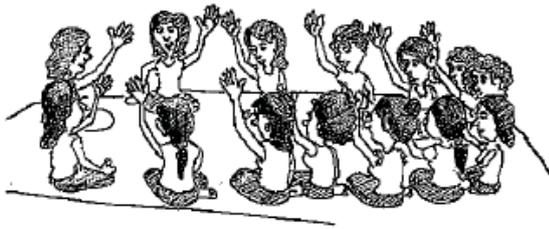


- We agreed that we will save every week.
- Our loan term is 6 weeks



- (a) A worker stitching quilt
(b) Female workers in farm
(c) A women's SHG (self help group) meeting
(d) People on strike wanting loan from bank 1

Ans : (c) A women's SHG (self help group) meeting

10. The _____ provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any. 1

Ans : Constitution of India

or

The first challenge to political parties is lack of _____ within parties.

Ans : Internal Democracy.

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Reason (R): It was done due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is correct but R is wrong.
D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans : (C) A is correct but R is wrong.

12. These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Since these activities generate services rather than goods. 1

Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- A. Tertiary Sector B. Secondary Sector
C. Primary Sector D. Industrial Sector

Ans : (A) Tertiary Sector

13. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. What is it called? 1

or

Write the developmental goals for farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops.

Ans :

This is known as double coincidence of wants.

or

Developmental goals for farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops:

- (a) better irrigational facilities
(b) better production of crops

14. Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable. 1

Ans :

It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

15. The fast-selling Istri Dharm Vichar was written by 1
A. Raja Ravi Varma B. Ram Chaddha
C. Raja Rammohun Roy D. Tarabai Shinde

Ans : (B) Ram Chaddha

16. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as 1

Ans : State Highways.

17. Find the incorrect option: 1

- (a) Collateral is what pushes the borrower into a painful situation
(b) Collateral is the amount that RBI gets from other banks
(c) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender
(d) Collateral is deposit facility like cheque

Ans : (b) Collateral is the amount that RBI gets from other banks

18. The Government of India made a law implementing the _____ in many districts of India. It is called MNREGA. 1

Ans : Right to Work

or

Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the _____

Ans : Organised Sector

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Cotton from Farmer
(ii) Cloth market
(iii) Garment Factory
(iv) In Market

Options:

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
B. (i) — (iii) — (iv) — (ii)
C. (iii) — (iv) — (ii) — (i)
D. (iii) — (iv) — (i) — (ii)

Ans : (A) (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

20. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks? 1

- A. Sedimentary rocks
B. Metamorphic rocks
C. Igneous rocks
D. None of these

Ans : (A) Sedin entary rocks

Section-B

21. What is meant by Bretton Woods Twins? How can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of Bretton Woods Twins? 3

or

Mention the two key lessons learnt from the inter-war economic experiences by the economists and politicians after the Second World War.

Ans :

- (i) The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system.
- (ii) Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the Western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s. Therefore, they organised themselves as a group — the Group of 77 (or G-77) — to demand a new international economic order (NIEO).
- (iii) By the NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.

or

The two lessons learnt by the economists and politicians during the Second World War were:

First : An industrial society based on mass production needs mass consumption. For mass consumption, steady income was necessary and for stable income, full employment was necessary. For this, the government has to take step to minimise the fluctuation of price, increase production and employment. Hence, economic stability could be ensured by the government intervention.

Second : The goal of full employment could be achieved only if the government controls the flow of goods, capital and labour.

22. What led to the print revolution? 3

or

Why is mica considered the most important mineral in electric and electronic industries? Give three reasons.

Ans :

- (i) In the hundred years between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.
- (ii) Printers from Germany travelled to other countries, seeking work and helping start new presses. As the number of printing presses grew, book production boomed.
- (iii) The second half of the fifteenth century saw 20 million copies of printed books flooding the markets in Europe. The number went up in the sixteenth century to about 200 million copies. This shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

or

- (i) Mica is excellent di-electric in strength and has low powerless factor.
- (ii) It has insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.

- (iii) It is most indispensable mineral used in electric and electronic industries.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : Union List

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

Source B : State List

State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Source C : Concurrent List

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

Source A : Union List

- 23 (1) How many items are listed in the Union List?

Ans : There are 100 numbered items listed in the Union List (before 97 numbered items were listed). These include subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

Source B : State List

- 23 (2) Which kind of subjects are listed in the state list?

