

**SECTION A**

**Q. 1. Which of the following statements are true about the Rowlatt Act? 1**

**Ans :** a) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**Q. 2. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the dam being built across the river Narmada. 2**

**Ans :** a) Sardar Sarovar.

**Q. 3. Identify the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. 1**

**Ans :** d) Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.

**Q. 4. Which movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation? 1**

**Ans :** b) Chipko movement.

**Q. 5. What is/are the major long-term objective/ s of Indian planning? 1**

**Ans :** d) All of these

**Q. 6. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country? 1**

**Ans :** c) 1948

**Q. 7. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?**

**Ans :** d) All of the above.

**Q. 8. Refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with**

**money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. 1**

**Ans :** c) Credit.

**Q. 9. Federalism is: 1**

**Ans :** c) A government with two or multi levels of government.

**Q. 10. The Chancellor of Prussia and main architect for the uniûcation of Germany who believed in the policy of 'Blood and Iron' was \_\_\_\_\_. 1**

**Ans :** d) Otto von Bismarck

**Q 11. Rapid integration or inter-connection between countries is called. 1**

**Ans :** c) Globalization

**Q 12. Which one of the following countries has one party system? 1**

**Ans :** a) China.

**Q. 13. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in 1**

**Ans :** a) January 1921

**Q. 14. Choose the most appropriate answer. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in \_\_\_\_\_ sector. 1**

**Ans :** a) Primary.

**Q. 15. Pocket size books that were sold by travelling pedlars were called: 1**

**Ans :** c) Chap books.

**Q. 16. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as: 1**

Ans : d) Gross cropped area.

**Q. 17. What is regarded as a definite plus point of democratic regimes.** 1

Ans : b) Rule of majority

**Q. 18. The condition for a political party to be recognized as a national party is:** 1

Ans : c) Both of the above.

**Q. 19. Globalization integrates different countries through.** 1

Ans : d) All of these

**Q. 20. Assertion (A):** Democracy is not simply arule by majority of opinion.

**Reason (R):** In a democracy, majority always need to work with the minority so that governments can function to represent the general view.

Ans : a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

#### SECTION B

**Q. 21. Why is dense railway network found in the great plains of India?2**

Ans : Reasons for dense Railway network in the Plains.

1. Level land.
2. High density of population.
3. Rich agriculture.
4. Greater industrial activity.

**Q. 22. Mention the Satyagrahas of Mahatma Gandhi for the peasantry class before 1920.** 2

Ans : The three satyagrahas were.

- a. Champaran satyagraha.
- b. Kheda satyagraha.
- c. Ahmedabad satyagraha.

**Q. 23. Explain the major concerns of Jute Textile industry.** 2

Ans : a. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.

- b. Competition from countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
- c. There is a need to stimulate demand.

d. The product needs to be diversified.

#### OR

**Describe the political condition of Europe in the mid-eighteen century?**

Ans : The political conditions of Europe as follows :

- i) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- ii) In most countries, there were more job seekers than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
- iii) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.
- iv) In these regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
- v) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

**Q. 24. Define the term 'economic development'. State the two bases of measuring economic development of a country.** 2

Ans : Economic development is the long-term increase in per capita income along with improvement in quality of life. Bases of economic development.

1. National income.
2. Per capita income.

#### SECTION C

**Q. 25. Give reasons for the following: Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.** 3

Ans : In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. As China already had the technology of woodblock printing.

Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.

**Q. 26. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain.** 3

**Ans :** Importance of the tertiary sector:

- a. Several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc. are considered as basic services.
- b. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many
- c. More services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.

**OR**

**"Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent" Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other?**

- Ans :**
- i) Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.
  - ii) Raw materials are produced in Primary sector and processed into finished items in Secondary sector.
  - ii) Assistance is provided by Tertiary sector to these two activities.
  - iv) Lets take an example of iron-ore. It is extracted in mining which is a Primary activity, then it is transported to industries for making pig-iron and steel in iron and steel plant, which is a Secondary activity. Transportation and finance services are provided to these two sectors by Tertiary sector.

**Q. 27. State any three features of Rabi cropping season in India.** 3

**Ans :** Features of Rabi cropping season in India:

- a. Sown in winter from October to December.
- b. Harvested in summer from April to June.
- c. Wheat, Barley, peas are some important crops.
- d. Main states-Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc.
- e. Availability of participation during winter months due to western temperate enforces helps in the success of rabi crops.

