

SOLUTIONS

SAMPLE
QUESTION PAPER - 1

Solved _____

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

1. Berlin OR 1854 OR During the First World War. 1
2. Buddhist missionaries from China OR Malyalam. 1
3. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups. 1
4. Municipal Corporation. 1
5. Belgium, Sri Lanka and United Kindom. 1
6. Per Capita Income. 1
7. Primary Sector. 1
8. Secondary Sector. 1
9. (i) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods. 1
- (ii) Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolised what scarce cattle resources remained, to strengthen their power and forced Africans into the labour market.
- (iii) Control over the scarce resource of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa. 1 × 3 = 3

OR

- (i) Britain imposed import duties on cotton textiles, thus export market got declined.
- (ii) Exports of British goods to India increased. Along with Manchester goods flooded Indian markets.
- (iii) The machine-made goods were cheaper and weavers could not compete with them.
- (iv) Raw cotton exports from India to Britain shot up the prices of cotton.
- (v) By 1850, reports from most weaving regions got declined and desolated.

(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

OR

- (i) A tenement is run-down and often over-crowded apartment house especially in a poor section of large city.
- (ii) In the 19th century, more and more people began crowding into American cities including thousands of newly arrived immigrants seeking a better life. The population got doubled every decade from 1800 to 1880 in New York city. This led to the division of single family dwellings into multiple living spaces to accommodate the growing population.
- (iii) These narrow low-rise apartment buildings also known as tenements were too often cramped, poorly built and lacked indoor plumbing and proper ventilation.
- (iv) A full two-third of the New York city population was living in the tenement in 1900.

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

10. (i) By the mid-19th century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspaper.
- (ii) In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed which would print up to six colours at a time.
- (iii) From the turn of the 20th century, electrically-operated presses accelerated the printing operations.
- (iv) Other innovations included the improvisation of the methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photo-electric control of the colour register were introduced.
- (v) Dust cover book jackets were introduced. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

OR

- (i) He wrote about the terrible effects of industrialisation.
- (ii) He wrote about the pollution that the industrialisation caused.
- (iii) Dickens criticised the greed for profits.
- (iv) He criticised the idea that human beings were treated as simple instruments of production.
- (v) He talked about the terrible conditions of urban life.
- (iv) He discussed about the exploitation of children/orphans in 'Oliver Twist'. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

11. We can contribute to minimise the pollution by :
- (i) Planting more plants and trees.
- (ii) Using non-conventional sources of energy such as solar and wind energy.
- (iii) Using public transport instead of personal car/motor bike etc.
- (iv) Saving water and electricity. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

12. (i) Regur soil is also known as black soil.
- (ii) It is ideal for growing cotton, so it is also known as 'black cotton soil'.
- (iii) It is made up of extremely fine clayey material.
- (iv) It is rich in soil nutrients, calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- (v) It develops cracks in hot weather.
- (vi) It can hold moisture and is sticky when wet. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

13. The need for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India because :
- (i) Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems such as water, air and soil.
- (ii) It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
- (iii) National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries were set up in many states to protect the endangered species. 1 × 3 = 3
14. In Meghalaya, a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes is prevalent. About 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, gets transported over hundreds of metres, and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.
- (i) Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs from the hilltops to the lower area reaches by gravity.
- (ii) The channel sections, made of bamboo, divert water to the plant site where it is distributed into branches, again made and laid out with different forms of bamboo pipes. The flow of water into the pipes is controlled by manipulating the pipe positions.
- (iii) Reduced channel sections and diversion units are used at the last stage of water application. The last channel section enables water to be dropped near the roots of the plant. 1 × 3 = 3
15. (i) **Land reforms** : collectivisation, consolidation of land holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari system.
- (ii) **Agricultural reforms** : Green Revolution and White Revolution.

(iii) **Land development programmes** : Provision for crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclones, etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.

(iv) Issuing of Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc.

(v) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

16. **Vertical division of power** : Vertical division of power means sharing of power among governments at different levels. In India, there are three levels of the government :

(a) **For entire country** : Central Government/Union Government.

(b) **At the provincial level** : State Governments.

(c) **At the local level (i.e., rural and urban)** : Local self-governments like panchayats and municipal councils.
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 3 = 3$

17. **Different forms of social differences** :

(i) Social differences are based on accident of birth, e.g., People around us are male and female, they are tall and short, have different kind of complexions, or have different physical abilities or disabilities.

