



6. Which of the following statements is incorrect? [1]

- [a] Ladakh lacks water and mineral resources
- [b] Rajasthan lacks water resources
- [c] Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources
- [d] Jharkhand lacks mineral resources

**ANS: [d] Jharkhand lacks mineral resources**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ farming is practised in areas where the population pressure on land is high. [1]

**ANS: INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE**

8. Name the highest quality hard coal. [1]

**ANS: ANTHRACITE**

9. Give two examples for basic industries. [ ½ + ½ = 1]

**ANS: Iron and Steel, Copper smelting, Aluminium smelting [Any TWO]**

10. Match the items of List A with those in List B [1]

**List A**

- [10.1] All India Radio
- [10.2] Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
- [10.3] Air India
- [10.4] Mail Channel

**List B**

- p) Pawanhans
- q) International services
- r) Rajdhani
- s) Akashwani

**ANS: 10.1 – s, 10.2 – p, 10.3 – q, 10.4 - r**

11. Which of the following best defines defection? [1]

- [a] Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party
- [b] Changing party leaders after the elections are over
- [c] Moving party office from one place to another
- [d] Providing details of the candidate's property and criminal cases pending against him/her

**ANS: [a] Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party**

12. The new Constitution of Sri Lanka stipulated that the state shall protect and foster \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

**ANS: BUDDHISM**

**OR**

In the capital city of Brussels 80% of the people spoke \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANS: FRENCH**

13. Which of the following is true about decentralisation? [1]

- [a] Elections to the local government are held regularly

- [b] People at the local level do not know to resolve issues
- [c] Local government is the best way to realise the principle of democracy
- [d] Local governments do not have any power or resource

**ANS: [c] Local government is the best way to realise the principle of democracy**

14. With urbanisation and occupational mobility the notions of \_\_\_\_\_ are breaking down in India. [1]

**ANS: CASTE HIERARCHY**

15. Which of the following has been successfully removed by democracies? [1]

- [a] Corruption
- [b] Political inequality
- [c] Economic inequality
- [d] Social inequality

**ANS: [b] Political inequality**

16. Match the items of List A with those in List B [1]

**List A**

- [16.1] Per capita income
- [16.2] Net Attendance Ratio
- [16.3] Infant Mortality Rate
- [16.4] Body Mass Index

**List B**

- p) Health status
- q) Hides disparities
- r) Nutritional status
- s) Shows educational achievement

**ANS: 16.1 – q, 16.2 – s, 16.3 – p, 16.4 – r**

17. Using sugarcane as a raw material to make sugar or gur is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ sector of economic activity. [1]

**ANS: MANUFACTURING / INDUSTRIAL**

18. Complete the table: [1]

S.No	Formal source of credit	Informal source of credit
1	[a] _____	No organisation to supervise the credit activities

**ANS: [a] RESERVE BANK OF INDIA [RBI] supervises formal sources of credit.**

19. Which of the following is not a step to attract foreign investment? [1]

- [a] Flexibility in labour laws
- [b] Tax benefits
- [c] Special Economic Zones
- [d] Protecting the workers' rights

**ANS: [d] Protecting the workers' rights**

20. Two statements marked as Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are given below. Read them and choose the most appropriate option. [1]

ASSERTION [A]: Sustainable development is the need of the hour.

REASON [R]: The consequences of environmental degradation are no longer region or nation

Specific.

**OPTIONS:**

- [a] A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A
- [b] Both A and R are incorrect
- [c] Both A and R are correct
- [d] A is incorrect but R is correct

**ANS: [c] Both A and R are correct**

21. Bring out the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]

ANS: During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women

22. There is a pressing need to use non - conventional sources of energy. Justify [3]

ANS: The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. These are called nonconventional energy sources

23. Mention any three problems faced by the Indian railways. [3]

ANS: Many passengers travel without tickets. Thefts and damaging of railway property has not yet stopped completely. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.

**OR**

How can we conserve mineral resources? Explain.

ANS: A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

24. Discuss the efforts taken to reform political parties in India. [3]

ANS: The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFLECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this

has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.

The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.

The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.

