



muzzles will be distributed to members upon entering.

- C. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.
- D. Both A and B

**Ans :** (D) Both A and B

8. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of cotton: 1

Cotton	Soil type	Number of frost free days	Time to get matured
	Black	A - ?	B - ?

**Ans :** A - 210, B - 6 to 8 month

9. For which purpose can government use trade barriers? 1

**Ans :**

Government can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

10. What is 'Chutney music'? Where is it seen? 1

**or**

'A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports'. Identify.

**Ans :**

'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is a creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

**or**

Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red sea ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel coast and Hoogly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ a Kanpur mill Worker, wrote and published the book "Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal". 1

**Ans :** Kashi Baba

**or**

Cotton as a rawmaterial is produced by \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

**Ans :** Primary Sector

12. What are 'family laws'? 1

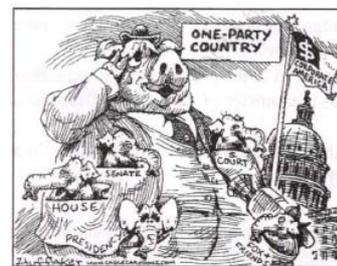
**Ans :**

Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religions.

13. Which one of the following option best signifies this

cartoon?

1



- A. Lack of internal democracy
- B. Money and muscle power
- C. Corporate America controls all major institutions of the country
- D. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures

**Ans :** (C) Corporate America controls all major institutions of the country

14. 'Barriers on foreign and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement. 1

**Ans :**

Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. Now, goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.

In 1991, the government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country. Since they would have to improve their quality.

With liberalisations of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.

15. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop? 1

- A. Maximum support price
- B. Minimum support price
- C. Moderate support price
- D. Influential support price

**Ans :** (B) Minimum support price

16. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as \_\_\_\_\_ 1

**Ans :** sericulture

17. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Evaporation from Oceans, Lakes and Streams
- (ii) Condensation
- (iii) Precipitation
- (iv) Surface Runoff or Ground water Options:

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

**Ans :** (A) (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

18. Find the Incorrect option: 1

- A. Kisan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance

Scheme are some other schemes introduced to benefit of the farmers

- B. Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir
- C. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the white revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture
- D. Cotton is known as the golden fibre and grows well on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains

**Ans :** (D) Cotton is known as the golden fibre and grows well on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains

19. After arriving in India, \_\_\_\_\_ travelled to Champaran in Bihar in 1917 to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. 1

**Ans :** Mahatma Gandhi

**or**

The Congress session at \_\_\_\_\_ in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

**Ans :** Nagpur

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

**Assertion (A):** Conservative Regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic in France. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent and sought to curb activities that questioned legitimacy of autocratic government.

**Reason (R):** Most of the regimes did not impose censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers.

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.

## Section-B

21. How do you differentiate federalism from a Unitary form of government? 3

**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.

22. Define average income. Write the demerit of using

average income for comparing countries. 3

**or**

Define secondary sector. Why is it called industrial sector? Give examples.

**Ans :**

- (i) Average income can be defined as the total income of the country divided by its total population.
- (ii) Average income hides the disparities i.e. it does not tell us how income is distributed among people.
- (iii) Therefore, average income or per capita income should not be used alone for comparing countries.

**or**

- (i) In secondary sector, primary goods/natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing in the industries.
- (ii) It is also called Industrial sector, because this sector is associated with different kinds of industries.
- (iii) Example: cotton fibre which we get from agriculture is used/changed into yarn and cloth through different ways of manufacturing in the industries.

23. "It is not politics that gets caste ridden, it is the caste that gets politicized and it takes several forms". Justify. 3

**Ans :**

- (i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.
- (ii) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
- (iii) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

24. Analyse the role of credit in development. 3

**or**

How can you say that democracy is better than dictatorship?

**Ans :**

- (i) Credit plays an important role in the development process of a country.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) In this way there will be individual economic development and also it will lead to country's economic development.

