

SECTION A

Q. 1. The Non-Cooperation programme was adopted in the: 1

Ans : b) Congress Session at Nagpur.

Q. 2. Many dams were constructed to control floods but have triggered food due to: 1

Ans : a. Sedimentation in the reservoir.

Q.3. What are the developmental goals of landless rural labourers? 1

Ans : a) More days of work and better wages.

Q.4. When was Joint Forest Management programme was started by Odisha? 1

Ans : a) 1988

Q. 5. According to the census of India 2011, the adult sex ratio in India is: 1

Ans : d) 940 females per thousand males.

Q. 6. At what level does a Panchayat Samiti operate in a Panchayati Raj structure? 1

Ans : c) Block level

Q. 7. India has this type of government 1

Ans : a) Parliamentary democracy.

Q. 8. The main security guard of international Trade is. 1

Ans : c) WTO

Q. 9. The 'community government' is

elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking. What powers does it hold? 1

Ans : a) Cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Q. 10. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Zollverein formed in 1834? 1

Ans : d) It abolished feudal system.

Q. 11. Why did the government decide to remove barriers on foreign trade and foreign competitors? 1

Ans: d) All of the above the.

Q. 12. Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in the year. 1

Ans : b) 1980

Q. 13. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress? 1

Ans : d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Q.14. The headquarter of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is located in 1

Ans : a) New Delhi

Q.15. Why did the Roman Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558? 1

Ans : d) iii and iv.

Q.16. Where is rubber mainly grown? 1

Ans : c) Andaman and Nicobar.

Q. 17. Saudi Arabia is ruled by a 1

Ans : b) Hereditary king

Q.18. When was the Nationalist Congress Party formed? 1

Ans : c) 1996

Q.19. Which one of the following is not true regarding the World Trade organisation? 1

Ans : a) It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers.

Q.20. Assertion (A): The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties.

Reason (R): It should be made mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates.

Ans : b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

SECTION B

Q.21. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. 2

Ans : a) National Highways link extreme parts of the country

b) These are the primary road systems

c) These are laid and maintained by the C.P.W.D.

d) A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions

Q 22. Mention any impacts of the First World War on Indian Economy. 2

Ans : a. The economic and political situation in India was altered by the First World War.

b. The Colonial Government of India ended up massively increasing the expenditure for defence.

c. The Colonial Government increased the

taxes on business profits and individual incomes.

d. Business groups of India started to insist on more opportunities for development as the Indian industries had expanded during the war.

e. There was a sharp rise in prices due to increased demands for war supplies and military expenditure, which in turn posed lots of difficulties for common people.

Q.23. "Wells and tube wells are the most popular means of irrigation in northern plains of India." Justify the statement with the arguments. 2

Ans : Wells and tube wells are popular means of irrigation in the northern plains of India.

1. Level terrain.

2. Availability of ground water at a shallow level.

3. Porous nature of sedimentary rocks.

4. Fertile land resulting in more land under agriculture which requires water.

OR

How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rain, like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan?

Ans : Development of canal irrigation and tube wells have made possible to grow rice in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

Q.24. How is 'Demand Deposit' an essential feature of money? 2

Ans : a. The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand.

b. Demand deposits make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.

- c. They constitute money in the modern economy.

SECTION C

Q.25. How did print culture affect women in the 19th century? 3

Ans : Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best known novelists were women, Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman, a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

Q 26. What do you mean by ‘unorganised sector’? Give two disadvantages of the unorganised sector. 3

Ans : Unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

Two disadvantages:

- a. Employment is not secure.
- b. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular and there is no provision for overtime, paid leaves, holidays, etc.

OR

Describe the importance of Primary sector in the Indian economy.

Ans : Importance of Primary sector :

- i) Primary Sector provides the basic needs of economy for food and mineral ores.
- ii) It produces some of the raw materials

(like jute, cotton, coal extracted from mines) for the industrial sector.

iii) The Primary sector continued to be the largest employer in the economy even in the year 2000, the reason being that Secondary and Tertiary sectors still do not create enough jobs.

iv) The agricultural population in the Primary sector provides a very large market of consumers for the Secondary sector (for buying finished products like clothes, goods of daily need, fertilizers, etc.).

Q 27. What is ‘slash and burn’ agriculture? 3

Ans : In this agriculture the process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter. The burnt soil contains potash which increases the nutrient content of the soil. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

Q.28. What are the prudential reasons to support democracy? 3

Ans : Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practise some kinds of democratic politics.

They have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights to citizens.

While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from one another in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures.