(ii) Some differences are based on choices, e.g., some people are atheists. They don't believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born.
 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

18. Communalism poses a great threat to Indian democracy as :

(i) It leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can not live as equal citizens within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

(ii) Any attempt to bring followers of one religion together in a context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within that community.
 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

19. Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

Measures to ensure sustainable development :

(i) We should avoid indiscriminate use of natural resources.

(ii) We should find the alternative of non-renewable resources.

$1 + 2 = 3$

20. (i) **Role of education** : It plays a vital role in the overall development of a human being and society, therefore stress on imparting education has been given up in our constitution.

(ii) **Role of Health** : The general health standard in India is quite low. This is quite inevitable as nearly one-fourth of the population lives below the poverty line.

(iii) A community-based programme on health care and medical services in rural areas are launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and Polio.
(CBSE Marking Scheme 2013) $1 \times 3 = 3$

21. The contribution of three sectors of the Indian economy

(i) **Primary Sector** : When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources it is an activity of primary sector. It forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. E.g. farming, fishing, forestry, mining, etc.

(ii) **Secondary Sector** : The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary activity. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and using bricks to make houses and buildings. Since, this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.

(iii) **Tertiary Sector** : These activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since, these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.
 $1 \times 3 = 3$

22. (i) The first movement is the flow of trade of goods.
(ii) The second movement is the flow of people migrating in search of employment.
(iii) The third movement is the flow of capital in terms of short-term and long-term investments done overseas.
(iv) Flow of goods and capital was smoother than the flow of people. All three were benefitted by the exchange of ideas.
India : Migration of indentured labourers ; trade of cotton textile (any one).
Europe : Selling of Manchester goods in India. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 4 + 1 = 5

OR

- (i) The early industrialists avoided a direct competition with British factories.
(ii) The cotton mills started to produce coarse cotton yarn and this was exported to China.
(iii) As Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, industrialist pressurised government to increase tariff protection.
(iv) Exports to China declined and domestic markets were taken over by China.
(v) During the First World War, British government called upon the Indian mills to produce goods such as jute bags, boots, etc., for British Army.
(vi) As the war prolonged, England could not capture the Indian markets. (Any five) 1 × 5 = 5
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

OR

The underground railway was opposed because :

- (i) People were afraid to travel underground due to lack of air.
(ii) The compartments were full of smoke caused by pipes used by passengers travelling.
(iii) Many felt that 'iron monsters' added to the mass and unhealthiness of the city.
(iv) To make approximately two miles of railways, 900 houses had to be destroyed to build 2 miles of railways.
(v) It led to massive displacement of the London poor. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 5 = 5
23. (i) Print popularised the ideas of enlightened thinkers on traditions, superstitions and despotism.
(ii) They advocated reasons.
(iii) People read books of Voltaire and Rousseau. Print created dialogue and debate.
(iv) People started discussion and evaluated the royalty.
(v) Print literature mocked the royalty.
(vi) These kind of print literature circulated underground and it created awareness among people and formed the basis of French Revolution. (Any five) 1 × 5 = 5

OR

Author of 'Mayor of Casterbridge' is Thomas Hardy :

Story :

- (i) It is a story about Michael Henchard, a rich grain merchant who becomes the Mayor of Casterbridge. He is independent-minded with his own business style.
(ii) He was both unpredictably generous as well as cruel with his employees.
(iii) He was no match for his manager and rival Donald Farfrae who runs business with efficiency and is well-behaved and has good temperament.
(iv) From these characterisations, Hardy mourns the loss of the more personalised world that is disappearing. Even as he is aware of its problems and the advantages of the new order. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 + 4 = 5
24. (i) In India, manuscripts were written on palm leaves or on handmade paper before the age of print.
(ii) Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.
(iii) They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
(iv) Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.
(v) Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully and they could not be read easily as script was written in different styles. 1 × 5 = 5

OR

- (i) Munshi Premchand drew tradition of Kissa-goi storytelling. His novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters, drawn from all levels of society.
- (ii) His novels include characters such as aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers and women from margins of society. He focussed on social issues like child marriage, dowry, suppression of down-trodden classes by landlords.
- (iii) The women characters are strong, individuals coming from lower classes and are not modernised.
- (iv) His novels look towards the future without forgetting the importance of the past.
- (v) Drawn from various strata of society, his characters create a community based in democratic values.

