

EXAMINATION PAPERS (2016)

[DELHI (SET - I, II, III)]

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

SET-I

Q1. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation. 1

Or

What was the result of the peace negotiations in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam?

Ans. The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Or

At the peace negotiations in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam the Vietnamese were forced to accept the division of the country into North and South Vietnam.

Q2. Why is there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals? 1

Ans. A wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density is found in minerals because a particular mineral is formed from a certain combination of elements and depends upon the physical and chemical conditions under which the material forms.

Q3. How are issue-specific movements different from generic movements? 1

Ans. Issue-specific movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time. For example, *Narmada Bachao Andolan* in India. Generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in very long time. For example, women's movements.

Q4. Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but is not recognised as the national political party. 1

Ans. Samajwadi Party, Samta Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal are the examples of the parties that have national level political organisations but are not recognised as national political parties. (any one)

Q5. Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia? 1

Ans. FEDECOR led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia.

Q6. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment. 1

Ans. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines etc. is called investment whereas investment made by a MNC to buy such assets is called foreign investment.

Q7. Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo would you like to see to be sure about its quality? 1

Ans. Agmark

Q8. How do the deposits with the banks become their source of income? 1

Ans. Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans. They charge a higher rate of interest on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is the main source of income for the banks.

Q9. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse. 3

Or

How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse.

Ans. In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways.

- (a) The artists, in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, wanted to represent a country, as if it was a person. In other words, they wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. The female figure became an allegory of a nation.
- (b) In France, the female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.
- (c) Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.

Or

Nationalism in Vietnam emerged through the efforts of different sections of the society in the following ways.

- (a) Many religious movements from the 18th century were hostile to western presence. An early movement against French control and spread of Christianity was the Scholars Revolt of 1868, led by the officials of the imperial court.
- (b) In the late 19th century, the resistance to French domination was led by Chu Trinh (1867-1940), an eminent nationalist. He was the major figure in anticolonial resistance and formed the Revolutionary Society (Duy Tan Hoi). Another revolutionary was Phan Chu Trinh, who was hostile to monarchy and opposed the idea of resisting the French with the help of the court. His desire was to establish a democratic republic.
- (c) 'Go East Movement' became popular in the early 20th century. The main objective was to overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty, that had been deposed by the French. These nationalists wanted foreign help and arms and appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians. Developments in China inspired the Vietnamese. China became a republic in 1911. Inspired by these, the Vietnamese students organised the Association for the Restoration of Vietnam.

Q10. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of the 'Swaraj Flag'.

1+2=3

Ans. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. The main features of this flag were as follows.

- (a) It was a tricolour (saffron, green and white).
- (b) It had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

Q11. 'The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.' Support the statement with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways.

Civil Disobedience Movement	Non-Cooperation Movement
(a) This movement dealt with the breaking of the laws formed by the British government.	(a) This movement was for not following the rules of government. It did not deal with violation of laws.
(b) The main aim being violation of laws, it was carried out by breaking salt law and forest laws besides holding demonstrations.	(b) It was carried out through peaceful demonstrations and picketing foreign shops.
(c) This movement was launched basically to attain Purna Swaraj and because the eleven demands of Congress were denied.	(c) This movement was launched in order to unify hindus and muslims and to attain Swaraj.

12. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples. 1+2=3

Ans. On the basis of capital investment, the industries are classified into small scale industry and large scale industry.

- (a) The maximum investment in small scale industry is upto ₹ 1 crore, e.g., toy industry.
- (b) If the investment is more than one crore rupees, then it is known as large scale industry, e.g., iron and steel industry.

Q13. 'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.' Express your views in favour of this statement. 3

Ans. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development because:

- (a) the movement of goods and services from the supply location to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. It widens the market for goods.
- (b) it allows distant and remote areas to be linked with urban and developed regions.
- (c) the development and improvement of transport have made delivery of goods faster across long distances and thus reduced cost.
- (d) immediate relief during war, natural calamity, famine or flood can be easily accessed through efficient means of transport. (any three)

Q14. "The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain". Justify the statement. 3

Ans. The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain *i.e.* from raw materials to the highest value added products.

The statement can be justified as follows:

- (a) Textile industry is dependent on agriculture and provides jobs to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dying, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demand support industries like dyeing.
- (b) It contributes significantly to industrial production. India has world-class production in spinning and capable of using all the fibers that are produced.
- (c) Textile industry has been a major foreign exchange earner with increase in foreign trade across the world.
- (d) It contributes significantly to the National GDP. (any three)

Q15. What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party. 1+2=3

Ans. A national political party is a party that is present in several or all units of the federation. In other words, it is a country-wide party. It has its units in various states. By and large, all these units follow the same policies.

The following are the conditions required for a party to become a national party.

(a) A party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes polled in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.

(b) It has to win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha to be recognised as a national party.

Q16. What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning. 1+2=3

Ans. Section interest groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society, for example, trade unions, business associations and professional bodies of doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc. They are sectional because they represent a section of society.

The following points show the functioning of sectional interest groups.

(a) They try to get public support and sympathy for their goals and activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings and filing petitions.

(b) They try to influence the media into giving more attention to their views.

(c) They organise protest activities like strikes and disrupt government programme. (any two)

Q17. 'Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion.' Support the statement with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion. This statement can be supported giving the following examples.

(a) The challenge of expansion involves applying the basic principles of democracy across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.

(b) It involves ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation and inclusion of women and minority groups.

(c) It also implies that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control. Most countries including India and other democracies, like the United States, face this challenge.

Q18. How can money be easily exchanged for goods or services? Give an example to explain. 3

Ans. Transactions are made in money because a person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or a service. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.

For example, a shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and wants to buy rice. Under barter system, both parties selling shoes and rice have to agree to buy and sell each other's commodities and this creates a problem which is referred to as double coincidence of wants. This problem is overcome by the introduction of money. Now, the shoe manufacturer will sell the shoes for money and with that money he can buy rice.

Q19. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement. 3

Ans. In 1991, the Indian government decided that the time has come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the world. It felt that foreign competition would improve the quality of goods produced by Indian producers within the country.

Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. It meant goods could be imported or exported easily and foreign companies could set up factories and offices in India.

Q20. “The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:

- (a) There is no organisation to supervise the credit activities of the lenders in informal sector.
- (b) The informal sector lends at a very high rate of interest and use unfair means to get the money back.
- (c) Higher cost of borrowing means a large part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, the borrowers have less income left for themselves.
- (d) Sometimes, due to higher rate of interest, the amount to be repaid becomes higher than the income of the borrower due to that there is always a risk for borrowers to fall in debt-trap.

(any three)

Q21. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5×1=5

Or

‘US entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnam as well as to the Americans.’ Analyse the statement.

Ans. The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were as follows.

- (a) The idea of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (b) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (c) The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (d) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of nation.
- (e) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- (f) A centralised administrative system was put in practice and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (g) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(any five)

Or

US entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnam as well as to the Americans. The statement can be analysed giving the following reasons.

- (a) From 1965 to 1972, over 3,403,100 United States services personnel served in Vietnam. Even though United States had the advanced technology and medical supplies, casualties were very high. About 47,244 died in battle and many were listed as disabled.
- (b) Thousands of United States troops arrived with heavy weapons and tanks, and backed by powerful bombers—B52s. The widespread use of chemical weapons—Napalm, Agent Orange and phosphorous bombs—destroyed many villages and jungles. Civilians died in large numbers.
- (c) The effect of the war was felt within the United States as well. Many were against the war and critical of the government for getting involved in the war, which was indefensible.
- (d) The anger spread in the United States, when youth were recruited for the war. Compulsory service in the armed forces could be waived for university graduates. It meant that those Americans, who were sent to fight the war, did not belong to the privileged elite but were minorities and children of working-class families.
- (e) The United States media and films played a major role in criticising the war. John Ford Coppola’s *Apocalypse Now* showed the moral confusion that the war had caused in the United States.

Q22. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized? 2+3=5

Ans. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons.

- (a) In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (b) Indian members unitedly opposed it.
- (c) The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- (d) The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.

It was organised in the following ways:

- (a) Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- (b) It started with hartal on 6th April 1919.
- (c) Rallies were organised in various cities in India.
- (d) Workers in the railway work shop went on strike.
- (e) Shops were closed down in protest.

Q23. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. 2+3=5

Ans. The importance of petroleum is as follows:

- (a) It provides fuel for heating and lighting.
- (b) It provides lubricants for machinery and raw materials for many manufacturing industries.
- (c) Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textiles, fertiliser and chemical industries. (any two)

The occurrence of petroleum in India:

- (a) Most of the petroleum in India is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.
- (b) In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
- (c) The oil-bearing layer is porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. The oil is prevented from sinking or rising by intervening non-porous layers.

Q24. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement with arguments. 5

Ans. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

- (a) Industries create a variety of goods and thus reduce the dependence of people on agriculture and contributes to modernisation of agriculture.
- (b) Industrial development helps to reduce unemployment and poverty levels by initiating income and high standard of living.
- (c) Export of manufactured goods add value to the economy. It expands trade and commerce and brings to foreign exchange.
- (d) Industries utilise primary materials and convert them into articles of utility, thus adding value to the raw materials.
- (e) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

Q25. How are democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare. 5

Ans. Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because of the following reasons.

- (a) **Democracy promotes equality among citizens:** In democracy, each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.
- (b) **Democracy enhances dignity of individuals:** Democracy permits political equality for all its citizens. In democracy, there is absence of any domination and conflicts. Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.

- (c) **Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.** As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations, it improves the quality of decision-making. In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
- (d) **Democracy develops competitive attitude:** Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (e) **Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate:** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- (f) **Democracy represents the general view:** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- (g) **Democracy provides an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** The most basic feature of democracy is that it produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and its legitimate. (any five)

Q26. 'Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways.' Support the statement with examples. 5 × 1 = 5

Ans. The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- (a) **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- (b) **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- (c) **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- (d) **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- (e) **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

Q27. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. 5

Ans. Credit plays a vital and positive role in the following ways:

- (a) It helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and provide support to their family needs.
- (b) It makes it possible for the people to own or construct their own house and get relief from monthly rent.
- (c) People often avail themselves of credit to purchase luxury items like vehicles, A.Cs, etc., which further raises their standard of living.
- (d) It enables us to invest in human resource. People take credit for education, training, etc. which allows enrichment of human resource.
- (e) For example, Salim availed credit facility to meet the working capital needs of production. It helped him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, thereby, increasing his income.

Q28. What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process. 1+4=5

Ans. Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade and capital and movement of persons across borders.

MNCs play an important role in promoting globalisation process in the following ways:

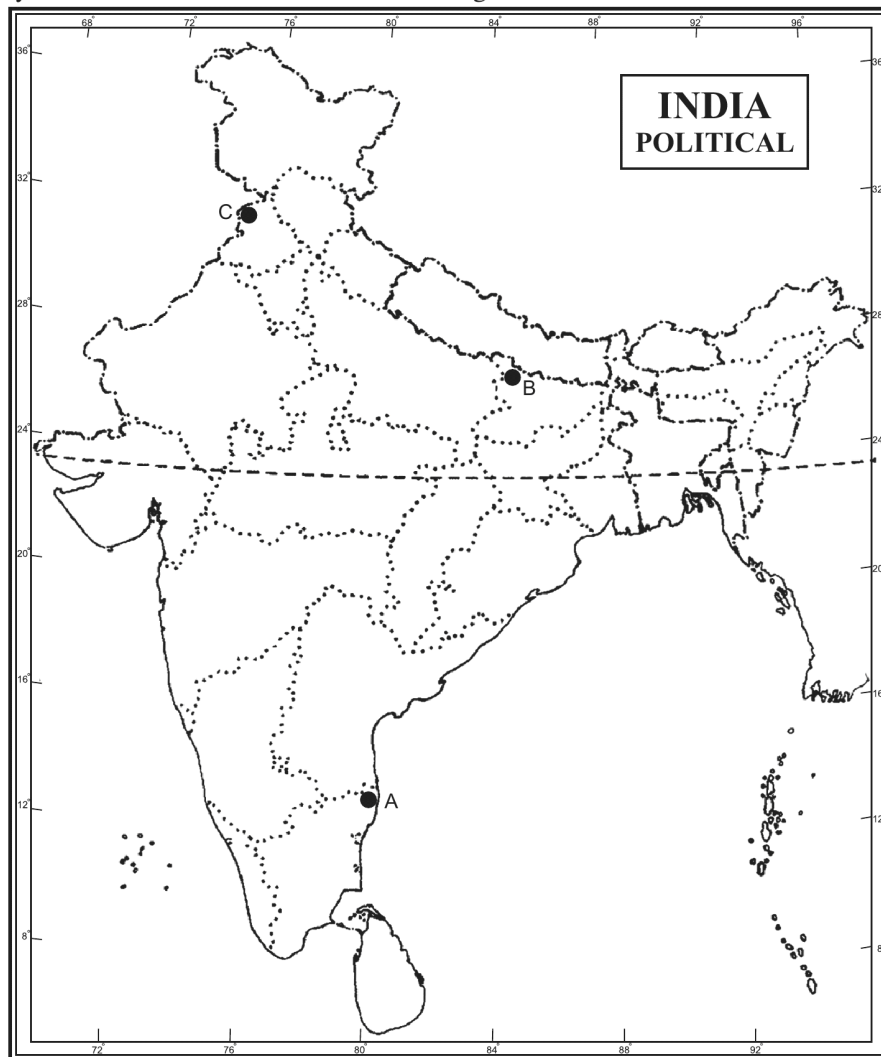
- (a) They serve as agents for the transfer of superior technology. They have provided advanced technology, manufacturing process and improved skills to underdeveloped countries.
- (b) They help in the transfer of capital from countries where it is abundant to where it is scarce.
- (c) They help in building up knowledge base and development of human resources.
- (d) They help in creating large scale employment opportunities by setting up their branches and subsidiaries.
- (e) The operations of MNCs have a favourable effect on the balance of payments account of the host country.

Q29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names. 3×1=3

A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.

B. The place associated with peasants' satyagraha.

C. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.



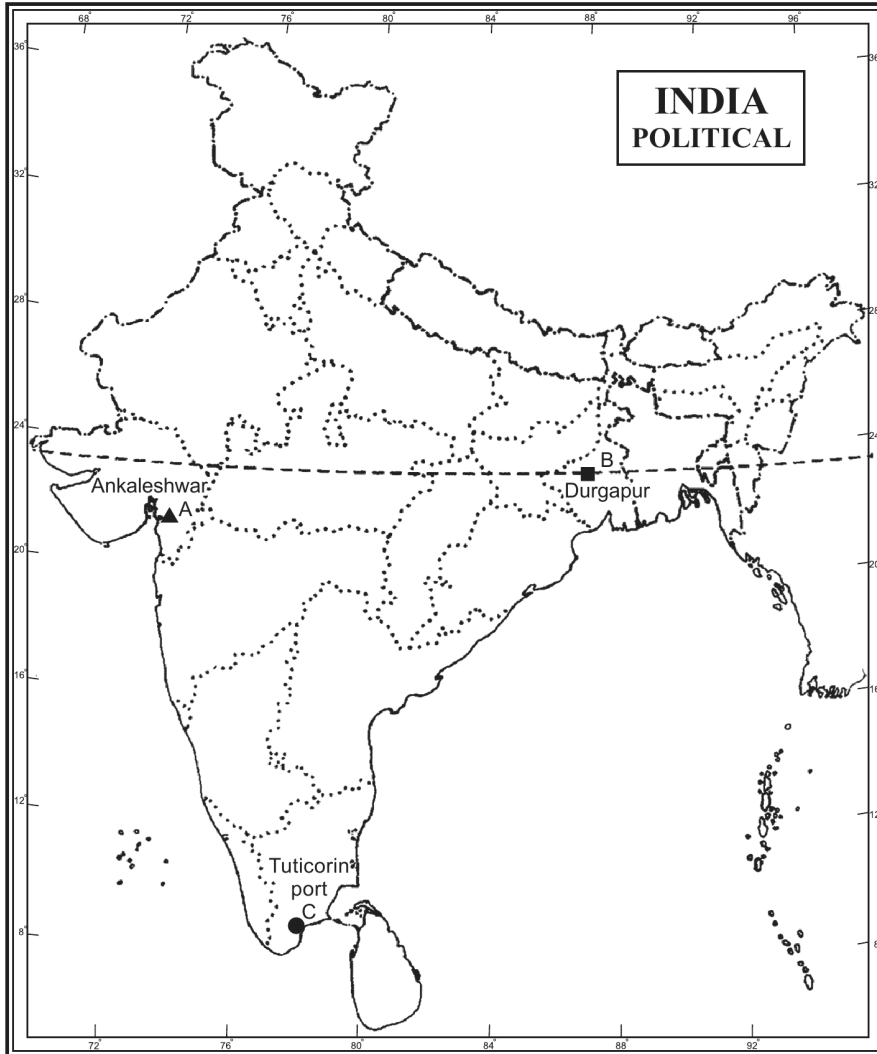
Ans. A. Madras (Now Chennai)

B. Champan (Bihar)

C. Amritsar

- Q30.** On the given map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3×1=3
- A. Ankaleshwar–Oil Fields
 - B. Durgapur–Iron and Steel Plant
 - C. Tuticorin–Major seaport

Ans.



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

- Q1.** Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848? 1

Or

Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of Trung sisters.

- Ans.** The event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848 was the Greek War of Independence.

Or

Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters in 1913.

- Q2.** How do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks? 1

- Ans.** In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger ones are called lodes.

Q8. Why can one not refuse a payment made in rupees in India? 1

Ans. One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India because it is authorised by the government of India. It is accepted as a medium of exchange all over the country.

Q17. 'A democratic government is a legitimate government.' Support the statement with arguments.

3×1=3

Ans. A democratic government is a legitimate government because of the following reasons.

- (a) It may be slow, less efficient or not always responsive or clean, but it is people's own government.
- (b) It has planned institutions and practices for its functioning, such as:
 - (i) free and fair elections.
 - (ii) regular public debates.
 - (iii) right to information to citizens.
 - (iv) planned legislations.
- (c) In a democracy, decisions are taken in a very transparent manner citizens have the chance to examine the process of decision-making.

Q18. "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation. 3×1=3

Ans. The Indian market has been transformed in recent years. The consumers have a wide variety of goods and services to choose from, which were not available earlier. For example:

- (a) The latest models of mobile phones, television, digital cameras of leading manufacturers and other well known brands of the world are easily available in the markets.
- (b) New models of cars and automobiles are launched every season.
- (c) The top companies in the world have introduced their popular brands in India for various products like shirts, fruit juices, cosmetics, toys, furniture, stationery etc.

All this has been possible only due to globalisation.

Q19. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement.

3×1=3

Ans. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for a country's development because:

- (a) More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small industries.
- (b) Cheap credit will enable more investment. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
- (c) Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to access formal sector of lending and get rid of from informal moneylenders.
- (d) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap.
- (e) Cheap and easy terms of credit would inspire better investment in technology and thus increase competition. (any three)

Q22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain. 5

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

- (a) On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to the Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands. The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax.
- (b) Salt is consumed by all sections of the society, by the rich and the poor alike.
- (c) It is one of the most essential items of food.
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt and government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive step taken by the British government.
- (e) Mahatma Gandhi choose salt because all sections of the society could identify with it and everyone could be brought into a united struggle.

Q23. Why are sugar mills concentrated in sugarcane producing areas? Explain any three problems faced by sugar industry in India. 2+3=5

Ans. The sugar industries are concentrated in the sugar producing areas because the raw materials (sugarcane) used by this industry is bulky. To reduce the cost of transporting sugarcane to sugar industries, they are concentrated in sugarcane producing areas.

The three problems faced by the sugar industry in India are:

- (a) Old and inefficient methods of production
- (b) Delay in transporting sugarcane to the factories
- (c) The need to make maximum use of baggase.
- (d) Above all seasonal nature of the industry is also a major issue. (any three)

Q25. 'All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.' Analyse the statement with arguments. 5

Ans. All over the world people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. Popular discontent is focussed on various problems like unemployment, price rise and poverty which the political parties are not able to address. They are rather ineffective in following democracy. Certain evils have crept into the political parties which justify that there is popular dissatisfaction and criticism for political parties and their way of functioning.

Following are the arguments to support the given statement:

- (a) **Lack of internal democracy:** Political parties face the problem of internal democracy, which implies that:
 - (i) parties do not hold organisational meetings.
 - (ii) they do not conduct regular internal elections.
 - (iii) membership of the party members is not fairly registered.
 - (iv) all the members, except top leaders, are not included in the decisionmaking process.
- (b) **Dynastic succession:**
 - (i) Another challenge is that in most of the political parties, the top posts are always controlled by the members of one family, which is very unfair to other members.
 - (ii) Since open and transparent functioning is lacking, there are very few chances for an ordinary worker to rise to the top.
- (c) **Money and muscle power:** The third challenge is the growing role of money and muscle power.
 - (i) Nowadays, elections are focussed mainly on winning at any cost, so parties try to use short-cuts like using money and muscle power.
 - (ii) They try to select or nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
 - (iii) Sometimes, wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interest and try to influence the decision-making process.
 - (iv) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I AND SET-II

Q1. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815? 1

Or

What were the two bases of colonial economy in Vietnam?

Ans. The main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 was to oppose monarchical forms of government, that had been established after the Congress of Vienna and to fight for liberty and freedom.

Or

The two bases of colonial economy in Vietnam were rice cultivation and rubber plantation.

- Q2.** How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? 1
- Ans.** In sedimentary rocks, minerals occur in beds or layers. They are deposited in horizontal stratas.
- Q8.** Compare formal sector loans with informal sector loans regarding interest only. 1
- Ans.** In formal sector, the rate of interest is low. It is fixed by the Reserve Bank of India, who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan.
In informal sector, the rate of interest is very high as there is no organisation to supervise the functioning of informal sources of loan.
- Q17.** ‘Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be part of one or the other national-level coalition.’ Support the statement with arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be part of one or the other national level coalition because:
- the members of the state party get a chance of being included in the cabinet or the council of ministers.
 - state parties get an opportunity and a platform to express their views and ideology at the national level.
 - it helps in strengthening of federalism and democracy, and thus bringing diversity in the parliament.
- Q18.** Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place.’ Support the statement. 3
- Ans.** Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place as:
- Consumers must be aware of not only the goods and services but also legal measures to protect themselves.
 - If consumers are actively involved, companies will also be on their guard to provide better goods and services.
 - Consumers must be aware of anti-social activities like hoarding, black marketing etc.
 - It makes consumer a rational consumer having knowledge of how market works.
 - It enables consumer to be aware of government policies for certification marks such ISI, Agmark that ensure product quality for consumers.
 - It enables consumer to use Right to Information Act (RTI) to get information on functioning of government departments. *(any three)*
- Q19.** “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous to consumers.” Justify the statement with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous to consumers in the following ways:
- Consumers in today’s world have a wide variety of goods and services to choose from. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers are available to them.
 - Consumers now enjoy better and improved quality at lower prices.
 - It has resulted in higher standards of living.
 - There has been a varying impact on producers and workers.
 - Many top Indian companies have been able to establish themselves as multinational corporations.
 - Latest technology and production methods have raised production standards. *(any three)*
- Q22.** How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India. Explain with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- Ans.** Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism in India in the following ways:
- The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.

- (b) **Bharat mata as identity of the nation:** In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.
- (c) **Folklore to restore a sense of pride:** Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.
- (d) **Flags as identity of the Nation:** During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- (e) **Reinterpretation of History:** Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.

Q23. What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade. 1+4=5

Ans. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The international trade is important because:

- (a) It helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.
- (b) It helps in improving the quality of domestic goods.
- (c) It contributes to the economic growth of the country by raising income level of the people and increasing foreign exchange reserves.
- (d) It enables a country to import advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production.

Q25. "Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Analyse the statement with arguments. 1×5=5

Ans. Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because of the following reasons.

- (a) **Democracy promotes equality among citizens:** In democracy, each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.
- (b) **Democracy enhances dignity of individuals:** Democracy permits political equality for all its citizens. In democracy, there is absence of any domination and conflicts. Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.
- (c) **Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.** As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations, it improves the quality of decision-making. In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
- (d) **Democracy develops competitive attitude:** Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (e) **Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate:** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- (f) **Democracy represents the general view:** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- (g) **Democracy provides an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** The most basic feature of democracy is that it produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and its legitimate. (any five)

EXAMINATION PAPERS (2016)

[ALL INDIA (SET - I, II, III)]

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are very short answer questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are map questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

SET-I

Q1. Who remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”? 1

Or

Who were called colons in Vietnam?

Ans. Duke Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”.

Or

French people living in Vietnam were called colons.

Q2. Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged? 1

Ans. The use of cattle cake as fuel should be discouraged because huge loss of trees will be there when we burn cattle cake and use it as source of fuel. It must be consumed in biogas plants for its effective usage. (any one)

Q3. Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction. 1

Ans. Pressure groups resort to agitational politics like marches, demonstrations and strikes to achieve their aims. Political parties use only constitutional means to achieve their aims.

Q4. Why did India adopt multi-party system? 1

Ans. India adopted a multi-party system because of its social and geographical diversity. In such a diverse country, two or even three parties cannot absorb all the differences.

Q5. Name any two sectional interest groups. 1

Ans. Two sectional interest groups of India are *Hind Mazdoor Sabha* and Bengal Jute Mill Workers' Union.

Q6. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources? 1

Ans. MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources because they bring down the cost of production and ensure more profits for themselves.

Q7. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation. 1

Ans. Right to Seek Redressal

Q8. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary? 1

Ans. It is necessary to supervise the functioning of formal sources of loans because the banks have to maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. They should also provide loans to small cultivators, small scale industries etc.

Q9. 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Or

'The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against the US.' Support the statement with arguments.

Ans. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe because:

- (a) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population, all over Europe. There was scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities.
- (b) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities in search of jobs. They lived in overcrowded slums.
- (c) Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine goods from England.
- (d) In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.
- (e) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest, added to the miseries of the common man.

(any three)

Or

The Ho Chi Minh Trail was a usual way in which the Vietnamese, with limited resources, fought the war against the US, who had the advantage of advanced technology.

- (a) The Vietnamese Trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads which moved through Laos and Cambodia, *i.e.* from north to south. Most part of the trail was outside Vietnam, neighbouring Laos and Cambodia with branch lines extending to South Vietnam.
- (b) There were support bases and hospitals along the trail for soldiers to get rest and medical services.
- (c) Along the trail, supplies were transported in trucks and in some parts porters, mainly women, carried the cargo on their backs or on bicycles. The US regularly bombed this trail to disrupt supplies but the damage was repaired very quickly.

Q10. What type of flag was designed during the Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.

$1 + 2 = 3$

Ans. (a) During the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.
(b) It had eight lotuses, representing eight provinces of British India.
(c) It also had a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.

Q11. 'The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.' Support the statement with arguments. 3

Ans. The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. This statement can be supported by the following arguments.

- (a) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and to retain a link with the native village.
- (b) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement thousands of workers left the plantations and headed home.
- (c) They believed that Gandhi Raj meant that they would be given land in their own villages. However, due to steamer and railway strike, thousands were stranded on the way.

Q12. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?

1+2=3

Ans. On the basis of the sources of raw materials used industries are classified into agro-based industries eg cotton, silk, rubber, tea etc. and mineral based industries, e.g., iron and steel, cement etc.

They are different from each other in the following ways:

(a) Agro based industries are based on agricultural raw materials. e.g. cotton, wool, sugarcane etc. Mineral based industries use minerals and metals as raw materials e.g. iron ore, bauxite etc.

(b) Agro based industries depend on manufacturing industries for machinery, tools and implements. On the other hand, mineral based industries feed manufacturing industries.

Q13. 'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving.' Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem. 3×1=3

Ans. The following are the measures to solve this burning problem.

(a) We should use public transport instead of personal vehicles as much as possible.

(b) We should switch off electricity when not in use.

(c) We should switch to power-saving devices.

(d) We should keep our power equipment well maintained.

(e) Above all, use of non-conventional sources of energy would be of great help in overcoming the problem. (any three)

Q14. Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. 3×1=3

Ans. Environmental degradation can be minimised by

(a) Proper fuel selection and utilisation, e.g., CNG should be used in automobiles instead of diesel or petrol.

(b) Equipments to control aerosol emissions like inertial separators, filters, precipitators and scrubbers should be used.

(c) Smoke can be prevented by the use of oil instead of coal in industries.

Q15. What is meant by a regional party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party. 1+2=3

Ans. A regional party, also called a state party, is a political party which takes care of regional concerns and state's interests only. It happens to have succeeded only in some states/units of the federation. The following are the conditions required for a party to be recognised as a regional party.

(a) A party has to secure at least six per cent of the total votes polled in the election to the legislative assembly of a state.

(b) It has to win at least two seats in the election to the legislative assembly of a state to be recognised as a state or regional party.

Q16. What are public interest pressure groups? Describe their functioning. 1+2=3

Ans. Public interest pressure groups, also called promotional groups, promote collective rather than selective good. Sometimes these groups undertake activities that benefit them as well as others. For example, BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) comprises government employees, who campaign against caste discrimination. However, their main concern is social equality. The following points show the functioning of public interest groups.

(a) They try to get public support and sympathy for their goals and activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings and filing petitions.

(b) They try to influence the media into giving more attention to their views.

(c) They organise protest activities like strikes and disrupt government programme. (any two)

Q17. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.

1+2=3

Ans. As political parties are the essence of democracy, it is natural that they are often blamed for the failure of any policy or the working of democracy. Mostly, political parties face the following challenges in their working area.

- (a) **Lack of internal democracy:** Political parties face the problem of internal democracy, which implies that:
- (i) parties do not hold organisational meetings.
 - (ii) they do not conduct regular internal elections.
 - (iii) membership of the party members is not fairly registered.
 - (iv) all the members, except top leaders, are not included in the decisionmaking process.
- (b) **Dynastic succession:**
- (i) Another challenge is that in most of the political parties, the top posts are always controlled by the members of one family, which is very unfair to other members.
 - (ii) Since open and transparent functioning is lacking, there are very few chances for an ordinary worker to rise to the top.
- (c) **Money and muscle power:** The third challenge is the growing role of money and muscle power.
- (i) Nowadays, elections are focussed mainly on winning at any cost, so parties try to use short-cuts like using money and muscle power.
 - (ii) They try to select or nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
 - (iii) Sometimes, wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interest and try to influence the decision-making process.
 - (iv) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
- (d) **Absence of a meaningful choice:**
- (i) In the present political scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters.
 - (ii) Those voters, who really want a change in the government and its policies, never get any positive option. For instance, in India, where we have multi-party system, the differences between the parties over the economic matters have reduced.
 - (iii) Also, people cannot even elect different leaders because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another. (any three)

Q18. “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.” Examine the statement.

3×1=3

Ans. Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation in various ways. Some of them are:

- (a) They provide safe and secure deposits to a person’s money.
- (b) They provide excellent saving and investment options and also help in the growth of the nation.
- (c) They provide interests on the deposited money to the depositors.
- (d) Money can be easily withdrawn from the banks as and when required by the depositors.
- (e) They provide easy loans on nominal rates that make it possible for the common man to build their own assets. (any three)

Q19. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Analyse the reasons. 3

Ans. The Indian government put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment after independence because:

- (a) It was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

- (b) In 1950s and 1960s, the industries were in nascent stage and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to develop.
- (c) Therefore, India allowed the imports of only essential items like machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

Q20. “Rules and regulations are required for the protection of consumers in the market place.” Justify the statement with arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. Rules and regulations are required for the protection of consumers in the market place due to the following reasons:

- (a) Sometimes, traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as underweight, undermeasurement, adulteration, hoarding etc.
- (b) Most of the consumers are unaware of their rights and they are often deceived by the suppliers.
- (c) Whenever a complaint regarding goods or services is made, the seller tries to shift all the responsibility on the buyer.
- (d) Sometimes, the sellers make false claims about the durability and quality of their products through advertisements, catchy slogans and jingles.
- (e) Sometimes, the sellers create artificial scarcity through hoarding and black marketing to sell the goods at higher prices.
- (f) Sometimes, the sellers indulge in adulteration of goods and provide poor quality goods in order to achieve the goals of profit and growth. (any three)

Q21. Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with arguments. 5×1=5

Or

‘The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield.’ Analyse the statement with arguments.

Ans. Napoleon declared himself the emperor of France and destroyed democracy. In the administrative field, he incorporated revolutionary principles, which were as follows.