**or**

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) It also improves the quality of decision-making.
- (iv) It provides methods to resolve conflicts.
- (v) It allows room to correct mistakes.

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

**Source A : Simon Commission**

Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under

Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

**Source B : Dominion Status**

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

**Source C : The Salt March**

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

**Source A : Simon Commission**

25 (1) Why did Tory government set up Simon Commission?

**Ans :** The new Tory government set up the Simon Commission in response to examine the state of Indian constitutional affairs and also in response to the nationalist movement.

**Source B : Dominion Status**

25 (2) Why did Lord Irwin announced dominion status?

**Ans :** All parties including the Congress and the Muslim League against the Simon Commission arrival to India in 1928 and participated in the demonstrations and greeted commission with slogan 'Go Back Simon'. In an effort to win them over, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of dominion status for India.

**Source C : The Salt March**

25 (3) Why did Gandhiji find in salt is a powerful symbol of unity?

**Ans :** Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation because it is consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.

26. "Resource planning is a complex process". Justify. 3  
or

"Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development." Examine the statement.

**Ans :**

It involves the following steps:

(a) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country: It involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative

estimation and measurement of the resources.

- (b) Evolving a planning structure: Endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resources development plans.  
(c) Matching resource development plans with overall national development plans.

or

- (i) Steel production is the backbone of any country's economy since it is the basic unit for the development of the nation.  
(ii) Almost every industry depends on iron and steel for its manufacturing and production.  
(iii) In today's era of globalisation, consumption of goods is increasing. Thus, it can be concluded that growth in production of steel is regarded as the index of country's development.

27. "Communalism can take various forms in politics." Elucidate. 3

**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. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even then we believe in it.  
(ii) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. 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.  
(iii) 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. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.  
(iv) 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. The post-independence period has also seen large-scale communal violence. (Any three)

28. What is plantation farming? State two characteristics of plantation farming. Also mention two examples of plantation crops. 3

**Ans :**

Plantation farming: In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

**Characteristics:**

- (i) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry  
(ii) Use large tracts of land and capital intensive inputs with manual labour. Examples of plantation crops: Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc.

## Section-C

29. Explain the new economic and political situation created during the First World War in India. 5

**Ans :**

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

- (i) 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.
  - (ii) Prices increased doubling between 1913-18 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
  - (iii) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers through forced recruitment in rural areas caused wide spread anger.
  - (iv) During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food.
  - (v) Spread of Influenza epidemic and famine-12 to 13 million people died.
30. Who inspired the tribal peasants of Andhra Pradesh and how? 5

**or**

Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh.

**Ans :**

- (i) Alluri Sitaram Raju inspired the peasants by claiming variety of special powers like:
  - (a) He could make correct astrological predictions.
  - (b) He could heal people.
  - (c) He could survive even bullet shots.

The rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God.

Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. At the same time, the Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempt to kill British officials for achieving Swaraj.

Raju was captured and killed in 1924 and over a time became a folk hero.

**or**

Jallianwalla Bagh massacre holds an important and significant position in the freedom movement of India. It took place in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919. On this day a protest meeting against the government's new repressive measures (the Rowlatt Act) was being held at Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar. The meeting was attended by a large number of men, women and children. The only entrance of the park was blocked by the British army on the orders of General Dyer. He ordered his troops to fire on the crowd without giving a word of warning. Thousands of people were killed and many were injured. It was the cold blooded murder of innocent people.

As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. The satyagrahis were forced to rub their nose on the ground, crawl on the streets and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs. People were flogged and villages were bombed.

31. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? What is their major objective? Explain Golden

Quadrilateral Super Highways. 5

**Ans :**

- (i) The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways.
- (ii) The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.
- (iii) The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
- (iv) The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) implements and maintains these super highways.