**Q. 28. "Democratic government is legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments.** 3

**Ans : Democratic government is a legitimate government:**

It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is peoples' own government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored

**Q. 29. 'Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development.**

**Evaluate the statement.** 3

**Ans :** Primary Sector the most important sector at initial stages of development:

- a. As the methods of farming change and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produces much more food than before.
- b. Many people could now take up other activities.
- c. There were increasing number of craft-persons and traders.
- d. Buying and selling activities increased many times.

## SECTION D

**Q. 30. Classify resources on the basis of ownership with examples.**

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**Ans: a. Individual Resources:** Resources which are owned by private individuals are known as individual resources. Plots, fields, houses, cars, books, etc., are some examples of individual resources.

**b. Community Owned Resources:** The resources which are accessible to all the members of the community are known as community resources. Village ponds, public parks, playgrounds, etc., are some examples of community resources.

**c. National Resources:** All the resources which are under the control of state or union government are known as national resources. All the resources within political boundaries are national resources because the government has the power to acquire even the private properties.

**d. International Resources:** These resources are owned and regulated by international institutions. The oceanic resources beyond 200km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to the open ocean, and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions. India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian Ocean from that area which lies beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone.

**OR**

**What has significantly contributed to land degradation?**

**Ans :** Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat,

Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country

**Q. 31. Briefly explain the process of unification of Italy.**

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**Ans : The process of unification of Italy:**

" In the mid-nineteenth century, Italy comprised of 7 states out of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was a princely state. There wasn't even a common form of the Italian language.

" In 1830, Giuseppe Mazzini established a secret society called Young Italy and bring about a revolutionary uprising but failed.

" Chief Minister Cavour diplomatically joined Sardinia-Piedmont, in an alliance with France. It defeated the Austrian forces.

" Armed volunteers led by Giuseppe Garibaldi also supported the troops and they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. They got the support of the peasants there.

" In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared the king of unified Italy. However, most of the Italians were unaware of the idea of liberal-nationalist ideology.

**OR**

**Briefly explain the process of unification of Britain.**

**Ans :** In Britain, the formation of a nation-state

was not the result of a sudden upheaval, revolution or national struggle but of a long drawn out parliamentary process. The process of unification of Britain is as follows:

- i) Britain was not a nation-state prior to 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.
- ii) The English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and extended her influence over other nations of the island.
- iii) In 1688, England established as a nation-state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- iv) In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- v) England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
- vi) Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798) and a new "British Nation" was formed.

**Q. 32. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy.**

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**Ans : Function of the political Parties**

**Elections:** Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are contested mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

**Declaration of Policies:** There are always some socio-economic and political issues before the nation at the domestic and international levels. Political parties put forward their considered views and policies before the people and suggest ways to tackle the issues.

**Making laws:** Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a

party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

**To form and run the Government:** Formation of government is one of the aims and functions of a political party. In a Parliamentary system, the leader of the party in power becomes the Prime Minister and he appoints the other ministers in his Cabinet

**Role of opposition:** The party or parties which fail to form the government, constitute the opposition and perform the most important function of criticising the working of government, its policies and its failures. They check the government from assuming dictatorial powers.

**Moulding Public Opinion:** The parties stimulate interest of public in the issues before the nation. They use all means of mass communication to educate, influence and mould public opinion in their favour. Political parties are significant agencies for creating public opinion.

**OR**

**Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.**

**Ans : Five suggestions made to reform the political parties:**

- i) Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
- ii) It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.
- iii) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous



election.

iv) The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.

v) Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.

**Q. 33. How does RBI supervise banks? 5**

**Ans :** Reserve Bank of India supervises banks by laying guidelines and norms for the banks:

- a. RBI requires commercial banks to keep a certain percentage of their deposits in cash and other liquid assets. This percentage is called statutory liquidity ratio (at present this ratio is 25 per cent). After keeping a part of deposits in cash and other liquid assets, banks can use their surplus funds to give loans. The objective is to ensure that banks can meet the withdrawal requirements of deposit holders.
- b. RBI also requires commercial banks to deposit a certain percentage of their deposits with RBI in cash. This percentage is called cash reserve ratio (at present this ratio is 5.5 per cent).
- c. RBI issues guidelines for fixing rate of interest on borrowings and lending by commercial banks.
- d. RBI directs the commercial banks to give a certain percentage of loans to priority sector (agriculture, small-scale industries, self-help groups, etc.).