- (a) The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.
- (b) The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (c) In towns guild restrictions came to an end.
- (d) Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
- (e) Transport and communication systems were improved.

Or

The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a Battlefield. This statement can be analysed giving the following arguments.

- (a) At the Geneva convention held in 1954, after the defeat of France, Vietnamese were persuaded to accept the division of Vietnam into North and South Vietnam. This division gave birth to a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield of death and destruction.

- (b) North Vietnam was led by Ho Chi Minh and the communists whereas South Vietnam was under Bao Dai, who was later overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem.
- (c) Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government. Anyone opposing the regime was called a communist and was put into jail and killed.
- (d) Diem retained a French law, Ordinance 10, that permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism. His dictatorial rule was opposed and the people united under the banner of National Liberation Front (NLF).
- (e) With the support of Ho Chi Minh's government, the NLF fought for the unification of the country. The us government feared the alliance. It was worried about the communist gaining power, decided to intervene, sending in troops and arms.

Q22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons.

- (a) The British got worried by the developments of Civil Disobedience Movement and started the arrest of various top Congress leaders.
- (b) This led to violent clashes in many parts of the country.
- (c) When Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested from Peshawar, angry crowd demonstrated in the streets facing armoured cars and police firing many were killed.
- (d) The arrest of Gandhiji led to the attacks on police force, municipal buildings and law courts by industrial workers in Sholapur.
- (e) Colonial government got frightened and responded with the policy of brutal repression.
- (f) At many places, Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about one lakh people were arrested. (any five)

It was under these circumstances, Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement. (any five)

Q23. Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.

$2 + 3 = 5$

Ans. Minerals conservation is essential because:

- (a) Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- (b) The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.

The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.

- (a) Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (b) Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.
- (c) Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.
- (d) Using better mining methods will also help to reduce wastage. (any three)

Q24. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India in the following ways.

- (a) Roads are cheaper than railways and are easier to construct and maintain.
- (b) Roads provide door-to-door service, therefore the cost of loading and unloading is much less.
- (c) Road transport is used as a feeder to other means of transport, *i.e.* it is a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.

- (d) Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.
- (e) It can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains.
- (f) Roads are economical in transporting few number of people and smaller amount of goods over short distances. (any five)

Q25. Describe the popular struggle of Bolivia. 5

Ans. The following points describe the popular struggle of Bolivia.

- (a) Bolivia is a poor country in South (Latin) America. The World Bank pressurised the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.
- (b) The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multinational company (MNC) which immediately increased the price of water four times.
- (c) It resulted in spontaneous protest by the people against the privatisation of water. In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organised a successful four-day general strike in the city. The government promised to negotiate but nothing happened.
- (d) Another round of strike took place in February. Police resorted to brutal repression. Again in April strike took place and the government imposed martial law.
- (e) This could not end people's aspirations. The power of people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

Q26. 'Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:

- (a) every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.
- (b) no one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.
- (c) there will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.
- (d) no one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.
- (e) there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them.

Q27. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. $1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

Ans. The formal sector loans can be made beneficial to poor farmers and workers in following ways.

- (a) There should be more cooperatives and banks in rural areas.
- (b) The formal sector should ensure that everyone receives loans.
- (c) It should provide cheap and affordable credit.
- (d) The formal sector should lend more to poor people and workers, particularly in rural areas.
- (e) The formal sector cooperatives and banks should encourage the poor people to come together as Self Help Groups (SHGs) to inculcate into them the habit of saving and get easy loans from the banks.

Q28. Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$

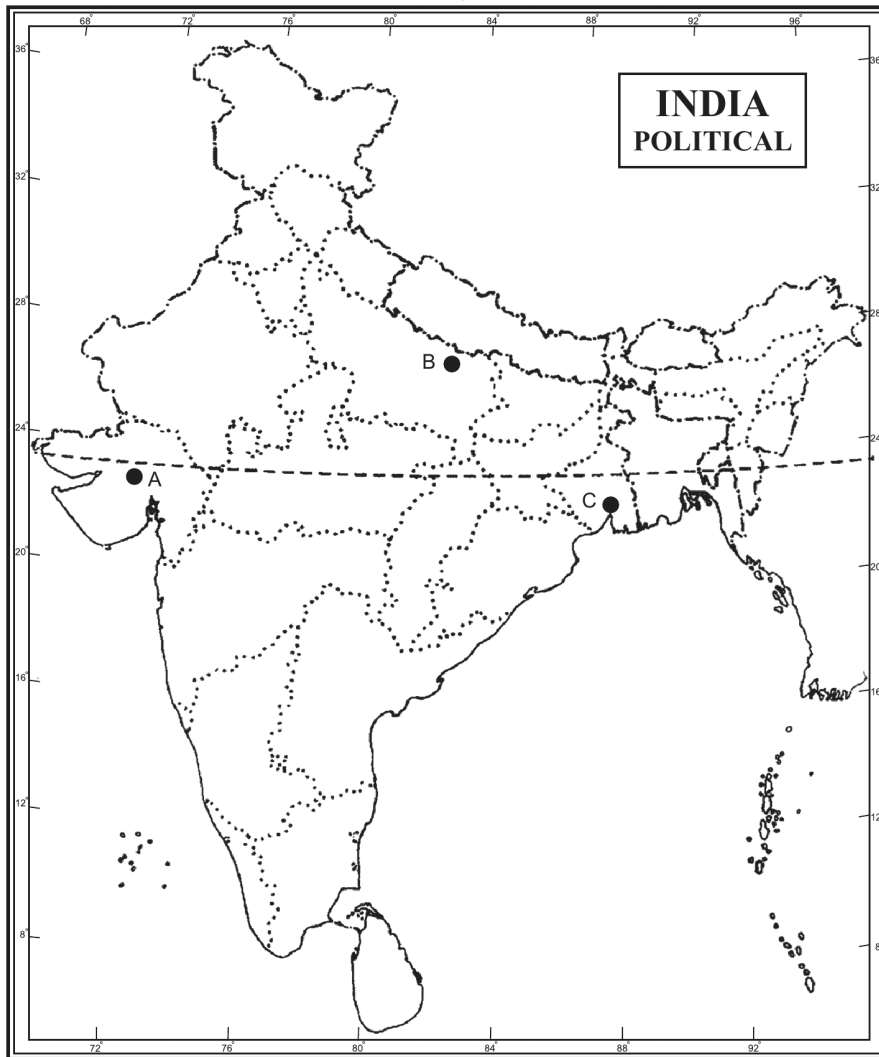
Ans. The impact of globalisation on Indian economy is as follows:

- (a) It has created competition among producers, both local and foreign, which is advantageous to the consumers, particularly the well off. Now, there is a greater choice of goods before the consumers.

- (b) It has enabled many Indian companies to become multi-national companies such as Tate Motors, Infosys and Ranbaxy.
- (c) It has created new employment opportunities for companies providing services specially information technology. A lot of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks are done cheaply in India and exported to other countries.
- (d) New jobs are created in industries such as electronics, cell phones, automobiles and fast food.
- (e) It had a negative impact on small manufacturers. Due to competition, some industries have been hit hard such as batteries, capacitors, plastic toys, vegetable oil etc. A number of units have shut down and a lot of workers have become jobless.

Q29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names. 3×1=3

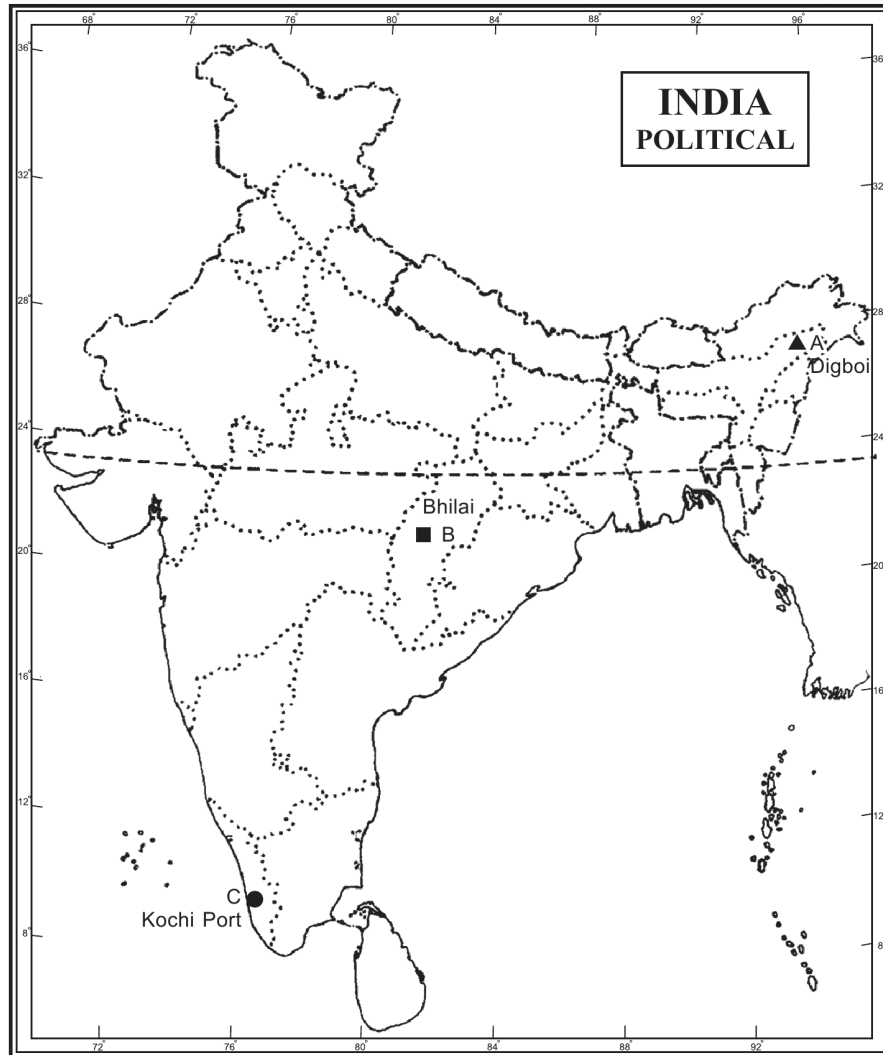
- A. The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- B. The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.



- Ans.** A. Ahmedabad
 B. Chauri-Chaura (UP)
 C. Calcutta (Kolkata)

30. On the given map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3×1=3
- A. Oil Fields–Digboi
 - B. Iron and Steel Plant–Bhilai
 - C. Tuticorin–Major seaport–Kochi

Ans.



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

- Q1. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? 1

Or

What was main aim of the Scholar's Revolt of 1868?

- Ans. Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871.

Or

The main aim of the Scholar's Revolt of 1868 was to oppose the spread of Catholicism and to uproot French power.

- Q2. How are gobar gas plants beneficial to the farmers? 1

- Ans. Gobar gas plants are beneficial to the farmers because they provide energy and improved quality of manure.