**OR**

What happens when caste gets politicised?

ANS: Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.

Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.

New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

25. Mention any three of the Constitutional amendments in India that make decentralisation more effective. [3]

ANS: Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State. [ANY 3]

26. Suggest some steps to be taken to ensure fair globalisation. [3]

ANS: The government can play a major role in making this possible. Its policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. You have read about some of the possible steps that the government can take. For instance, the government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers. It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

27. Bring out the significance of SHGs among the rural poor. [3]

ANS: SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. Moreover, SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

**OR**

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. Justify

ANS: Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans. Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.

Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves (as we saw for Shyamal in Sonpur). 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. This could lead to increasing debt (as we saw for Rama in Sonpur) and debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing.

For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.

28. Why should government spend on public sector activities? Explain [3]

ANS: There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc. Thus, governments have to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available for everyone.

There are some activities, which the government has to support. The private sector may not continue their production or business unless government encourages it. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of goods in many industries. Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost.

There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these. Providing health and education facilities for all is one example

29. Discuss the various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity among the French people. [5]

ANS: From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. [ANY 5]

**OR**

How did the First World War boost Indian industries? Explain.

ANS: Till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

**OR**

One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. Explain

ANS: One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. The move towards mass production had begun in the late nineteenth century, but in the 1920s it became a characteristic feature of industrial production in the US. A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford. He adapted the assembly line of a Chicago slaughterhouse to his new car plant in Detroit. He realised that the 'assembly line' method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously – such as fitting a particular part to the car – at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt. This was a way of increasing the output per worker by speeding up the pace of work. Standing in front of a conveyor belt no worker could afford to delay the motions, take a break, or even have a friendly word with a workmate. As a result, Henry Ford's cars came off the assembly line at three-minute intervals, a speed much faster than that achieved by previous methods. Fordist industrial practices soon spread in the US. They were also widely copied in Europe in the 1920s.

30. Bring out the economic impact of the Non - Cooperation Movement. How did the plantation workers conceive the idea of Swaraj? [2 + 3 = 5]

ANS: 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 crore to Rs 57 crore. 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.

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

31. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development. Justify [5]

ANS: • Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. • Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. • Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. • Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

**OR**

The distribution pattern of railway network is influenced by several factors. Explain with suitable examples.

ANS: The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The continuous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problem such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.



32. Discuss any five key features of federalism. [5]

ANS: 1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. 2 Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. 3 The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. 4 The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. 5 Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

6 Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

7. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity [ANY 5]

33. Explain the different power sharing arrangements in modern democracies. [5]

ANS: 1. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

2 Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power.

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.

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

34. What is credit? Discuss the positive role played by credit using a suitable example. [2 + 3 = 5]

ANS: Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

It is festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Salim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month time. To complete

production on time, Salim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase the raw materials. To meet these expenses, Salim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains loan in cash from the large trader as advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Salim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed

**OR**

Explain the benefits of foreign trade citing Chinese toys in India as an example. [5]

ANS: Chinese manufacturers learn of an opportunity to export toys to India, where toys are sold at a high price. They start exporting plastic toys to India. Buyers in India now have the option of choosing between Indian and the Chinese toys. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs, Chinese toys become more popular in the Indian markets. Within a year, 70 to 80 per cent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys. Toys are now cheaper in the Indian markets than earlier.

As a result of trade, Chinese toys come into the Indian markets. In the competition between Indian and Chinese toys, Chinese toys prove better. Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. For the Chinese toy makers, this provides an opportunity to expand business. The opposite is true for Indian toy makers. They face losses, as their toys are selling much less. In general, with the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles! Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

35. [a] Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [2]

[A] The place where the peasant satyagraha took place

[B] A soil type

[b] On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. [3]

