



**SECTION - A**

1. Both were low priced books printed on poor quality paper. But Biliotheque Blues were bounded in cheep blue covers.
2. The Buddhist missionaries from China.
3. Exports exceed the imports.

(OR)

Industries come together to get the benefits of urban centres.

4. Challenge of Expansion.
5. Hall mark.

(OR)

Consumers Protection Act – 1986.

6. To solve the consumers from exploitation.
7. ISI logo.

**SECTION - B**

8. 1) Primary education compulsory from 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
2) Children press was set up in France in 1857.  
3) Grimm brothers in Germany – complied folk tales. (Any other relevant points)
9. 1) Various nationalist news papers reported on colonial misrule.  
2) Attempts to disrupt nationalist writing provoked militant nationalism.  
3) Punjab revolutionaries were deported Tilak write ‘Kesari’.
10. a) Stiff competition from synthetic substitutes.  
b) Stimulate the demand of the products need to be diversified.  
c) There is also stiff competition from Bangladesh and Brazil.

(OR)

- 1) West Bengal is store house of Jute.
- 2) Water easily available from Hooghly River.
- 3) Cheap labour from Bihar & Orissa. (any other relevant points)

11. Personal Mass communication  
1) Between person to person Among masses  
2) Making man as social animal Entertainment as well as awareness.  
3) Emails , SMS, SID, ISD, etc., Radio, T.V, News papers, Magazines, films etc.,
12. A) People have developed awareness and the ability to expect.  
B) People look critically at power holders and want to make democracy better.  
C) They come up with expressions and complaints and value democratic Rights.

(OR)

- a) Strengthening of institutions & practices of democracy.  
b) Ordinary people have different expectations in different democracies.  
c) Need more people’s participation & control (any other relevant points)

13. 1) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition of reduces tensions and becoming explosive or violent.  
2) No society can permanently resolve conflicts but we can certainly learn to respect these differences.  
3) Ability to handle differences, divisions and conflicts is a plus point in democracies.  
(Any other relevant points)

14. a) The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces an accountable form of govt.  
b) Economic growth and development is slow as decision making is delayed.  
c) Majority should work with minority. (Any other relevant point)
15. 1) The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers.  
2) There was no legal system to protect the consumers in the market place.  
3) It is the responsibility of the consumers to be careful before they buy a product. (Any other relevant point)
16. 1) To be careful while buying a commodity.  
2) Always look for the direction for proper use and information relating to the risk.  
3) Needs to be well informed.  
4) Should be aware of his rights.

(OR)

- a) They guide consumers to file cases.  
b) They also represent individual cases in the consumer courts.  
c) Voluntary organizations also receive financial support from the govt.
17. 1) Many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers.  
2) No legal system available to the consumers to protect them.  
3) The consumer movement arose as a social force.  
4) Rampant food shortage, hoarding, black marketing, adulteration etc., gave birth to this movement.

(OR)

- a) Weighing less than what they should.  
b) Traders add charges that were not mentioned.  
c) Traders sell defective & adulterated goods. (Any other relevant point)
18. 1) Right to information  
2) Right to seek redressal  
3) Right to choose  
4) Right to be heard  
5) Right to safety  
6) Right to represent  
7) Right to consumer education. (Any three can be explained)

#### SECTION – C

19. 1) New forms of popular literature appeared  
2) There were ritual calendars along with ballads and folk tales.  
3) In England Penny chap books, sold for a penny by peddlers.  
4) In France Bibliotheque Blues were cheaper.  
5) There were resources, histories, books of various sizes, serving different purposes and interests. (Any other relevant points)
- (OR)
- a) Lending libraries had been in existence from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
b) In 19<sup>th</sup> century lending libraries in England became instruments for educating artisans and lower middle classes.  
c) Self-educated workers wrote about themselves.  
d) When working hours were reduced they could get time for self-improvement.  
e) Workers wrote political tracts and auto biographies.
20. 1) Martin Luther wrote Ninety five thesis criticizing many practices of R.C.  
2) A printed copy was posted on the church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the authority of the church.  
3) Luther's writings were immediately reproduced and read widely.  
4) Luther's Translation of New Testament was sold 5,000 copies.  
5) Deeply grateful to print them Luther said the words.

(OR)

- 1) Folk literature was widely printed in Punjab.
  - 2) Ram Chaddah published Istri Dharam vichar to teach women how to behave.
  - 3) Khals a tract society published cheap books.
  - 4) The Bhattala publishers devoted for printing popular and cheap books.
  - 5) A lot of these books were illustrated with wood cuts and coloured lithographs.
  - 6) Peddlers took books door to door.
21. a) Road ways can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating plains.  
b) Can negotiate higher gradients of slopes.  
c) It is economical and small amount of goods over short distances.  
d) Roads provide door to door service.  
d) Cost of loading and unloading to lower. (Any other relevant points)
22. 1) Consumers are the kings in the market. They should exercise their rights.  
2) Consumer must be careful before buying the commodities.  
3) Consumer should exercise the rights and duties diligently.  
4) Should insist on standardized products.  
5) Should convey the message to others so that the movement may be more effective.  
(Any other relevant points)
23. Foundational challenge :  
1) Takes place when the basic structure of the govt. changes.  
2) It can be a monarchy (or) dictatorship.  
Deepening of democracy:  
1) This involves strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy. People can realize their expectations of democracy.  
Challenge of Expansion:  
1. Involves applying the basic principles of democracy across all regions, social groups and various institutions.  
2. Greater power to local governments and extrusion of federal principles.
24.  
1. Democracies are able to accommodate various social groups.  
2. Develop certain procedures to reduce tension between ethnic groups.  
3. Democracies are suitable for this outcome.  
4. Non – democratic regions often turn a blind eye to suppress the social differences.  
5. To handle all kinds of problems & conflicts it is a plus point for democracy.
- (OR)
- a) Democracies are based on political equality.
  - b) All individuals have equal rights in electing representatives.
  - c) Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena we find growing economic inequalities.
  - d) A small number of ultra – rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share wealth and incomes.
  - e) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon.  
(Any other relevant points)
25. a) Deceptive Advertising  
d) Un reasonable prices  
e) Deceptive packing  
f) Under weighed supplies  
g) Deficiency in service  
h) Negligence in service (Any five points to be explained)
26. Map skills.

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