- Q8.** Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India. 1
- Ans.** There is a great need to expand the formal sources of credit in rural India because:
- (a) informal sector exploits rural poor by pushing them in debt-trap.
 - (b) cheap and affordable credit for rural poor is important for the country's overall development.
- Q17.** 'Democracy accommodates social diversities.' Support the statement with examples. 3
- Ans.** Democracy accommodates social diversities in the following ways.
- (a) **Democracy develops competitive attitude:** Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition among social classes. This reduces the possibility of conflicts and social tensions.
 - (b) **Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate:** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these difference and can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
 - (c) **Democracy represents the general view:** Democracy ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minority as well.
- Q18.** Explain by giving examples how Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are spreading their products in different ways. 3
- Ans.** Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are spreading their production in different ways. Some of them are:
- (a) By buying local companies and, then expanding production. For example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, purchased small Indian company, Parakh foods. Cargill Foods is, now, the largest producer of edible oil in India with a capacity making 5 million pouches daily.
 - (b) By placing orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwears, sports items are examples where production is carried out by small producers for large MNCs around the world.
 - (c) By producing jointly with some of the local companies. It benefits the local company in two ways.
 - (i) A MNC can provide money for additional investments.
 - (ii) A MNC can bring latest technology for production.For example, Ford Motors set up a large plant near Chennai, in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks.
- Q19.** 'Credit has its own unique role for development.' Justify the statement with arguments. 3
- Ans.** Credit has a unique role in the economic development of the country. It is needed by all the three sectors of the economy.
- (a) In urban sector, big businessmen and small manufacturers need loans either to expand their enterprises, bring new technology or diversifying their businesses.
 - (b) In rural sector, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Crop production involves cost of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of equipments. Cheap credit would thus lead to increase in production.
 - (c) Even tertiary sector needs loans to buy the latest equipments and technology
- Thus, we can say that credit has a unique role in the development of a country.
- Q22.** Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain. 5
- Ans.** Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension because of the following reasons.
- (a) The negotiations at the second Round Table conference in London ended in a failure.
 - (b) Back in India, the government had again begun the cycle of repression.

- (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were in jail.
 - (d) Congress was declared an illegal organisation.
 - (e) A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.
- For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934, it lost its momentum.

Q23. Explain any five major problems faced by road transport in India. 5

Ans. The major problems faced by road transport in India are as follows.

- (a) The road network is inadequate when volume of traffic and passengers are taken into consideration.
- (b) Nearly half of the roads are unmetalled and it limits their usage during the rainy season.
- (c) Roadways are highly congested in the cities, with frequent traffic jams.
- (d) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
- (e) The national highways are inadequate too.

Q25. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. 5

Ans. The following reforms could be suggested in order to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

- (a) **Regulation of party's internal affairs:** A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of their members, to follow their own constitution, to have an independent authority, etc.
- (b) **State funding:** There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses to avoid corruption.
- (c) **Pressure of public opinion:** Political parties can be reformed if people put pressure on them. This can be done through petitions, propaganda and agitations. Pressure groups and media play an important role in this.
- (d) **Ban on political parties based on religion and caste:** The Election Commission should ban the political parties which are formed on the basis of religion and caste.
- (e) **Ensure women participation:** It should be made mandatory for all political parties to allot one-third of the tickets to women to ensure their decisive voice in decision making.

If the above-mentioned suggestions are taken into consideration, it can be ensured that these could lead to some improvement in the working of the political parties.

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I AND SET-II

Q1. Who was proclaimed the king of United Italy in 1861? 1

Or

Who led the 'Scholar Revolt' in Vietnam in 1868?

Ans. Victor Emmanuel II

Or

Officials at the Imperial Court in Vietnam

Q2. Why does aluminum metal have great importance? 1

Ans. Aluminium metal has great importance because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability. It can be used as a substitute for steel. (any one)

Q8. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans? 1

Ans. Most of the poor households are deprived from the formal sector of loans because they do not have the collateral to keep with the banks.

- Q17.** Analyse the three components of a political party. 3
- Ans.** The following are the three elements of a political party.
- The leaders:** The leaders contest elections and, if they win, perform the administrative jobs.
 - The active members:** The active members attend party meetings and are close to the party leaders. They can be called the assistants of the leaders.
 - The followers:** The followers are the dedicated workers of the party. They work under the able guidance of the active members.
- Q18.** How are consumers exploited in the market place? Explain. 3
- Ans.** The factors which cause exploitation of consumers in the market place are:
- Limited information.** For taking a correct decision and choice about a product, a consumer needs full information about the price, quality, durability, composition, date of manufacture and expiry, ingredients etc. In the absence of full information, a consumer may get exploited in an easy way.
 - Limited competition.** When there is a limited competition with regard to production, *i.e.*, when producers are few and can control and restrict the supply of a product, there is possibility of manipulation of prices.
 - Limited supply.** When supply of a good is less than its demand, the prices may go up and encourage the tendency of hoarding. As a result, the consumer may be exploited.
 - Adulteration.** It means mixing or substituting undesirable materials in the food. It causes a heavy loss to the consumers both monetary and healthwise.
 - Hoarding and black-marketing.** Traders hold the stock of essential commodities to create artificial scarcity in the market, so that they can sell the commodities at higher prices.
 - Under measurement.** Traders usually indulge in malpractices like giving under measured goods and charge for the actual quantity.
 - Sub-standard goods.** In the name of genuine parts or goods, sub-standard or inferior goods are sold in the market. For example, duplicate medicines can be injurious to the health of a person. Defective electrical items without safety measures can be fatal for the user. (any three)
- Q19.** “The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumer.” Justify the statement with arguments. 3
- Ans.** The factors that gave birth to Consumer Movement in India are:
- There was dissatisfaction among the consumers regarding unfair trade practices being indulged by the producers and sellers.
 - There was no legal system available for the protection of consumers from exploitation in the market place.
 - Rampant food shortages, hoarding, black-marketing and adulteration of food and edible oil posed a threat to the consumers.
 - The consumers were unaware about their rights. So, to educate and make them aware, consumer movement began. (any three)
- Q22.** How did Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples. 5
- Ans.** The different social groups which participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement were:
- In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the governments revenue demand. For them Swaraj meant struggle against high revenue.

- (b) As depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists.
- (c) Indian merchants and industrialists resented colonial policies which restricted trade. They were against imports of foreign goods. When the civil disobedience movement was first launched, they gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported cloth. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- (d) Some workers participated in the movement with their selective approach adopted from Gandhian ideas to protest against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers and dockyard workers. Thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- (e) Women joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in large number. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

Q23. Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each. 2+3=5

Ans. Communication services can be classified into two categories—personal communication and mass communication.

Main features of personal communication:

- (a) It is the communication between person to person. In this communication, only personal messages are exchanged.
- (b) Personal communication is done through mobile phones, letters, e-mails, post cards, etc.

Main features of mass communication:

- (a) It is the communication among masses. It provides entertainment as well as awareness about various national programmes.
- (b) Mass communication is done through radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films, etc.

Q25. 'Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens.' Justify the statement. 5

Ans. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens. This statement can be justified giving the following arguments.

- (a) Democracy promotes equality. It gives equal treatment to every person.
- (b) It involves every person in the decision-making process. Every citizen has a right to information.
- (c) The passion for respect and freedom are the bases of democracy. It accepts dignity of women as a necessary ingredient of society. Democracy recognises the principle of equal treatment to women unlike non-democratic governments.
- (d) The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated cases for equal status and opportunity.
- (e) Also, democracy has to meet the expectations of citizens and people have the right to complain about the functioning of democracy.

EXAMINATION PAPERS (2016)

[FOREIGN (SET - I, II, III)]

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are very short answer questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are map questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

SET-I

Q1. What was the meaning of liberalism in early 19th century in Europe? 1

Or

Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters.

Ans. For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Economically, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Or

Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters in 1913.

Q2. How is iron ore transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangalore? 1

Ans. The iron ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangalore.

Q3. Differentiate between a sectional interest group and a public interest group. 1

Ans. A sectional interest group seeks to promote the interest of a particular section or group of society. A public interest group promotes collective rather than selective good. Its aim is to help the society, other than their own members.

Q4. Why is one-party political system not considered a good option in democratic system? 1

Ans. One-party system is not considered a good option in democratic system because voters are not offered any choice at the time of voting.

Q5. State the main aim of Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation. 1

Ans. Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) is an organisation consisting of government employees and it campaigns against caste discrimination. The main aim of this organisation is social justice and social equality for all.

Q6. Due to what reason are the latest models of different items available within our reach? 1

Ans. Globalisation

Q7. If you are not interested to buy a brush with tooth paste but shopkeeper denied to sell tooth paste only. In this case, which consumer right is being violated by the seller? 1

Ans. Right to Choose

Q8. Which logo would you like to see on an electric heater to be sure of its quality? 1

Ans. ISI

Q9. Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Support the statement with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Or

‘French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways.’ Support the statement.

Ans. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.

- (a) Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.
- (b) Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.
- (c) Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- (d) Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.
- (e) Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
- (f) Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.
- (g) Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurki became national symbols. (any three)

Or

The French tried to solve the educational problems in Vietnam in different ways.

- (a) The French systematically dismantled the traditional educational system and established French schools, glorifying themselves and justifying their colonial rule. However, not all teachers and students blindly follow the new curriculum and sometimes even resisted them.
- (b) The French needed an educated labour force but they feared that education would create a problem. Once educated, the Vietnamese would question colonial domination and French citizens in Vietnam might lose their jobs.
- (c) French opened schools like Tonkin Free School to spread western-style education. Subjects included science, hygiene and French and the schools encouraged western style such as short haircuts.

Q10. Why did different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain. 3

Ans. Different social groups joined the Civil Disobedience Movement. Three of them are listed below.

- (a) Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops, they were hard-hit by depression and falling prices. For them, Swaraj meant struggle against high revenues.
- (b) Poor peasants joined the struggle because they found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to be remitted.
- (c) Rich business classes were against colonial policies which restricted trade. They joined the movement because they wanted protection against import of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without constraints.

Q11. Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go Back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments. 3

Ans. (a) Simon Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. According to Indians, the commission did not hold any hopes for further constitutional reforms.

(b) Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon' and black flags.

(c) All parties including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

Q12. Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other? 1+2=3

Ans. According to their main role the industries are classified as:

(a) **Basic or key industries.** These industries supply their raw materials to manufacture other goods, e.g., iron and steel, copper smelting etc.

(b) **Consumer industries.** These industries produce goods for direct consumption by consumers, e.g., sugar, fans paper, toothpaste, etc.

Q13. 'There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. The given statement can be justified by the following arguments.

(a) Increased consumption of energy resources has increased our dependence on fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.

(b) There are uncertainties about the energy supplies in future because of their potential shortages.

(c) Use of non-renewable sources have serious consequences on the growth of national economy as they are getting expensive day by day.

(d) Above all, non-renewable sources pose a great threat in the form of pollution and other environmental issues.

(e) Solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material can thus, be proved advantageous in long run. (any three)

Q14. 'India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential'. Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential. 3

Ans. The following measures can enable us to perform to our full potential:

(a) Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment can encourage our entrepreneurs to boost production.