[i] Kochi sea port

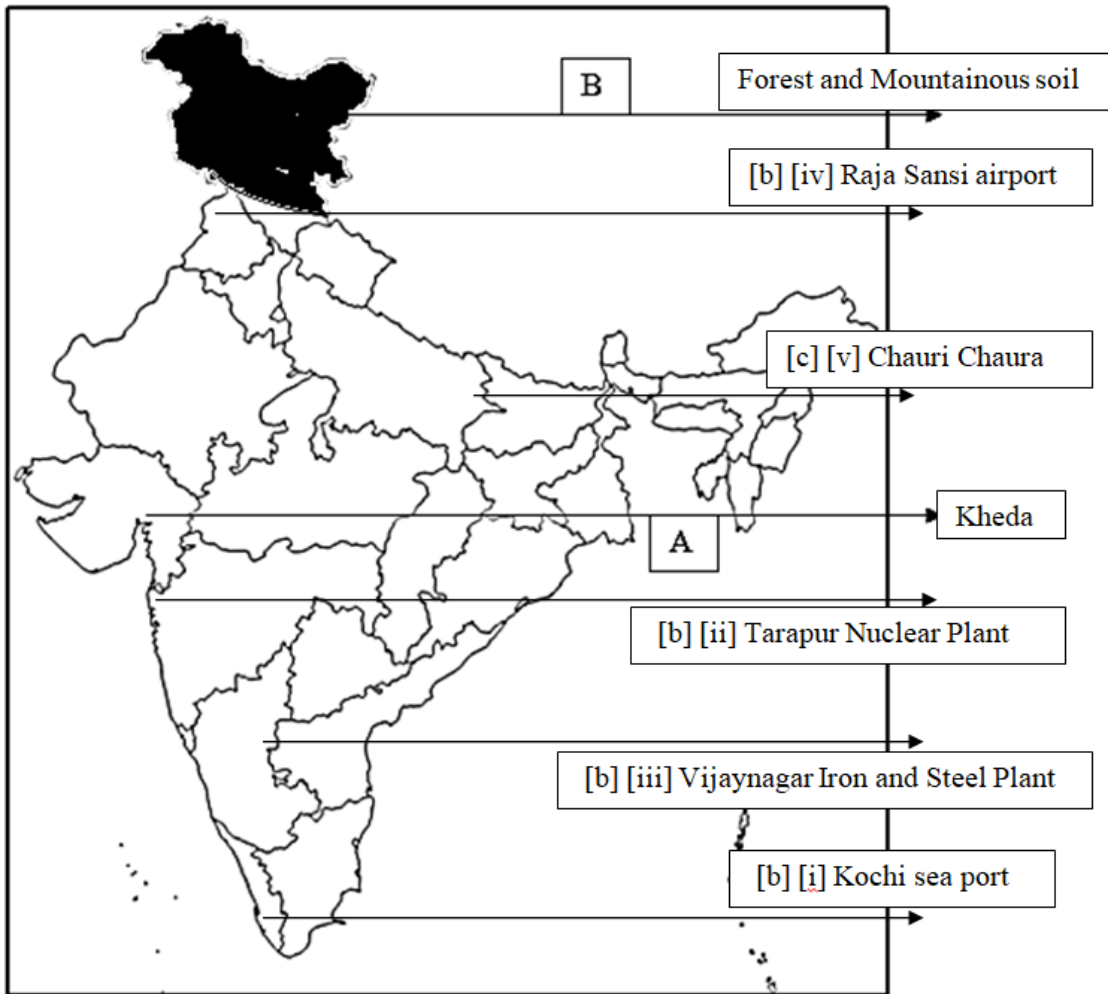
[ii] Tarapur nuclear power plant

[iii] Vijaynagar iron and steel plant

[iv] Raja Sansi International airport

[c] On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbol. [1]

[v] Chauri Chaura



NOTE: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 35. Any six may be attempted:

6 x 1 = 6

- [a] Name the place where the cotton mill workers’ satyagraha was organised - AHMEDABAD
- [b] Name the place where the Congress session of December 1920 was held - NAGPUR
- [c] Name the state which is the leading producer of rubber - KERALA
- [d] Name the state where Naraura nuclear power plant is located – UTTAR PRADESH
- [e] Name the place where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International airport is located - KOLKATA
- [f] Name the state where Durgapur iron and steel plant is situated – WEST BENGAL
- [g] Name the state where Paradwip sea port is located – ODISHA