Examples of Munshi prem chand novels

Rangbhoomi :

- (i) The central character of this novel is Surdas who is visually impaired beggar from a so-called untouchable caste.
- (ii) This novel shows the lives of the most oppressed section of society with the hero like 'Surdas'.
- (iii) We see Surdas struggling against the forcible takeover of his land for establishing a tobacco factory.
- (iv) The story of Surdas was inspired by Gandhi's personality and ideas.

Godan :

- (i) It was published in 1936.
- (ii) It is an epic of the Indian peasantry.
- (iii) The novel tells the moving story of Hori and his wife Dhaniam, a peasant couple.
- (iv) Landlords, moneylenders, priests and colonial bureaucrats all those who hold power in society, form a network of oppression, rob their land and make them into landless labourers.
- (v) Yet Hori and Dhaniam retain their dignity to the end. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 5 = 5$

25. (i) The availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.
- (ii) Over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.
- (iii) Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water. A large population means more water to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over exploited to expand irrigated areas for dry-season agriculture.
- (iv) Most farmers have their own wells and tubewells in their farms for irrigation to increase their production. But it may lead to falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability and food security of the people. Thus, inspite of abundant water there is water scarcity. (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

26. Main Features of Federalism :

- (i) There are two or more levels of government. India has three levels.
- (ii) Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration even though they govern the same citizens.
- (iii) Power and functions of each tier of government is specified and guaranteed by Constitution.
- (iv) The Supreme Court has been given power to settle disputes between federal governments.
- (v) Fundamental provisions of Constitution cannot be altered by any one level of government. It applies to India also.
- (vi) Sources of revenue between different levels is specified by Constitution.
- (vii) There is mutual trust and agreement between the government at different levels. (Any five) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) $1 \times 5 = 5$

27. Secularism means no special status is given to any religion. It is just not an ideology of some parties or persons.

- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian states, unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, or that of Islam in Pakistan.
- (ii) The constitution provides freedom to all to profess, preach, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- (iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) The Constitution allows state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 + 4 = 5

28. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total income of country}}{\text{Total population}}$$

It is not an adequate indicator because :

- (i) It does not tell us how this income is distributed. Per capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state.
- (ii) Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rates are other important criteria for measuring development.
- (iii) Education and Literacy level are other indicators of development.
- (iv) Pollution free environment, less corruption, gender equality etc. are also important.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 1 + 1 + 3 = 5

29. **Unorganised Sector** : Unorganised sector is a sector which has small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government.

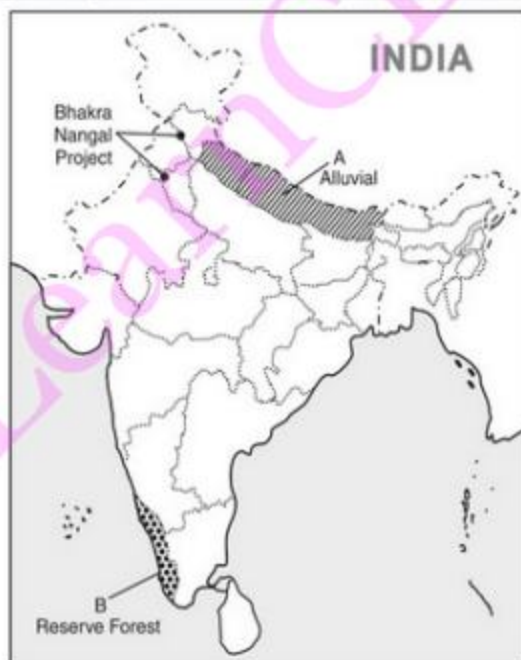
Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Reasons are as follows :

- (i) There are no rules and regulations followed.
- (ii) Jobs are low paid and often not regular
- (iii) No provision of overtime is there and no paid holidays or leave is given.
- (iv) Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without reason.
- (v) Some kind of work is seasonal in nature and temporary workers are employed. They become unemployed after the season is over.
- (vi) No other facilities like provident fund, gratuity or sick leave are given.
- (vii) Working conditions are often poor. No allowances are given.
- (viii) No medical benefit is given.

1 + 4 = 5

(Any four) (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

30.



1 + 1 + 1 = 3