(b) Resources need to be allocated for research and development to add up steel production.

(c) Apart from this regular supply of coking coal and electricity has to be dealt with.

(d) Productivity of labour needs to be increased through proper training.

(e) Efficient system of roadways and railways has to be maintained for quick delivery of raw material and finished goods.

(f) Moreover domestic demand of iron and steel has to be increased. (any three)

Q15. What is a political party? State any two points of ideology of Bhartiya Janata Party. 1+2=3

Ans. A political party is an association or a voluntary group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes.

The ideology of Bhartiya Janata Party is as follows.

(a) It wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.

(b) It wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.

(c) It wants a uniform civil code for all people living in the country, irrespective of religion.

(d) It wants religious conversions to be banned in India. (any two)

Q16. Who led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia? Describe the ways of protest adopted by that organization. 1+2=3

Ans. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by an organisation called Fedecor.

The following were the ways of protest adopted by FEDECOR.

- (a) Spontaneous mass participation. It comprised local professionals, engineers, environmentalists, a federation of farmers, the confederation of factory workers' union, middle-class students from the University of Cochabamba and homeless street children.
- (b) **Strikes:** People resorted to massive strike protests even after brutal repression and imposing of martial law.

Q17. 'The challenge of deepening of democracy is being faced by every democracy in one form or another.' Support the statement with arguments. 1+2=3

Ans. The challenge of deepening of democracy is faced by every democracy in one way or the other. This challenge ensures:

- (a) strengthening of democratic institutions and principles.
- (b) to check the influence of the wealthy and powerful people in the democratic decisions.
- (c) empowering the general section of people through democratic institutions.

Q18. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account? Explain with an example. 3

Ans. For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account in the bank, draws out a cheque for a specific amount. The cheque is a statement asking the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

For example, Aman has to pay a specific amount of money to Shrutti, say ₹ 60,000. Aman will write a cheque in the name of Shurti. It means Aman instructs his bank to pay the money to Shurti. Shurti will deposit the cheque in her bank. After two or three days, the money will be transferred from Aman's account to Shurti's account.

Q19. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries". Justify the statement with examples. 3

Ans. Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries. In recent years, technology in the areas of telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phone) are used to contact one another around the world.

For example, a news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in India. The text is sent through the internet to Delhi office. Design of the magazine is also sent to Delhi from London office using telecommunication facilities. The design is done on a computer. After printing, the magazines are sent to London by air. The payment for the services from London to Delhi is done instantly through the internet (e-banking).

Q20. How is the concept of Self-Help Groups important for the people? Give your viewpoint. 3

Ans. Self-Help Groups are important for the poor people because:

- (a) They help the poor people in pooling their savings which varies from ₹25 to ₹100 or more per month.
- (b) Members can take small loans from the group. The rate of interest is also very low as compared to the informal sector.
- (c) If a group is regular in its savings, it can get a loan from the bank on its name.

Q21. 'Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe'. Analyse the statement with examples. 5×1=5

Or

'Women were represented as warriors as well as workers in Vietnam in the 1960s.' Analyse the statement with examples.

- Ans.** (a) Towards the end of the 19th century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.
(b) This period saw nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other and ready to wage a war at the slightest of the pretext.
(c) Nationalism was now identified with increasing one's sphere of influence, by establishing control over more territories. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish more control and power in the region at the cost of others.
(d) The chief European authorities saw this as an opportunity and manipulated the nationalist desires of the subject peoples.
(e) European powers were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans. They did nothing serious to solve the Balkan issue rather watched the situation to turn fruitful for them.

The most severe tensions emerge after 1871, leading to a series of wars and ultimately led to the First World War in 1914.

Or

Women played an important role in Vietnam, as warriors as well as workers in the 1960s, during their struggle against the US.

- (a) During the anti-imperialist struggle against the US, women, whether young or old, played an important role. They were brave fighters. They formed women militia and shot down fighter planes.
(b) Stories have shown women as dedicated workers. They had rifle in one hand and hammer in the other. Nguyen Thi Xuan was reported to have shot down a jet with just 20 bullets.
(c) Besides being warriors, women managed other works also. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy.
(d) The women volunteers protected 2195 km long Ho Chin Minh Trail and guarded 2500 key points.
(e) They built six airstrips, neutralised tens of thousands of bombs, transported cargo, weapons and food and shot down fifteen planes. There were about 1.5 million women in regular army, the militia, local forces and professional teams.

Q22. How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities? Explain. 5×1=5

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement started in December 1920. People from various social groups participated in the movement.

- (a) The movement started with the participation of middle-class in the cities. Thousands of students left the government-controlled schools and colleges, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their practice. It was to be a nonviolent movement.
(b) In Awadh, peasants movement started against *talukdars* and landlords who demanded high rents and other cesses from peasants.
(c) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement started in the early 1920. It was started against the colonial government, which had closed large forest gates, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect firewood and fruits.
(d) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of their confined place, which was not permitted under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859.
(e) In many places, *nai-dobhi bandhs* were organised to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washerman.

Q23. Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India. 5×1=5

Ans. The distribution of railway network depends upon physiographic, economic and administrative factors. The following are the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.

- (a) The northern plains have dense network of railways due to extensive level land, agriculturally and industrially productive region and support high density of population which is favourable for the development of railways. However, the presence of large number of rivers requires the construction of bridges across the rivers which poses some difficulties.
- (b) In the hilly regions of the north and the peninsular plateau regions, railways are constructed through narrow gaps, or tunnels.
- (c) The Himalayas region has less network of railways due to rugged terrain, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (d) In the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swampy regions of Gujarat, thickly forested regions of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, construction of railways is difficult and expensive.
- (e) Recently, the development of Konkan railway along the western coast has contributed to the movement of goods and passengers through the passes and gaps along the Western Ghats to link the most economic region of India.

Q24. 'Minerals are indispensable part of our lives.' Support the statement with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Minerals are indispensable part of our lives. The statement can be supported giving the following examples.

- (a) Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. The railways lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.
- (b) Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes manufactured from minerals are run by power resources derived from the earth.
- (c) Even the food we eat contains minerals. Although our minerals intake represents only about 0.3% of our total intake of nutrients, they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7% of foodstuffs.
- (d) Human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial sites. In short, all living things need minerals. Life processes cannot occur without minerals.
- (e) Minerals like coal, petroleum, etc. are important sources of industrial and domestic energy. It is because of these energy resources that the wheel of development is moving.

Q25. Examine the role of pressure groups and movements in deepening democracy. 5

Ans. Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening democracy in the following ways.

- (a) Pressure groups and movements have strengthened democracy. It is an important activity to put pressure on the government. However, everyone should get this opportunity.
- (b) Governments are often influenced by a small group of rich and influential people. Pressure groups and movements counter-attack this undue influence by reminding the government of the needs of ordinary citizen.
- (c) When different groups function actively, no group can occupy a dominant position. It keeps power under check.
- (d) If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, another group brings counterpressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires.

- (e) The government comes to know what the different sections want. The government can then take decisions, keeping the demands of different sections in view. This way, pressure groups and movements play an important role in providing rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

Q26. 'Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.' Analyse the statement. 5×1=5

Ans. 'Democracies are based on political equality but they are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities'. The following points analyse the statement.

- (a) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (b) The have-nots lead a frugal life and they have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining and they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life.
- (c) According to a recent report, India is the second most unequal country in the world with 54 per cent wealth controlled by millionaires.
- (d) The poor constitute a large population of voters. No party wants to lose their votes but they do not seem very interested in addressing the question of poverty.
- (e) People in several poor countries are dependent on rich countries for food with Bangladesh being the worst with half of its population living in poverty.

Q27. Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to set up their production units in a particular place. 5×1=5

Ans. The factors that MNCs take into consideration to set up their production units in a particular place are:

- (a) where it is close to the markets.
- (b) where the skilled and unskilled labour at low costs is available.
- (c) where the favourable government policies looking after their interest are present.
- (d) where the other factors of production such as raw materials, water, electricity and transport are available.
- (e) where there are standard safety measures for assured production.

Q28. Describe the major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers. 5×1=5

Ans. The major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers are:

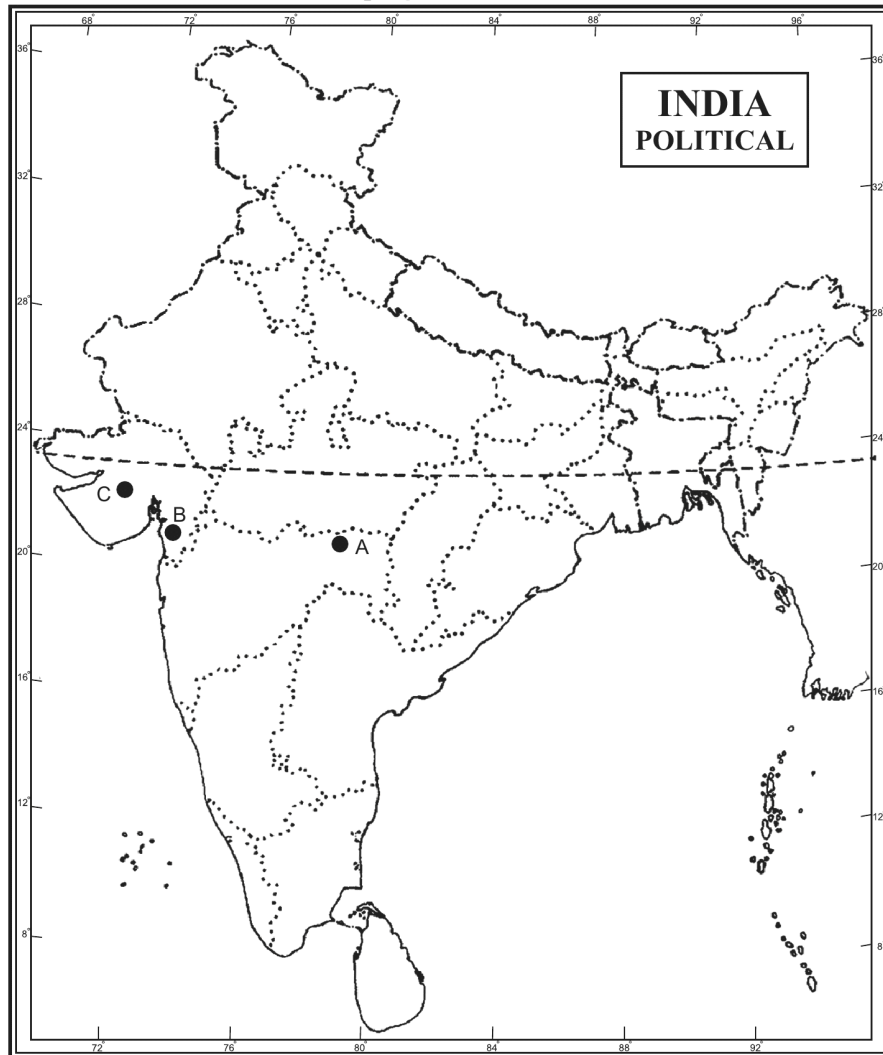
- (a) The small producers or workers either have to compete or perish.
- (b) Small scale industries like batteries, capacitors, plastic toys etc. have been hit hard due to global products and have suffered great losses in their businesses.
- (c) Several small factory units are forced to shut down.
- (d) Millions of workers have gone jobless and jobs are no longer secure.
- (e) It has increased income inequalities among various countries.
- (f) Unorganised sector has expanded. (any five)

Q29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names. 3×1=3

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where peasants organized a Satyagraha.