Q 29. “There is need for protection and support for the workers in the

unorganised sector”. Evaluate this statement.

3

Ans : Protection of workers in the unorganized sector:

- a. They are often exploited and not paid fair wages.
- b. Low and irregular earning.
- c. Insecure jobs and no other benefits.
- d. They are vulnerable people so need economic/ social protection.

SECTION D

Q.30. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

5

Ans : Reasons for conservation:

1. The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals.
2. The process of mineral formation is slow.
3. They are non-renewable.

Methods to conserve: -

1. Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
2. Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low-grade ore at low cost.
3. Recycling of metals using scrap metals.
4. Wastage in the mining and processing should be minimised.

OR

Write a brief note on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans : Conventional Sources of Energy:

Conventional source of energy have been used since the early times. Coal, Petroleum, natural gas, hydro-electricity, thermal power are the source of energy. All conventional sources of energy except hydro-electricity are exhaustible. These source cause environmental pollution.

These source require huge capital.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:

Non- conventional source of energy have came into the use only recently. Wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy, geothermal, biogas are example of these source of energy. Most of the non-conventional sources of energy are inexhaustible. These sources do not cause environmental pollution. Small amount of money is sufficient to have these sources

Q.31. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

5

Ans: The process of unification of Germany:

- a. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected Parliament.
- b. This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners called Junkers of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- c. Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, was the architect of the German unification. He did this with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- d. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France-ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- e. In January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

OR

Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

- Ans :**
- The first clear-cut expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. In 1789, France was under the rule of an absolute monarch.
 - When the revolutionaries came to power in France, they were determined to create a new sense of unity and nationhood. For this, they emphasized the concept of France being the fatherland (La Patrie) for all French people, who were from now on addressed as citizens (citoyen). They were given the tri-colour flag, the three colours representing liberty, equality and fraternity.

French revolutionaries introduced various other measures such as:

- i) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- ii) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- iii) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- iv) Internal customs, duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- v) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- vi) They further declared that it was the

mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism and help them to become nations.

Q.32. Examine the main 'challenges' before 'political parties.' 5

Ans : Main challenges before political parties:

- a. Lack of internal democracy.
- b. Dynastic succession is related to the first one.
- c. Money and muscle power.
- d. No meaningful choice.
- e. Casteism, religion.

OR

How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections?

Ans : Political parties need to face and overcome the growing challenge of Money and Muscle power during elections in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.

Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections, for example, like booth-rigging, distribution of food, money, alcohol, etc. to the poor voters to get their votes. Political parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. These days, parties are supporting criminals who can win elections. This is a major cause of concern to the democrats all over the world who are worried about the increasing role of rich

people and big companies in democratic politics.

Q.33. What are the terms of credit? 5

Ans: a. Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with repayment of the principal.

b. In addition, lender may demand collateral, i.e., an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee until the loan is repaid.

c. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.

d. Terms of credit comprise interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment.

e. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

OR

Banks and cooperatives help people in obtaining cheap and affordable loans' Which values according to you does this support?

Ans : Cheap and affordable loans help people to grow crops, do business, set up small scale industries or trade in goods.

This promotes :

- i) Self reliance and financial security and independence of people.
- ii) Protection of the relatively poor against corrupt moneylenders.
- iii) Eradication of poverty in general.
- iv) All this indirectly helps in the country's development.

SECTION E

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

Another important feature.....

.....their symbolic presence.

Answer the following.

i) The women from rural areas, mainly belonging to? 1

Ans : Rich peasant households.

ii) What Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's call? 1

Ans : Service to the nation

iii) Explain the role of women in salt march? 2

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.

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

Industrial locations are.....

..... agricultural rural hinterland.

Answer the following question

i) What do you understand by agglomeration economies? 2

Ans : Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

ii) Name the places where most of the manufacturing units were located from

the point of view of overseas trade. 1

Ans : Kanpur and Gorakhpur, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

iii) Which factors influence the setting up of industrial locations? 1

Ans : Availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc.

Q.36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4

Globalisation has been
..... in the 21st century

Answer the following.

i. Why the first international Earth summit was convened? 2

Ans : The first international Earth summit was convened for

- a) Addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
- b) Addressing socio-economic development at the global level.

2) Why Agenda 21 is adopted? 1

Ans : Combat the hurdles that debar sustainable development.

3) Which term is used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations? 1

Ans : Sustainable development.

SECTION F

Q.371. 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 line marked in the map.

A. The Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

B. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off

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

- i. Kalpakkam – Nuclear plant.
- ii. Bhadravati – Iron and steel plant.
- iii. Kochchi – Major sea port.

Ans:


