

All India 2020

CBSE Board Solved Paper

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) Question paper comprises **four** sections – **A, B, C** and **D**. There are **35** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Question No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** – Question No. 21 to 28 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Question No. 29 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) **Section D** – Question No. 35 is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35(a) from History (2 marks) and 35(b) from Geography (4 marks).
- (vi) Answer should be brief and to the point also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach MAP along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

1. How is GDP calculated? (1)
OR
How is Public sector different from Private sector? (1)
2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? (1)
3. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? (1)
OR
Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871? (1)

4. Study the table and answer the question given below. (1)

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Bihar	38	62	43
Kerala	10	94	83

Source : Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Question : In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate ?

5. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B. (1)

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

6. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options : (1)

- A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.
 B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.
 C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
 D. Manuscripts were fragile.

7. Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesari'? (1)

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 B. Mahatma Gandhi
 C. Bhagat Singh
 D. B.R. Ambedkar

8. Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression. (1)

OR

Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India. (1)

9. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement. (1)

- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies.

- (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.
 (c) Among different social groups.
 (d) Among different pressure groups.

10. In which one of the following States is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located? (1)

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan

11. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities. (1)

12. Fill in the blank: (1)

_____ is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

13. Define the term 'Veto.' (1)

OR

Define the term 'Carding.' (1)

14. Fill in the blank: (1)

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into _____ around A.D. 768-770.

OR

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____ (1)

15. Fill in the blanks: (½ + ½ = 1)

Types of Resources	Examples
A-?	Biotic and Abiotic
B-?	Renewable and non-renewable

16. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India? (1)

OR

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India? (1)

17. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? (1)

- (a) Christian and Tamil
 (b) Buddhist and Hindu
 (c) Sinhali and Tamil
 (d) Sinhali and Christian

18. Fill in the blank : (1)

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in rural areas (1)

20. Choose the correct option from columns A and B. (1)

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand

SECTION - B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :

21. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement. (3)

OR

" 'Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement (3)

22. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution. (1 × 3 = 3)

OR

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics. (3)

23. Describe any three features of 'federal government.' (1 × 3 = 3)

OR

Describe any three features of 'unitary government.' (1 × 3 = 3)

24. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (3)

25. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century. (1 × 3 = 3)

OR

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons. (1 × 3 = 3)

26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: Source : The Movement in the Towns

26.1 Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections. (1)

26.2 How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic. (1)

26.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'. (1)

27. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India. (1 × 3 = 3)

28. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. (3)

OR

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'. (3)

SECTION - C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS :

29. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

- 29.1 How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world? (1)
- 29.2 How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries? (2)
- 29.3 How is globalisation beneficial for consumers? (2)
30. Explain any five features of plantation farming. (1 × 5 = 5)
31. Describe the role of political parties in modern democracy. (5)
32. “Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity.” Support the statement with examples. (5)
33. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. (5)

OR

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain. (5)

34. “Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.” Support the statement with examples. (5)

OR

“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.” Support the statement with examples. (5)

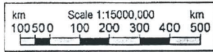
SECTION - D

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION :

35. (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. (1 × 2 = 2)
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.
- (b) Locate and label **any four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India. (1 × 4 = 4)

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel Plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



SOLUTIONS

1. GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. The central government ministry in India with the help of various government departments collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their Prices and then estimates the GDP.

OR

Public Sector is controlled and managed by the government eg: BSNL, Railways

Private Sector is controlled and managed by an individual or a group of individuals. eg: Airtel, Reliance

2. In chauri chaura, 22 policemen were burnt alive during the protests, then Gandhiji thought that satyagrahis needed to be trained properly for such a mass movement, then he had withdrawn Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
3. The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials.

OR

In 'Gulamgiri', Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of the caste system in India

4. Bihar
5. Option (b)
6. Option (d)
7. Option (A)
8. (i) Empowering them by providing education.
(ii) Educate women about of laws to protect them like, Domestic Violence Act, Inheritance Laws etc.

OR

State intervention in the religious matters only in the larger public interests

9. Option (b)
10. Option (d)
11. Constitution of Belgium prescribes equal no. of French and Dutch speaking people in central govt. so single community cannot make decisions.
12. INDIA
13. A **veto** is a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a lawmaking body.

OR

Carding is a mechanical process that disentangles, cleans and intermixes fibers such as cotton or wool to produce a continuous web or sliver suitable for subsequent processing like spinning.