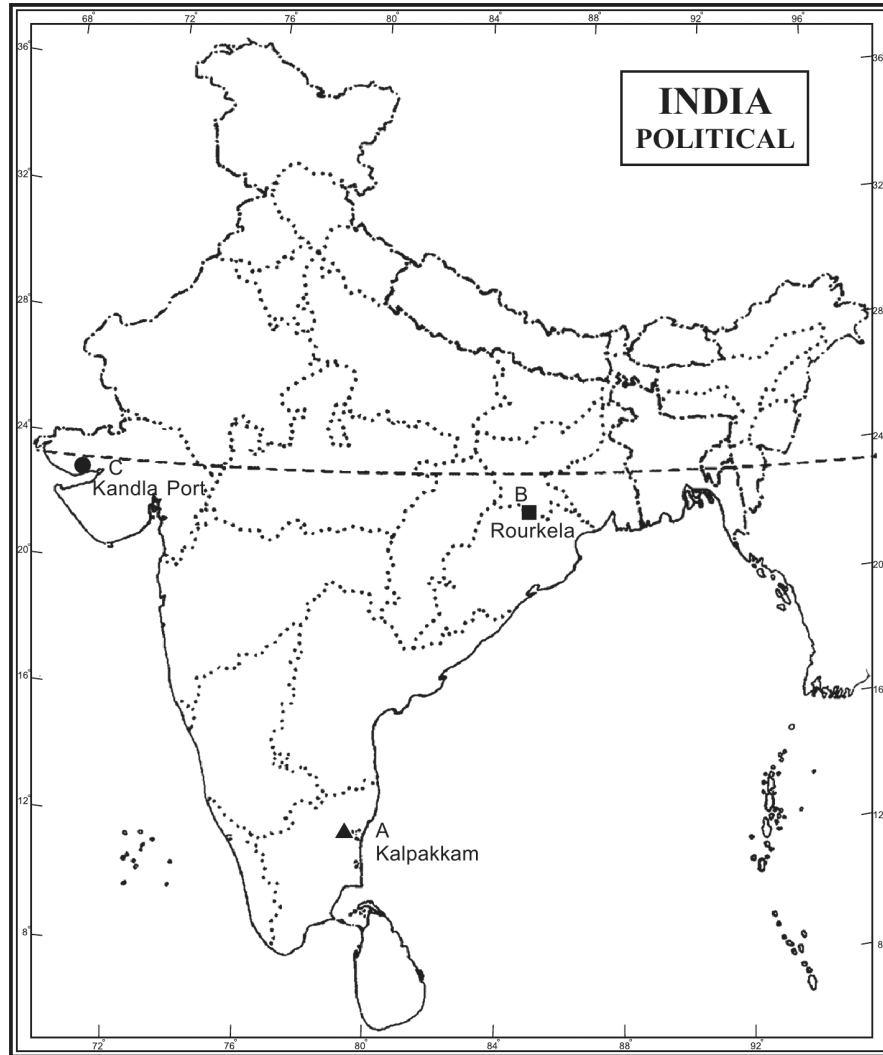
C. The place where the 'No Tax Campaign' was started.



- Ans.** A. Nagpur
B. Bardoli
C. Sabarmati Ashram (Gujarat)

30. On the given map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3×1=3
- A. Nuclear power plant–Kalpakkam
 - B. Iron and Steel Plant–Rourkela
 - C. Major seaport–Kandla

Ans.



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

- Q1. What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815? 1

Or

What was the main aim to establish Tonkin Free School in Vietnam by French?

- Ans. The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was signed with the main aim of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. It was signed to re-establish conservative regions in Europe.

Or

The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907 to provide western-style education. The school encouraged the adoption of western styles.

- Q2.** How did the Bailadila Iron ore field get its name? 1
- Ans.** The Bailadila hills look like the hump of an ore. So, the name is given to the hills because Bailadila means hump of an ox.
- Q8.** Which logo would you like to see on gold jewellery to be sure of its quality? 1
- Ans.** Hallmark
- Q17.** ‘Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable.’ Support the statement. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable because
- people have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers.
 - if these elected representatives do not work properly, people have a chance to not elect them in the next election.
 - people have the right to examine the decision-making process. The Right to Information enables the people to run a check on the government.
- Q18.** How have our markets been transformed? Explain with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** The advent of globalisation and the policy of liberalization have opened the market to the world players. It has given rise to wide choice of goods and services to the consumer. MNCs have played a vital role in the world market. Foreign trade and investment in the country has increased. It has also resulted in exchange of technology between countries. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers and internet has been changing rapidly. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving in IT. Better job opportunities for people have given rise to migration. Globalisation has also enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals For example, Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy have expanded their operations around the world.
- Q19.** How does foreign trade integrates the markets of different countries? Explain with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** Foreign trade integrates the markets of different countries as:
- It provides an opportunity for both producers and consumers to reach beyond the markets of their own country.
 - Producers now compete with markets located in other countries.
 - There is an expansion of choice of goods beyond the domestic market.
 - For example, during the Diwali season, buyers in India have the option of buying either Indian or Chinese decorative lights and bulbs. The Chinese manufacturers get the opportunity to expand their business. (any three)
- Q22.** How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- Ans.** Non-Cooperation Movement began in December 1920. It spread to the countryside in the following ways.
- In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here, the movement was against *talukdars*, who charged high rents and peasants had to do *begar*.
 - The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue and abolition of *begar*. By the end of 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others had formed *Oudh Kisan Sabha*. So after the beginning of the Non-Cooperation. Movement, Congress wanted to integrate the Awadh peasants struggle into a wider struggle.
 - Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Gandhiji and idea of swaraj in their own way. In Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement was organised against colonial oppression under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju. He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- (d) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.
- (e) The movement also spread among the plantation workers in Assam. They were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

Q23. Why is air travel more popular in the north-eastern states of India? Explain. 5×1=5

Ans. Air travel is more popular in the north-eastern states of India because of the following reasons.

- (a) North eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers where other means of transport cannot be laid.
- (b) It is marked with dissected relief that makes it impossible to access the area through other means of transport other than air.
- (c) The entire area is covered with dense forest that resists land movement.
- (d) This area is often hit by frequent floods. Air travel is thus required.
- (e) It has a long international frontier that requires quick response which is possible only through air transport.

Q25. Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders. $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

Ans. The following are the two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.

- (a) **Anti-defection law:** The anti-defection law was passed to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing their parties. It was seen that many MLAs and MPs were changing their parties for personal gains. Now, according to the law, if any MLA or MP changes his/her party, his/her seat in the legislature will be lost. Also, MLAs and MPs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.
- (b) **Affidavit:** To reduce the influence of money and muscle power (criminals), an order has been passed by the Supreme Court making it mandatory for every candidate contesting election to file an affidavit giving details of his/her property and criminal records. This system has helped in making a lot of information available to the public. But, we cannot say that this amendment has been successful as it cannot be said that information provided by the candidates is true.
- (c) **Mandatory organisational meeting and filing of ITR:** An order has been passed by the Election Commission making it mandatory for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing this, but sometimes it is only a formality. It is not clear if this step has brought some reform or not. (any two)

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I AND SET-II

Q1. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during 19th century? 1

Or

Name the writer who wrote the book *The History of the Loss of Vietnam*.

Ans. Men and women of liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

Or

Phan Boi Chau wrote the book *The History of the Loss of Vietnam*.

Q2. How does mining affect the health of miners? 1

Ans. Mining produces dust and noxious fumes, which are inhaled by the miners. It makes them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.

- Q8.** How does money eliminate the need for double coincidence of wants? 1
- Ans.** Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.
- Q17.** ‘No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations.’ Justify the statement with arguments. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations. This statement can be justified giving the following arguments.
- A one-party system cannot be considered a good option because the voters do not have any choice and it is not a democratic option.
 - A two-party system cannot be considered ideal for a country because in this system, power usually shifts from one party to the other. Several other parties with better programmes and policies may exist, contest elections and win a few seats, but only the two party have serious chance of forming government.
 - A multiparty system also cannot be considered a good option because it often appears messy and leads to political instability. In this system the government is formed by various parties and ideologies coming together which may further raise issues and conflicts.
- Q18.** How do large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** The large companies manipulate the market in the following ways:
- Sometimes false information is passed on through media and other sources to attract consumers. For example, a company selling powder milk for babies as the most scientific product claiming it to be better than mother’s milk which although was a false claim.
 - Some food items were consumed in India for many years although it is very harmful for the health of people. But through attractive and convincing advertisements in media, it was able to control the market such as Maggie noddles manufactured by Nestle was found harmful after testing in India in May 2015.
 - They may also hide the essential information about the product like expiry date, contents, terms and conditions etc. to keep the consumers in dark.
 - Sometimes, the expired products are packed in a new packing and again released in the market.
 - It has also been evident that artificial scarcity is created by the producers and the product is hoarded for sale in future at a high price. (any three)
- Q19.** “Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.” Support the statement with examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Ans.** Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit because:
- Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral which is rarely available with poor households.
 - Informal sources of credit such as moneylenders know the borrowers personally and are often willing to give a loan without a collateral.
 - Sometimes, if the borrowers are unable to return the loan, they can get additional loans from moneylenders.
- Q22.** How did the ‘First World War’ create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- Ans.** The First World War created a new economic and political situation and posed the following problems in India.
- It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians.
 - Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
 - Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people.

- (d) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by failure of crop and famine.
- (e) Between 1918 and 1921 crops failed, which further aggravated the anger.
- (f) Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of war as industries were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs. (any five)

Q23. Define the term tourism. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain. 1+4=5

Ans. Tourism means an activity of visiting places, especially in foreign countries for pleasure.

Tourism is known as a trade because of the following reasons.

- (a) Foreign tourist's arrivals have increased over the years. 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. It contributed ₹ 64,889 crores as foreign exchange in the year 2010.
- (b) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (c) It helps in the development of Indian handicrafts and other economic activities.
- (d) Foreign tourist visits India for business tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, eco tourism, heritage tourism, etc.

Q25. 'A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.' Justify the statement. 5

Ans. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project. This statement can be justified giving the following arguments.

- (a) When citizens show their dissatisfaction, it clearly shows that they are actively taking part in democratic projects, because this system is their own.
- (b) A public expression of dissatisfaction shows that people are not just forcefully following or agreeing with whatever they are told.
- (c) It shows that they are enjoying their freedom and hence they are no more subjects but are responsible citizens.
- (d) Their freedom and transformation from the status of subjects to that of citizens is the main aim of democracy.
- (e) As people get benefits, they ask for more. This makes democracy better.



