur Soil.
- (II) Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.
- (III) It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash & lime.
- (IV) It is ideal for growing cotton.
- (V) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan Plateau.
- (VI) It is made up of lava flow.
- (VII) Any other relevant point

(Any three to be explained)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Three main features of Alluvial Soil found in India :

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

OR

Three main features of Black Soil found in India :

- (i) This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soils. It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over north-west Deccan plateau. Cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys, and are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material.
- (ii) They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.
- (iii) In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents. 3

11. (I) Sedimentation in the reserves causes floods.

- (II) Big dams are mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- (III) Sudden release of water from Dams causes devastation & flood.
- (IV) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

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Detailed Answer :

"The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods." Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoirs, mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. The low lying areas suffer the most because the dams fail to provide a 100 per cent guarantee to control the flow of water during excessive rainfall, and whenever there is an overflow, these are the areas which drown first. Excessive sedimentation on the reservoir side of the dams also plays an important role in this. 3

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

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

OR**Power sharing basic structure of constitution :**

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

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2**Detailed Answer :**

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

- (i) Example: Education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- (ii) Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
- (iii) If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail. 3

OR

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

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

13. Every social differences does not lead to social division :

- (i) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.
- (ii) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.
- (iii) **For example :** Carlos and Smith were similar in one way with Norman but different in other ways.

(Any other relevant point to be justified)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :**

Every expression of social division does not lead to disasters : Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries of the world. Wherever they exist, these divisions are reflected in society and politics.

- (i) In a democracy it is only natural that political parties would talk about these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities.

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- (ii) Social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. In many countries there are parties that focus only on one community. Yet all this does not lead to disintegration of the country.
- (iii) We can take the example of India in this, and see how the diverse culture language and even religion still coexist peacefully in spite of multiple political representations. 3

14. Caste take several forms :

- (i) When parties choose candidates in elections they keep in mind the caste composition.
- (ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to 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.
- (iv) Any other relevant point to be explained. (Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually ensure that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.

- (i) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- (ii) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilizing and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low. 3

15. Reserves of crude oil :

- (i) Judicious use of oil.
- (ii) Use of renewable resources.
- (iii) Sustainable development of energy resources.
- (iv) Promotion of energy conservation.
- (v) Any other relevant point to be explained. (any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

16. Increase large number of banks :

- (i) To reduce the dependence on informal sector of credit.
- (ii) To provide cheaper loans.
- (iii) To provide accessibility towards loans for the poor.
- (iv) Any other relevant point to be explained. (Any three)

OR

Formal sector are better than informal sector :

- (i) Low interest rate.
 - (ii) Transparency.
 - (iii) Supervision by the Reserve Bank of India on the functioning of the formal sector.
 - (iv) No use of unfair means for getting the money back.
- Any other relevant point to be explained. (Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

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

3

OR

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

- (i) These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India. Their rate of interest is very low.
- (ii) Commercial banks and cooperative societies are the main source of formal source of credit. They provide ensured services and also have a set protocol for deliverance of loan services.
- (iii) In formal sector- interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

17. Role of Government in making Globalisation fairer :

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

(Any three)

OR

Effects of Globalisation :

- (i) Advantage to consumers particularly well off sections in the urban areas.
- (ii) Wider choice before the consumer.
- (iii) Improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Government can play an important role in making Globalisation a success :

- (i) **Protection of interests :** The Government should prepare such policies that may protect the interests not only of the rich and the powerful but also of all the common people in the country.
- (ii) **Labour laws :** Government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (iii) **Reserved item :** Government can reserve some items exclusively for small scale and local producers.
- (iv) **Investment barriers :** If necessary, the government can employ trade and investment barriers like quota system, import duty etc.

3

OR

Globalisation has affected the life of Indians in the following ways :

- (i) **Increase in foreign investment :** Over the past twenty years, the foreign investment has increased.
- (ii) **Emergence of Indian companies as multinational :** Several of the top Indian companies like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy have been able to get benefit from the increased competition created as a result of Globalisation.
- (iii) **Creation of new opportunities :** Globalisation has created new opportunities for Indian companies, particularly providing services like IT.
- (iv) **Creation of new jobs :** Globalisation has created new jobs specifically for IT professionals and has helped in reducing unemployment rate to an extent.
- (v) A host of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering, etc. are now being performed at lesser costs in India.

