

## Studymate Solutions to CBSE Board Examination 2018-2019

Series : BVM/1

Code No. 32/1/1

Roll No.

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**Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.**

- ▶ Please check that this question paper contains 9 printed pages.
- ▶ Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- ▶ Please check that this question paper contains **26** questions.
- ▶ **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- ▶ 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

[Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum marks : 80]

### General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 carries three marks. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are carries five marks. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Questions number 26 is a map question. It has two parts 26(A) and 26(B). 26(A) of two marks from History and 26(B) of three marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.
- (vi) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.

**Disclaimer:** All model answers in this Solution to Board paper are written by Studymate Subject Matter Experts. This is not intended to be the official model solution to the question paper provided by CBSE. The purpose of this solution is to provide a guidance to students.

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### Section - A

1. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

**OR**

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

- Ans.** In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**OR**

French built canals in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation.

2. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

**OR**

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

- Ans.** The development of print in Japan took place when Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan around AD 768-770.

**OR**

When the novels were translated in vernaculars it became easy for the people to read and understand the novel.

3. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?

**OR**

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

- Ans.** Due to over-irrigation in Punjab the alkalinity in soil increases which makes it unfertile and thus unsuitable for cultivation.

**OR**

Cement industry produces calcite and soapstone which generate huge quantities of dust. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by political conscious citizens?

- Ans.** Politically conscious citizens are the ones who accept the laws and put them in the practice to bring about democratic reforms.

5. What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?

**OR**

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

- Ans.** To get regular paid work

**OR**

To get good price for the crops grown.

6. Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sectors.

- Ans.** In primary sector things are produced by exploiting natural resources and in secondary sector natural products are changed into other form through manufacturing.

7. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

- Ans.** Collateral is demanded as security against the loan extended.

### Section - B

8. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.

**OR**

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.

**Ans.** The Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code led to introduction of reforms that he had already introduced in France to other parts of Europe

- (i) This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany
- (ii) Napoleonic Code simplified administrative divisions
- (iii) The Code abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

**OR**

According to Paul Bernard there were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam. They are as following:

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

**9.** How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.

**OR**

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

**Ans.** (i) The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material.

(ii) This was because of the huge bureaucratic system which was present in China since sixteenth century.

(iii) To recruit its personnel through civil service examinations, textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. When the number of candidates went up it increased the volume of print.

**OR**

- (i) Cheap novels were easily available since 19th century like penny chapbooks.
- (ii) Novels catered to the need of common people. Printing created an appetite for new kinds of writing where more and more people could now read.
- (iii) Technological improvements in printing brought down the price of books and innovations in marketing led to expanded sales. In France, publishers found that they could make super profits by hiring out novels by the hour.

**10.** Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

**OR**

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

**Ans.** (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

(ii) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

(iii) Precipitation during winter months from western cyclones helps in the success of these crops.

**OR**

- (i) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October.
- (ii) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra.
- (iii) These crops receive rain from south western monsoon winds.

**11.** "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement.

**Ans.** (i) A large population means more water for domestic use and also to produce more food to feed the population.

(ii) Increase in population leads to set up of large industries. Industrial pollution makes the fresh water unfit for consumption.

(iii) Increasing population causes stress on water bodies in an area which results water is not being available according to the needs of individual.

**12.** “The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy.” Justify the statement with arguments.

**OR**

“Social divisions affect politics.” Examine the statement.

- Ans.** (i) Assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is normal and can be healthy.  
(ii) This way the less privileged and marginal groups get a chance to express their grievances and concerns and then government can attend to these.  
(iii) This only leads to the strengthening of democracy.  
(iv) Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their cancelling one another out and it reduces the intensity of the social divisions.

**OR**

- (i) Social divisions affect politics in both negative ways and positive ways.  
(ii) Negative way: In politics, there is competition between political parties. If these political parties use this competition in support of some social divisions, it can lead to political divisions. This can lead to conflicts, violence or even disintegration of a country as in Northern Ireland.  
(iii) Positive way: At the same time every expression of social divisions in politics does not lead to disasters because wherever social divisions exist, they are reflected in politics and it can prove to be healthy too as in case of disadvantaged groups.

**13.** “Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence.” Analyse the statement.

**Ans.** In our country, women still lag much behind than men despite some improvements since independence.

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men.  
(ii) Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls 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 everyday.

**14.** How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples.

- Ans.** (i) The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a state and a national party.  
(ii) A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognized as a State party. Ex: Janata Party, DMK.  
(iii) A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party. Ex: Congress, BJP.

**15.** “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement.

**Ans.** “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries”. This can be understood by following points:

- (i) Addition of greenhouse gases in atmosphere is responsible for increase in temperature. It affects every part of the world whether it is developed or developing country.  
(ii) Pollution of water bodies affects the availability of water across the regions.  
(iii) Pollution of air has created respiratory diseases in humans of all parts of the world because harmful gases imbalanced the composition of atmosphere.

Deforestation has caused disturbance in rainfall pattern.

**16.** Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons.

**OR**

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

- Ans.** (i) Tertiary sector plays a very important role in the economy because its role is to provide services such as transport, educational.
- (ii) Development in industry and agriculture lead to requirement of services like transport, storage, trade, etc..
- (iii) Basic services like education, health care, banking, etc. are growing
- (iv) When income level rises, people start demanding more services like shopping malls, tourism.

**OR**

- (i) GDP is calculated by adding the value of final goods and services produced in all three sectors in a year.
- (ii) Only the value of final goods is calculated because the value of final goods includes the value of all intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods. This also helps to avoid the problem of double counting. For example:-
- (iii) The value of Rs 60 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (Rs 10) and all other intermediate goods.

**17.** Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

**OR**

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

- Ans.** (i) Banks and cooperative societies constitute the formal sector of credit. Landlords, moneylenders, traders, relatives, friends and other sources of credit constitute the informal sector of credit.
- (ii) The credit activities of the formal sector are supervised by the Reserve Bank of India. The formal sector gives credit to all at low interest rates.
- (iii) In the informal sector there is no supervisory body. The credit activities of this sector are only driven by profit with much higher interest rate. A high rate of interest means that a borrower spends more money to repay the loan and is left with less money for himself. This also leads to a debt trap.

**OR**

- (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 the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan and they have less income left for themselves.
- (iii) People who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing.

**18.** How can consumers use their "Right to Seek Redressal"? Explain with example.

- Ans.** (i) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- (ii) If a consumer gets affected by false promises made by the producer or suffers because of a manufacturing defect, he/she has the right to seek redressal. Which means the right to seek compensation for any damage caused due to faulty manufacture or service.
- (iii) Prakash bought a pressure cooker for 5000 rupees which had a defected valve. Due to this Prakash got injured and filed a case in District Consumer Court seeking compensation.

### Section - C

**19.** Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

**OR**

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

- Ans.** (i) Dr B.R. Ambedkar, organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 .  
(ii) He had intense debate with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference for demanding separate electorates for dalits.  
(iii) Due to his efforts depressed classes were given reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils to be voted in by the general electorate.  
(iv) Dr. Ambedkar attended all the three round table conferences for the betterment of the depressed classes.  
(v) Dr. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the drafting Committee in the Constituent assembly and is known as the main architect of the constitution.

**OR**

- (i) In Civil Disobedience Movement people were asked to not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws.  
(ii) Due to this thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law.  
(iii) Rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement because they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices of agricultural goods.  
(iv) Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement as for them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.  
(v) The relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain as Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns of poor peasants in many places for poorer peasants not just demanded lowering of the revenue demand but also the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.

- 20.** "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement.

**OR**

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

**OR**

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

- Ans.** (i) Britain had a trade surplus with India, which means 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) Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the 'home charges' that included private remittances by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debts and pensions of the British officials in India.  
(iii) India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to Britain which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.  
(iv) Many indentured workers came from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Central India. They migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.  
(v) India become a major market for the final goods especially cotton textile.

**OR**

By the first decade of the 20th Century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation.

- (i) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum in India, the nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth and other goods.  
(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.  
(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 uniform, 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. Handicraft production also expanded in the 20th century.

**OR**

- (i) Industrialisation in Britain widely changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period.
- (ii) Many rural migrants were attracted to the industrial cities of Leeds and Manchester for working in mills and factories.
- (iii) As a result, population of these industrial cities had increased and were mostly occupied by the rural migrants.
- (iv) Urbanization led to migration and overpopulation and changed the atmosphere of the newly grown industrialised cities.
- (v) The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large numbers of migrants to the textile mills.
- (vi) In 1851, more than three-quarters of the adults living in Manchester were migrants from rural areas.

**21.** How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples.

- Ans.**
- (i) Although industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, but the industries have also led to the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise and resulting degradation of environment.
  - (ii) Industries are responsible for four types of pollution: (a) Air (b) Water (c) Land (d) Noise.
  - (iii) Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
  - (iv) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
  - (v) Noise pollution is caused by machinery which creates a lot of noise and is thus a source of irritation.

**22.** "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples.

- Ans.**
- (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 like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines.
  - (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.

**23.** Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.

- Ans.**
- (i) Sri Lanka is a neighbour of India in Asia with Sinhalese constituting 74 per cent of population and Tamils 18 per cent.
  - (ii) In Sri Lanka the majority community ruled according to its own wishes sidelining the needs of minority for a long time.
  - (iii) This was done through Act of 1956 which stated that all major university positions will be reserved for Sinhalese and official language and religion of Sinhalese will be promoted. This all led to civil war in Sri Lanka.
  - (iv) Whereas Belgium is a small country in Europe smaller than Haryana. The ethnic composition of Belgium is Dutch 59 [percent live in the Flemish region and 40per cent French live in the Walloon region. The rest 1 per cent are the Germans.

- (v) The economic benefits reached late to the Dutch who were in minority in the capital; city Brussels. The French got the economic benefits who were in majority in Brussels.
- (vi) This created problem but the leaders reached such an arrangement after amending constitution four times that civil war was avoided. They created Central, State, Community and Capital governments.

**OR**

- (i) Idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the idea that all power should remain concentrated in one or few hands because of which quick decisions can be taken.
- (ii) But with coming of democracy this idea has changed and it is considered better to share power with as many as possible to prevent the misuse of power.
- (iii) Horizontal division of power: power is shared among the organs of government like Legislature, executive and Judiciary
- (iv) Vertical Distribution of Power: The power is shared among governments at different levels—a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
- (v) Distribution of Power among different Social Groups: Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Example: 'Community Government' in Belgium.
- (vi) Distribution of Power among Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Movements: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Movements control or influence those who are in power.

**24.** Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.

- Ans.**
- (i) Democratic form of government has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective
  - (ii) A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. In democracy there are various ways by which government can be made answerable to people.
  - (iii) People has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.
  - (iv) As far as legitimate government, democratic government is the best as it is people's own government.
  - (v) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them

**25.** Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons.

**Ans.** MNCs set up their offices and factories in certain area only. Five reason are:

- (i) Abundance of raw material
- (ii) Good infrastructure and Transportation facilities
- (iii) Easy accessibility to market
- (iv) Favourable government policies
- (v) Availability of cheap labour

**Section - D**

- 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:
- (i) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held
  - (ii) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.
- (i) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
  - (ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant
  - (iii) Noida – Software Technology Park
  - (iv) Paradeep – Sea Port
  - (v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam

Ans. (A)



(B)