**OR**

**What is the basic objective of 'Self Help Groups'? How do they work? Describe any four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' for the poor.**

**Ans :** The basic objective of 'Self Help Groups' is to organize rural poor, particularly

women belonging to one neighbourhood into small Self Help Groups (15-20 members). These members save regularly and the amount varies from ₹ 25-100 or more depending upon their ability to save.

The four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' are as follows:

i) The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans which is still less than what moneylenders charge.

ii) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self employment opportunities. All important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of interest, non-payment of loan are taken by the group members.

For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc.

iii) Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHGs help women to become financially self reliant.

iv) 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.

**SECTION E**

**Q. 34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4**

**Manchester imports into .....  
..... khadi was popularized.**

**Answer the following.**

**i) What happened after Jallianwala Bagh incident?** 2

**Ans :** Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. Many merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Use of khadi was popularized

**ii) When the jallianwala bagh incident took place?** 1

**Ans :** On 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919 the jallianwala bagh incident took place

**iii) Who ordered the troops to fire at the crowd in jallianwala bagh?** 1

**Ans :** General Dyer ordered the troops to fire at the crowd in jallianwala bagh

**Q. 35. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.** 4

Over the last two decades,.....  
..... set up with this objective.

**Answer the following questions**

**i) Explain trend of growth rate in manufacturing industry.** 2

**Ans :** The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around 7 percent per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 per cent. Since 2003, manufacturing is once again growing at the rate of 9 to 10 per cent per annum.

**ii) Which industries included in manufacturing industries?** 1

**Ans :** Mining, quarrying, electricity and gas

**iii) What is NMCC?** 1

**Ans :** The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council

**Q. 36. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** 4

“Here are many activities .....  
..... and accounting work”

**Answer the following questions**

**i) Why the tertiary sector is also called the service sector?** 2

**Ans :** Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

**ii) In which sector the agriculture is included?** 1

**Ans :** In primary sector the agriculture is included.

**iii) Which activities are included in secondary sector?** 1

**Ans :** The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.

#### SECTION F

**Q. 37. Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names**

**on the lines marked in the map:** 5

**i. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.**

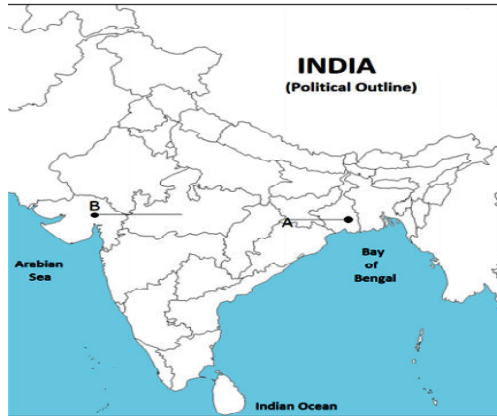
**ii. The place where the cotton mill workers Satyagraha was organised in 1918.**

**2. On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:**

**i. Bhilai - iron and steel plant.**

**ii. Coimbatore - cotton textile centre.**

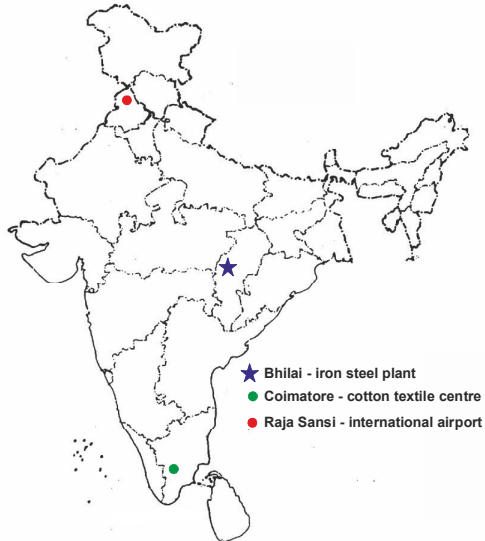
iii. Raja Sansi - international airport.



Ans: 1.



2.



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