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

In 1930, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, as president of the Muslim League, reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests. His statement is supposed to have provided the intellectual justification for the Pakistan demand that came up in subsequent years. This is what he said: 'I have no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslim is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian home-lands is recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism... A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religions and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship, if need be. Yet I love the communal group which is the source of life and behaviour and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture and thereby its whole past as a living operative factor in my present consciousness... 'Communalism in its higher aspect, then, is indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. The units of Indian society are not territorial as in European countries... The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified... 'The Hindu thinks that separate electorates are contrary to the spirit of true nationalism, because he understands the word "nation" to mean a kind of universal amalgamation in which no communal entity ought to retain its private individuality. Such a state of things, however, does not exist. India is a land of racial and religious variety. Add to this the general economic inferiority of the Muslims, their enormous debt, especially in the Punjab, and their insufficient majorities in some of the provinces, as at present constituted and you will

begin to see clearly the meaning of our anxiety to retain separate electorates.

- (i) Who was the president of the Muslim league in the year 1930?
- (ii) To what extent do you agree that the demand for separate electorates by the Muslims was justified? Give one reason.
- (iii) What were the characteristics of the territories during the British India?

**Ans :**

- (i) Sir Muhammad Iqbal was the president of Muslim League in 1930.
- (ii) Communalism in its higher aspect, then, is indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. The units of Indian society are not territorial as in European countries... The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified.
- (iii) India during the British Raj was made up of two types of territory:
  - British India,
  - The Princely States

The British India with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of her Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India as through any governor or other officer subordinates to the Governor-General of India.

- 33.** How did the concept of nation state develop in Europe? 5

**Ans :**

- (i) Nationalism emerged as a force which brought changes in the political and mental world of Europe.
- (ii) It resulted into 'Nation state' in place of the multinational dynastic empire of Europe.
- (iii) In a nation-state, people living in it developed a sense of common identity and shared history.
- (iv) This commonness was developed through struggles, actions of leaders and the struggle of the common people.

- 34.** Describe any three main features of Two-Party system.

**or**

Where do MNCs set up their production units? Explain. 5

**Ans :**

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.

**or**

- (i) MNCs setup production units at such a place where they can produce their goods at a minimum cost.

- (ii) The place where markets are closer.
- (iii) The place where skilled and unskilled labour is available at low cost.
- (iv) Other factors of production are assured.
- (v) Government policies are favourable.

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 35.** (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

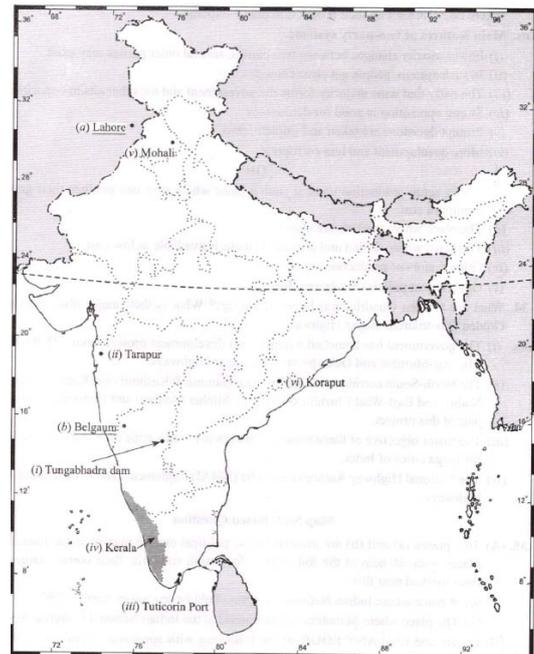
1×2=2

- (a) A place where Indian National Congress held its session in April, 1929.
- (b) The place where Mahatma Gandhi presided the Indian National Congress Session.

- (B) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1×4=4

- (i) Tungabhadra dam
- (ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
- (iii) Tuticorin Port
- (iv) Kerala — a leading rubber producing state
- (v) Mohali software technology Park
- (vi) Koraput — Bauxite deposits.

**Ans :**



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

Download unsolved version of this paper from  
www.cbse.online