Ans : Subject like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation are listed in State List. It is of state and local importance.

Source C : Concurrent List

- 23 (3) Who makes laws in the concurrent list? If conflict occurs then what happen in the List?

Ans : Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

24. Why primary sector is primary and also called as agriculture and related sector? Give examples. 3

Ans :

- (i) When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. Example: cotton.
- (ii) It is primary because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
- (iii) Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

25. Explain how power is shared horizontally in a government. 3

or

Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Ans :

- Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
- Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Ministers and government officials are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

or

Gram Panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members often called panch and a President or Sarpanch. It is the decision making body for the village. The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters in the village are its members.

26. What are the functions of money? 3

Ans :

- Money acts as a medium of exchange in goods and services and in payment of debts.
- Money is used as a measure of value.
- It is a Standard of Demand Payments.

27. Analyse the role of credit in development. 3

or

Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

Ans :

- Credit plays an important role in the development process of a country.
- If the credit is taken from the formal sources at low interest rate, then it is easy for the borrowers to complete their work and repay the loan after making profit.
- In this way there will be individual economic development and also it will lead to country's economic development.

or

Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source because:

- Dhananjay, being a government employee, has a regular income. But Raju does not have a regular income.
- Dhananjay, being rich, is more credit worthy.
- Dhananjay has assets against which he can easily get a loan.

28. 'The effect of globalisation has not been uniform'. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. 3

Ans :

Globalisation has shown mixed impacts:

Merits:

- Advantage to consumers-greater choice.
- Employment opportunities.
- Local companies benefitted.
- Indian companies have turned into MNCs

Demerits:

- Rising competition.
- Some small producers had to close the industries.
- Uncertain employment and insecurity among workers

Section-C

29. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe. Who declared this? What was the incident? Explain. 5

or

Explain the new economic and political situation created during the First World War in India.

Ans :

- General Reginald Dyer
- Incident: On 13 April 1919, the Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- On 13 April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

or

The First World War created new economic and political situations because:

- It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
- Prices doubled between 1913-18 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers through forced recruitment in rural areas which caused wide spread anger.
- During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food.
- Spread of Influenza epidemic and famine-12 to 13 million people died.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5

How were liberty and equality for women to be defined? The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views: 'Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions... Man, the stronger, the bolder

and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?' Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently formed a feminist political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial: 'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree...' An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850: 'It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?'

- (i) Evaluate the role of equality for women in the development of the nation.
- (ii) To what extent it is true to say that nature has created men and women to carry out different functions?
- (iii) To what extent you feel that equality helped in bringing the dignity of women in the family back?

Ans :

- (i) If women are given equality, they too can contribute towards nation-building activities.
- (ii) Women can do most of the jobs a man can do. Today, we even find women serving the armed forces. So it is not correct to say that men and women were created for different roles in life.
- (iii) Providing equality to the woman empowers her. It gives her independence from her husband. This increases her dignity in the family.

- 31.** What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5

Ans :

The first clear cut expression of nationalism came in France with the French Revolution. To make the Revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. To achieve it, various measures and practices were followed:

- (a) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

- (b) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (c) 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.
- (d) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (e) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory was set up.
- (f) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (g) Regional languages were discouraged and French was adopted as the common language of the nation.

- 32.** Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.. 5

Ans :

- (a) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- (b) Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- (c) Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.
- (d) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.
- (e) These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

- 33.** How do you differentiate federalism from a Unitary form of government? 5

or

Describe any three main features of Two-Party system.

Ans :

Federalism:

- (i) Is a system of government in which power is divided between the central authority and various constituent units of the country. Federation may have government for the entire nation and government at the levels of provinces or states.

A unitary government:

- (i) Has one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass orders to the provincial or the local government.

or

Main features of two-party system:

- (i) Power usually changes between two parties, several other parties may exist.
- (ii) In such system, people get clear choice.
- (iii) The party that wins majority forms the government and the other sits in opposition.

- (iv) Strong opposition is good for democracy.
- (v) Prompt decisions are taken and implemented.
- (vi) More development and less corruption.