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18. Benefits to the Consumers :

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

(Any three)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :**

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

3**SECTION – C****19. First World War created economic problems in India :**

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

(Any five)**OR****Collective belongingness :**

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

(Any five)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2****Detailed Answer :**

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

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

5

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OR

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

Examples of main cultural processes :

- (a) **Figures or images :** These helped in creating an image with which people could identify the nation. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was firstly created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath. Then Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was greatly inspired by the Swadeshi movement.
- (b) **Movement to Revive Folklore :** In the late 19th century, in India, nationalists started recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured the villages to gather folk songs and legends. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesha Shastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, "The Folklore of Southern India".
- (c) **Icons and Symbols :** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight horses, representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was also a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre- representing the Gandhian ideals of self-help.
- (d) **Reinterpretation of History :** Many Indians started looking at the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. This glorious time, in their belief, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonized. These nationalists urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable condition of the life of Indians under the British rule.

20. Role of technology :

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

(Any five)

OR

Life of Workers :

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

(Any five)

OR

Clean up London :

- (i) Attempts were made to decongest localities.
- (ii) Green & Open spaces were expanded.
- (iii) Attempts were made to reduce pollution.
- (iv) Cities were converted into landscape.
- (v) Large blocks of apartments were built to accommodate people.
- (vi) Concept of garden city was initiated by Howard.
- (vii) Any other relevant point to be described.

(Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

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Detailed Answer :**Role of Technology in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century :**

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

OR

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

- (i) **Abundance of labour :** As news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. But everyone was not lucky enough to get an instant job. Many job-seekers had to wait for weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuge set up by private individuals; other went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.
- (ii) **Seasonality of work :** Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. They either returned to the countryside or looked for odd jobs, which till the mid-nineteenth century were difficult to find.
- (iii) **Poverty and unemployment :** At the best of times till the mid-nineteenth century, about 10 per cent of the urban population was extremely poor which went up to anything between 35 per cent and 75 per cent during periods of economic slump. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. When the Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woolen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines. After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment.

OR

Cleaning London :

- (i) Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city. Large blocks of apartments were built. Rent control was introduced to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.
- (ii) Some attempts were made to bridge the difference between the city and countryside through ideas as the Green Belt around London.
- (iii) Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden City, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. There were common garden spaces, beautiful views, and great attention to detail.
- (iv) Between the two World Wars (1919-39), the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single-family cottages, were built by local authorities. 5

21. 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] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

(a) Tea :

- (i) An example of plantation agriculture, an important beverage crop introduced in India by the British.
- (ii) Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- (iii) Requires warm and moist frost-free climate, frequent showers evenly distributed over the year.

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- (iv) A labour intensive industry, requires abundant cheap and skilled labour.
- (v) Major producing states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura and also tea-producing states in the country.
- (vi) India is the leading producer as well as exporter of tea in the world.
- (b) **Coffee :**
 - (i) India produces about four per cent of the world's total coffee.
 - (ii) The Arabica variety produced in the country is in great demand all over the world.
 - (iii) It is mainly cultivated in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

5

22. 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 points to be explained.

(Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

After independence, the number of industries has been increasing at a rapid pace and this has become a reason for pressure on existing fresh water resources. Fresh water is almost limited, though renewable in India, but overexploitation and mismanagement of this resource by industries is aggravating the water stress day-by-day.

- (i) Industries, especially heavy industries, use huge amount of fresh water for industrial purpose and pollute and waste such water.
- (ii) These industries, for their energy requirements, depend on hydroelectric projects and this electricity is generated through the construction of dams in the rivers' upstream. So, the river almost dries up in the lower stream areas.
- (iii) Again, industries dump the chemical waste in the river, lake, etc. which then consequently pollute the water dangerously for human survival. These also contaminate the groundwater through seepage of industrial wastes. So, the increasing number of industries exerts pressure on existing fresh water resources.

5

23. Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities :

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

(Any five)

OR

Democracy as better form of government :

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflict.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistake.
- (vi) Democracy is more accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (vii) Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner.
- (viii) Any other relevant point to be justified

(Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

The following points justify that :

- (i) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth and income. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.

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- (ii) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
- (iii) Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

5

OR

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

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

24. 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] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

Characteristics of a political party :

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

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

5

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

- (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] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