14. JAPAN

OR

BIBLE

15. A. ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN
B. ON THE BASIS OF EXHAUSTIBILITY
16. Chennai

OR

Visakhapatnam

17. Option (C)
18. Aluminium
19. By setting up small scale and agro-based industries
20. Option (iii)

SECTION - B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :

21. (1) Tertiary sector activities, by themselves, do not produce any good but they are an aid or support for the primary and secondary sectors production process. For example the transport, trade, storage, etc helps the Primary Sector Industries like Agriculture.
- (2) Tertiary sector comprises several essential services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, defence, transports, banks, etc. All these are required as basic services that help the primary and secondary sectors.
- (3) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. **(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**

OR

- (1) the history of developed countries indicates that the initial stage of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activities. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produced much more food than before and most people were also employed in this sector.
- (2) Over more than a hundred years, when new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. In this way, the secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.
- (3) In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary and tertiary sectors in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries. **(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**
22. The constitutional provisions which make India a 'secular state' are as follows;
- (i) The Constitution of India does not give special recognition to any religion and there is no State religion in India, unlike, Christianity in America, Buddhism in Sri Lanka etc.
- (ii) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.
- (iii) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) According to constitution state cannot intervene in the matters of religion in order to promote religious equality. **(any three, 1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**

OR

- (i) 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 get necessary support to win elections.
- (ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- (iii) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one vote compelled political leaders to gear upto the task of mobilising and securing political support. **(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**
23. Three features of federal government are:
- (i) Dual Objectives – The objectives of the federal government include accommodation of regional diversity along with the need to safeguard and promote unity of the country at the same time.
- (ii) Clear specification of Sources of Revenue – Sources of revenue for each levels of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (iii) Supremacy of the Constitution – The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed as the Jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of the government are specified in the constitution. **(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**

OR

'Unitary government features are:

- The jurisdictions of government or its sub-units are not specified in the constitution, centre can delegate power to introduce any change.
- The central government can pass orders to the provincial or the local government.

Either there is only one level of government or the sub-units which are subordinate to the central government.

Example: China, United Kingdom, Japan etc.

(1 * 3 = 3 Marks)

24. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country in various ways:
- Initially the Raw material can reach factories faster.
 - The movement of the finished goods from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
 - Mobility of labour force also increases.
- (1 * 3 = 3 Marks)**
25. (i) Due to pressure from industrialists, government was forced to remove Corn Laws. Food is now imported in Britain.
- Demand of food grains increased as urban centres expanded.
 - Due to pressure from landed groups government restricted import of Corn by enacting Corn laws.
- (1 * 3 = 3 Marks)**

OR

The export of Indian textile declined at the beginning of the nineteenth century because:

- Indian weaver could not compete with cheap British goods.
- Manchester made goods started flooding Indian market.
- Import duties on Indian cotton textile was imposed in England.

(1 * 3 = 3 Marks)

26. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crores to Rs. 57 crores. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- 26.1 Justice Party, wanted to contest the elections to the council as it was one of the way of gaining some power.
- 26.2 The effects of non-cooperation movement were dramatic on Economic front as foreign goods were boycotted
- 26.3 Effect of Boycott movement on 'Foreign textile trade' led to a great change where people began discarding imported clothes and started wearing Indian clothes only.
- (1 * 3 = 3 Marks)**
27. Three ways of improve health and nutritional status of people in India are:
- Public Distribution System(PDS) shops, such as ration shop must be regulated properly so that the problems of the people get rectified.
 - Public Distribution System (PDS) must function properly.
 - By providing adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- (1 * 3 = 3 Marks)**
28. Importance of judicious use of resources are:
- Indiscriminate use of resources leads to environmental socio and economic problems.
 - Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, then they may not be able to recreated.
 - Resources are available only in limited quantity which are essential for any developmental activity.
- (1 * 3 = 3 Marks)**

OR

Steps for 'resource planning' are:

- Surveying, mapping, qualitative & quantitative estimation and measurement of resources leads to Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country

- (ii) Resource development plans are implemented by evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.
- (iii) Resource development plans are matched with overall national development plans.

(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

SECTION - C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS :

29. *Source A – Production across countries*

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B – Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C – Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers – has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

- 29.1** MNCs act as a major force in connecting the countries of the world by interacting with local producers in various countries and spreading their production resulting in connecting widely dispersed location or countries.
- 29.2** Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. In the past, silk route connected different countries of the world and trade was restricted to sale of finished goods. But now in modern days the producers export the goods to other countries and the buyers can import goods leading to connecting different countries.
- 29.3** Globalisation is beneficial for consumers in the following manner:
- Lower prices for several good quality goods.
 - It provides greater choice before the consumers. **(5 Marks)**
- 30.** Plantation farming is a type of farming where single type of crop is grown in a large area using modern agricultural techniques for commercial purpose. Examples of Plantation farming are Tea, Coffee, Rubber etc.
- Some of the features of plantation farming are:
- Large capital investment
 - Cheap labour
 - Scientific methods of cultivation
 - Large estates or plantations
 - Managerial and technical support
 - Single crop specialisation
 - A good system of transportation. **(5 Marks)**
- 31.** Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. They play a very significant role in many ways:
- (i) Political parties contest election.

- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes that benefit the people and the voters choose from them.
- (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- (iv) Parties form and run governments.
- (v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures.
- (vi) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.
- (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. **(5 Marks)**

32. Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity in many ways:
- Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension becoming explosive. In Belgium every community recognized the existence of all.
 - Democracy develop procedure to conduct competition between various social groups.
 - Democracy ensures that every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.
 - In democracy majority need to work with minority. Democracy provides special rights to minority.
 - In democracy majority need to work with minority. Democracy provides special rights to minority. **(5 Marks)**
33. The ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism in various ways:
- Creation of railway further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.
 - Liberals emphasised the concept of government by consent.
 - Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory
 - Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
 - For the new middle class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law.
 - A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.
 - Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges. **(5 Marks)**

OR

Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in the following ways:

- Nationalism in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.
 - Many west Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
 - The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe let to struggle for independence among the Greeks from ottoman Empire.
 - English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight Greek war.
 - Poets and artists lauded Greece as cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against Muslim empire. **(5 Marks)**
34. Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country in many ways:
- Bank provides loan in rural area for crop production ultimately resulting in the development of many places.
 - Bank provides loan to create fixed assets that will create employment opportunities.
 - It acts as a link between savers and investors.
 - Banks accepts the deposit and pay an amount as interest on the deposit which mobilizes savings.
 - Bank uses major portion of these deposits to extend loan for various profitable events. **(5 Marks)**

OR

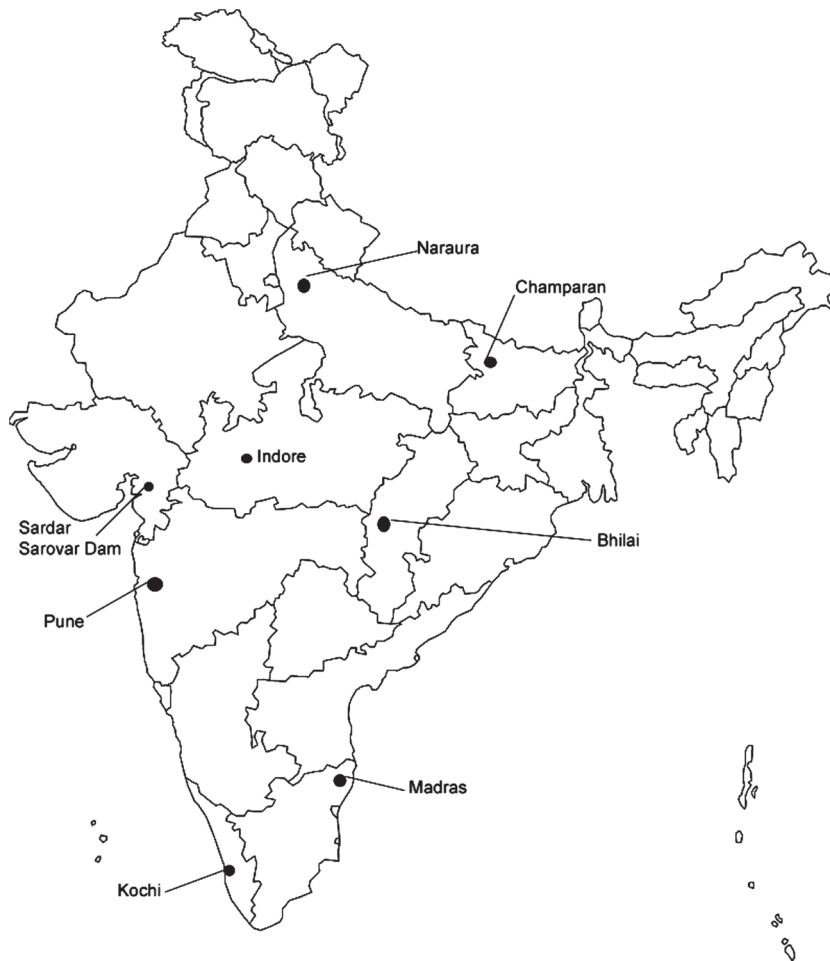
It is true that credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. It happens in cases like:

- In case of rural area if crop fails due to natural factors it will be difficult to repay.

- In case of failure of a business it will be difficult to repay the credit.
- In case of informal sector, rate of interest is very high. If due to crop failure previous loan is not repaid interest rate further mounts.
- In case of high risk activities failure without some support can push borrower in painful situation.
- In many cases people has to sell their land and fixed assets to repay loan. **(5 Marks)**

SECTION - D**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION :**

35.

**(5 Marks)**