34. "Communalism can take various forms in politics"
Elucidate. 5

Ans :

- (i) The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- (ii) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (iii) For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.
- (iv) Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- (v) Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the partition.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. $1 \times 2 = 2$
- A. The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

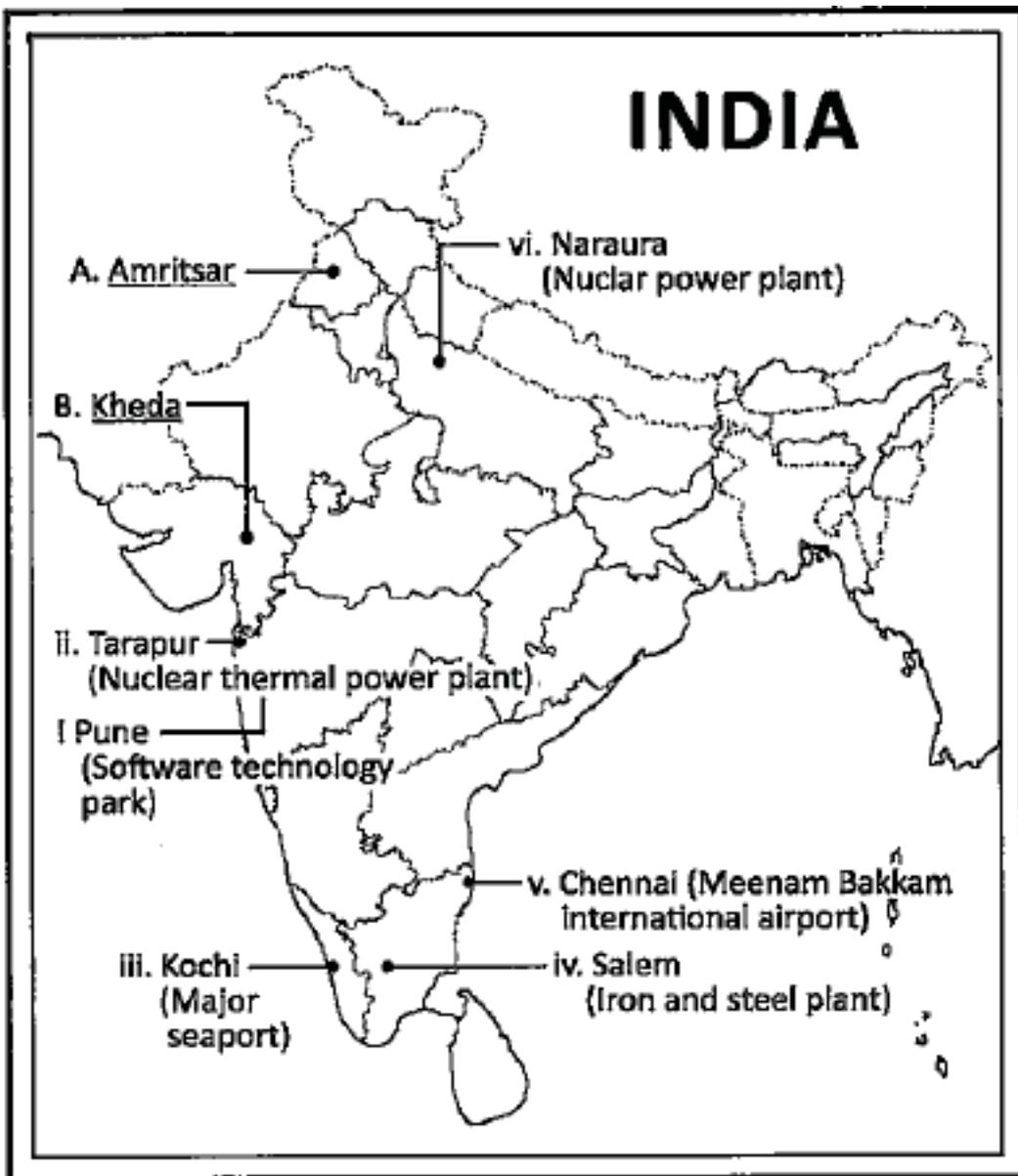
- B. The place of peasant where satyagraha was started.
- (b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Pune — Software technology park.
 - (ii) Tatapur — Nuclear thermal power plant
 - (iii) Kochi — Major seaport
 - (iv) Salem — Iron and steel plant
 - (v) Chennai — Meenam Bakkam international airport
 - (vi) Naraura — Nuclear power plant



Ans :

Ans :

- (a) A. Amritsar
- B. Kheda
- (b) Located and labelled on the map.



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