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

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

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

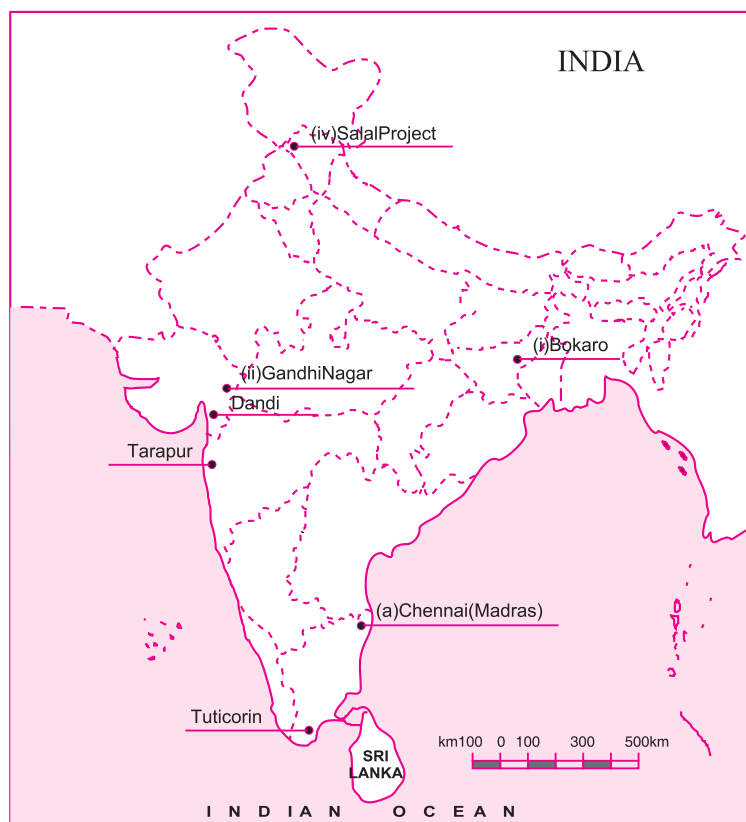
There are many activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. It is required that the government makes expenses on these.

5

SECTION – D**26. Map is attached for question no 26 A & B****2 + 3 = 5**

For visually impaired students only

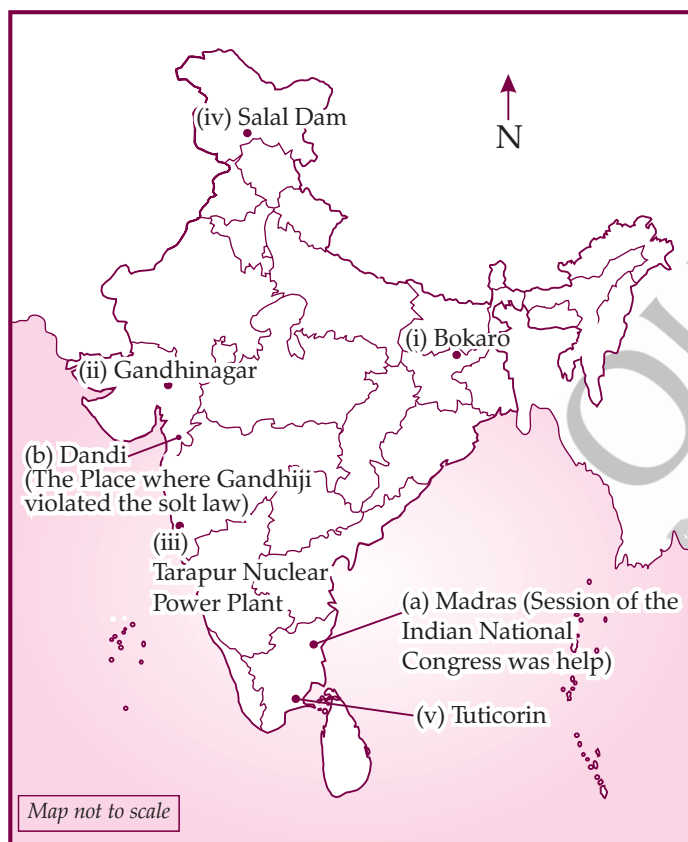
- (i) Maharashtra,
- (ii) Gujarat
- (iii) Chauri Chaura,
- (iv) Jharkhand ,
- (v) Maharashtra
- (vi) Eastern or Coromandel coast
- (vii) Jammu & Kashmir



[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

(A) & (B)



2+3=5

Outside Delhi Set – 2**Code No. 32/2/2****4. Desirability of Power sharing :**

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

(Any one)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1****6. On line transfer, by cheque (Any other relevant point)****(Any one)****[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1****7. District Consumer Court****[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1****14. Indian society as male dominated 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.

(Any other relevant point)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3****21. Two fibre crops – cotton and jute****Cotton :** Blacksoil, high temp, light rainfall, clear sky**Jute :** Well drained fertile soil, high temp.(Any other relevant point)**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5**

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24. Functions of ruling party :

- (i) To contest elections.
- (ii) Formation of Government
- (iii) Shaping of public opinion
- (iv) Providing people access to Govt. machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the Govt.
- (v) Decisive role in making laws.
- (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained

(Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5

25. Organized and unorganized sector :

- (i) Organized sector enjoy security of employment while unorganized sector depends on requirement.
- (ii) In organized sector get paid leave while unorganized sec does not have paid leave.
- (iii) Over time to be paid in organized sector while unorganized do not have necessarily.
- (iv) Government rules and regulations are applicable while unorganized sector have own rules and regulations.
- (v) Organized sector may be controlled either by Govt. or individuals while unorganized sector is controlled by individuals
- (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained

(Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5

Outside Delhi Set – 3**Code No. 32/2/3****4. Desirability of Power sharing :**

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

(Any one)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :**Power sharing is desirable because :**

- (i) It reduces conflicts between various communities.
- (ii) It decreases the possibility of arbitrariness.
- (iii) It promotes peoples' participation in the government.

1

6. By cheque

(Any other relevant point) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Detailed Answer :

Debit/Credit card.

1

7. National Consumer Forum(Court)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC).

1

11. (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.
- (v) Any other relevant point to be explained.

(Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :**11. Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions of India in the following ways :**

- (i) The farmers have shifted to water intensive and commercial crops.
- (ii) It has changed the ecology by salinisation of the soil.
- (iii) It has increased the gap between the rich landowners and the landless poor. The rich and mighty who can afford higher inputs have become richer, whereas the poor have failed to get benefit due to lack of capital.

3

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14. Male domination 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] 2

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

- (i) **Literacy rate** : In India, according to 2011 census, women literacy rate is only 65.46 per cent in comparison to men with 82.14 per cent literacy rate. In rural areas and some urban areas, parents do not send girls to schools because they prefer spending on boys' education and not on their daughters.
- (ii) **Unpaid work** : It is noted that women are paid less when compared to men for the same amount of work, or even if women work extra hours a day. Thus, women's work is not valued and they are not paid reasonably.
- (iii) **Sex ratio** : In many parts of India, abortion of girl children takes place leading to decline in the child sex ratio. It is observed that there are only 940 girls for 1000 boys.
- (iv) **Domestic violence** : Women are harassed and exploited in both rural as well as in urban areas. They are not safe even in their own houses from domestic violence.

3

21. The main cereal crops : Rice & Wheat**Conditions for growing rice :**

- (i) High temperature above 25°C.
- (ii) High Humidity with annual Rainfall above 100 cms.
- (iii) Important Kharif crop.

Condition for growing wheat :

- (i) Rainfall 50-75 cms.
- (ii) Low temperature with bright sunshine.
- (iii) Important Rabi crop.

(Any other relevant point)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Rice and Wheat are the two most important cereal crops grown in India.

- (i) **Rice** : This crop is grown well in hot and moist climate. The geographical conditions required for rice cultivation are:

- **Temperature** : 16°C – 27°C and rainfall 100 cm to 200 cm is ideal for rice growing. But rainfall during harvest times is harmful. Annual coverage temperature around 24°C is ideal.
- **Soil** : Rice is grown well on the alluvial soil or on the fertile river basins. It is also grown in mixed soil or loamy and clayey soil.
- **Land** : Plain lands or gentle slopes are suitable for the production of rice. Because stagnancy of water is a must for the cultivation of rice.

Plenty of cheap labour is also required for the production of rice. HYV seeds, plenty of chemical manure, irrigation water, can produce more rice.

- (ii) **Wheat** : Wheat is the 2nd most important food crop of India. It is the crop of temperate region. In India, it is grown in winter. It is more dependent on climate than soil. The geographical conditions required for wheat cultivation are mentioned below:

- **Temperature** : Wheat requires 14° to 18°C temperature. High temperature is harmful for the cultivation of wheat.
- **Rainfall** : 50 cm to 100 cm rainfall is required for wheat cultivation. In the primary stage, cold moisture rich climate and at the time of harvesting, bright hot climate is required.
- **Soil** : Fertile alluvial soil or mixed soil is ideal for wheat cultivation.
- **Land** : Plain land or gentle slope is ideal for wheat cultivation.

Plenty of labour along with fertilizer, irrigation facilities, HYV seeds like Heera, Moti, RR-8 Kalyan, etc. and mechanized farming are good for wheat production. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat followed by Punjab, Haryana, M.P., A.P., Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

5

24. (i) To contest elections.
 (ii) To form & run the government.
 (iii) To work as opposition party.
 (iv) To shape public opinion.
 (v) To make people aware about Government Policies, welfare schemes etc.
 (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained.

(Any Five)
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

Five needs to have political parties in a democratic country :

We need political parties for the following reasons :

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

(Any five points) 5

25. Comparison between Private sector and 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 examples of private sector.

(Any other relevant point.)
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 2

Detailed Answer :

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

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

(Any five points) 5

●●