Examination Papers, 2015

[Delhi Set-I, II, III]

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each questions.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are very short answer questions. Each questions carries **1** marks.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these question should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these question should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Questions number **29** to **30** are map question of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the map inside your answer-book

SET-I

Q1. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? 1

Or

How was the maritime silk route useful for Vietnam?

Ans. Major political and constitutional change after the French Revolution of 1789 was the end of the rule of absolute monarch and transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

Or

The maritime silk route was useful for Vietnam as it brought in goods, people and new ideas.

Q2. Which rock consists of single mineral only? 1

Ans. Limestone consists of single mineral.

Q3. Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005, in Nepal? 1

Ans. King Gyanendra dissolved the popularly elected Parliament in February 2002, in Nepal.

Q4. What was the main role of 'FEDECOR' organisation in Bolivia? 1

Ans. FEDECOR is an organisation of Bolivia comprising local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. The FEDECOR was formed to protest against water privatisation in Bolivia.

Q5. If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, than what challenge is being faced by that party? 1

Ans. If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single party or family and all other members are neglected then the party faces the challenge of dynastic succession.

Q6. What is the meaning of 'barter system'? 1

Ans. It implies direct exchange of goods against goods without the use of money.

Q7. Why had the Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason. 1

Ans. To protect the producers within the country from foreign companies.

Q8. Which logo would you like to see for purchasing electrical goods? 1

Ans. I would like to see ISI mark.

Q9. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

Or

Describe the major protest that erupted in Saigon Native Girls School in 1926, in Vietnam. 3

Ans. Events that influenced the people of other parts of Europe were:

- (i) When the news of the French Revolution reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began to set up Jacobin clubs which influenced the French army.
- (ii) The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.
- (iii) The Napoleonic Code introduced in 1804, abolishing privileges and upholding equality and other reforms, exported these new ideas to the European regions under French Control.

Or

In 1926, in the Saigon Native School, a Vietnamese girl, sitting in one of the front seats, was asked to move to the back seat of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front seat.

The Vietnamese girl refused to do so. The French Principal expelled the Vietnamese girl and the other students who supported this. This led to a protest by other Vietnamese students who were angry at the discrimination. The widespread protests compelled school authorities to take back all students to the school.

Q10. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons. 3×1=3

- Ans.**
- (i) In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of Indian members.
 - (ii) The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - (iii) The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.

Gandhiji wanted non-violent Civil Disobedience against such unjust laws, by starting a hartal on 6th April.

Q11. "The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle." Analyse the reasons. 3

- Ans.**
- (i) The Congress was reluctant to include industrial workers demands in its programme of struggle because it felt that this would alienate industrialists and anti-imperialist forces.
 - (ii) As the industrialists emerged as a powerful section and came closer to Congress, workers too remained aloof and did not take much interest in Congress activities.
 - (iii) Since the demands of workers were contradictory to the demands of the industrial class, the Congress did not openly include these in their programme. But in spite of this, some workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

12. How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain. 3

Ans. Mining activity is injurious to the health of miners due to the following reasons:

- (i) Inhalation of poisonous gases and dust make them vulnerable to cardiopulmonary diseases.
- (ii) The risk of collapse of mine roofs.
- (iii) Inundation and fires in coal mines are a constant threat to the miners.

Effects on environment

- (i) It results in contamination of water due to mining.
- (ii) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land and soil.
- (iii) Air pollution and water pollution.

Q13. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector? 3×1=3

Ans. Industries give boost to the agriculture in the following ways:

- (i) Manufacturing industries have given boost to agriculture by increasing the productivity of foodgrains.
- (ii) Industries provide various inputs like fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, irrigation, pumps, pvc pipes, machines like tractors and various tools and implements.

(iii) Industries have not only contributed to increasing the productivity but also made the production process more efficient which has made our farmers competitive in the international market.

Q14. In the present day energy crisis what steps will you like to take for saving energy? 3×1=3

Ans. We can save the energy in the following ways:

- (i) Switch off the electricity when not in use.
- (ii) Use of energy efficient devices like CFC bulbs and appliances.
- (iii) Use of public transport instead of private vehicles.
- (iv) Use of alternate sources of energy (non conventional/renewable source)
- (v) Reducing the wastage of energy in production, consumption and transportation. (any three)

Q15. "The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world." Support the statement. 3

Ans. The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration for democrats all over the world like;

- (i) The struggle of Nepal showed the way to new political organisations as the spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organised politics like political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- (ii) The struggle also proved that a conflict is resolved through mass mobilisation. Sometimes it is possible that the conflict is resolved by using the existing institutions like the parliament or the judiciary.
- (iii) Above all, the Nepal struggle also inspired the democrats that the democracy evolved through popular struggle.

Q16. What is a multiparty system? Why has India adopted a multiparty system? Explain. 1+2=3

Ans. A multiparty system is a political system in which two or more parties contest the election and hold political power. In the multiparty system there is the chance of coalition government and alliance politics.

India adopted multiparty system because of the following reasons:

- (i) India is blessed with social and geographical diversity.
- (ii) This diversity cannot be easily accommodated in one or two political parties.
- (iii) Variety of interests and opinions enjoy political representation through multiparty system.

Q17. "Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world." Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. Lack of internal democracy within political parties is a major challenge.

- (i) It is a tendency among political parties to concentrate power in the hands of one or few top leaders.
- (ii) For this, parties do not often keep membership register and do not hold organisational meetings and elections regularly.
- (iii) Sufficient information is not provided to the ordinary members of the party.
- (iv) in such a situation personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. (Any three)

Q18. Describe the conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner. 3

Ans. Markets do not work in a fair manner when:

- (i) producers are few and powerful
- (ii) consumers purchase in small quantities.
- (iii) consumers are scattered.

These conditions lead to exploitation of the consumers, as the producers have the power to charge high prices for the commodity. Large companies with huge wealth, power and reach can manipulate the market in various ways.

Q19. In recent years how our markets have been transformed? Explain with examples. 3×1=3

Ans. The Indian market has been transformed till recent years as:

- (i) Consumers in India have a wide choice of goods and services which was not available earlier. For example, the latest model of mobile phones, television, digital cameras of leading manufacturers of the world are within their reach.
- (ii) New models of automobiles and cars are launched every season.
- (iii) All the top companies in the world have introduced their popular brands in India for various products like shirts, fruit juices, cosmetics, toys, furniture, stationary and services like insurance, banking (debit and credit cards) and education (courses like MBA, etc.).

Q20. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain. 3

Ans. Informal credit tries to exploit the poor farmers and workers by charging a very high rate of interest on loans and imposing unreasonable terms of credit. At present richer households avail the benefits of formal credit and poor have to depend on the informal sources due to some weak point like absence of collateral security etc. Therefore it should be ensured that formal credit should provide credit at reasonable rates to all and especially poor ones to help them fulfil their needs.

Q21. Describe the process of unification of Germany. 5

Or

Describe the major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam.

Ans. Process of German unification

- (i) By 1848, the popular effort failed in installing a constitutional monarchy in Germany.
- (ii) Failure of the Frankfurt Parliament made it clear that German unification had to come through the combined effort of monarchy and army supported by large landowners.
- (iii) From 1848, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement of national unification.
- (iv) In this process Otto von Bismarck, the chief minister of Prussia, proved to be the main architect.
- (v) Bismarck reached his goal with the help of Prussian army and the bureaucracy. He fought three wars in seven years—with Austria, Denmark and France which ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of German unification.

Or

Following were the main problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam:

- (i) The elites in Vietnam were greatly influenced by Chinese culture. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled traditional system and established a French school for the Vietnamese.
- (ii) The main problem for the French was thus to come out with a strategy to replace Chinese, the language used by elite, by another language acceptable to the Vietnamese.
- (iii) There were two broad opinions – while one group emphasised the need to use the French language, the other group suggested that Vietnamese should be taught in lower classes and the French in higher classes.
- (iv) The first group felt that by learning French the Vietnamese would be introduced to the culture and civilization of France and would be solidly tied to European France. The Vietnamese educated in French would respect French sentiments and ideals and realise the superiority of French culture and work for the French.
- (v) However only the Vietnamese elite – a small section of population, could enroll in these schools and only a few among these passed because the French followed a deliberate policy of failing students in the final year. This was to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for better paid jobs.

Q22. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement. 5

Ans. The term nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness based on common heritage and common identity and a sense of belonging to one's nation.

- (i) The spirit of nationalism can spread and develop only when people discover some bond or unity that binds them together.
- (ii) The sense of collective belonging develops through the experience of united struggles.
- (iii) There were a variety of cultural process through which nationalism captured people's imagination.
- (iv) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a role in the spread of nationalism.
- (v) Any image or symbol that is identified as nation also is recognised as a bond and help in the spread of nationalism.

Q23. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them. 2+3=5

Ans. Minerals conservation is essential because:

- (i) Minerals are non renewable or finite in nature.
- (ii) Our agriculture and industry are dependent on minerals for their tools and implements.
- (iii) The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption.
- (iv) The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- (v) They are valuable and short lived possessions of a country.
- (vi) Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decreasing in quality. (Any two)

Methods to conserve minerals are as follows:

- (i) Use of minerals in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Use of alternatives or substitutes.
- (iii) Recycling of metals and using of scrap metals.
- (iv) Use of low-grade ores at low costs with the help of modern technology.
- (v) Use of better mining methods to reduce wastage.
- (vi) Avoiding waste in production consumption and transportation of minerals. (Any three)

Q24. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country. 5×1=5

Ans. The distribution of railway network depends upon physiographic, economic and administrative factors in the following ways:

- (i) The northern plains has dense network of railways due to extensive level land, agriculturally and industrially productive region and support high density of population which is favourable for the development of railways. However the presence of large number of rivers requires the construction of bridges across the rivers which poses some difficulties.
- (ii) In the hilly regions of the north and the peninsular plateau regions, railways are constructed through narrow gaps, or tunnels.
- (iii) The Himalayas region has less network of railways due to rugged terrain, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iv) In the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swampy regions of Gujarat, thickly forested regions of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand construction of railways is difficult and expensive.
- (v) Recently the development of Konkan railway along the western coast has contributed to the movement of goods and passengers through the passes and gaps along the Western Ghats to link the most economic region of India.

Q25. Describe any five major functions of political parties.

5×1=5

Ans. Basically political parties fill political offices and exercise political powers. Parties do so by performing a series of functions:

- (i) **Contest Elections:** In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates fielded by political parties—parties select their candidates in different ways.
- (ii) **Put Forward Policies and Programmes:** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society.
- (iii) **Provide base to the Ruling Party:** A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party.
- (iv) **Making Laws:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the Legislature.
- (v) **Running Government:** To run the government political parties (ruling party) prepares the Council of Ministers by training and recruiting the leaders.
- (vi) **Government Machinery and Welfare Schemes:** Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
- (vii) **Role of Opposition:** The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put a check on the ruling party by criticising the government for its unjust policies. Opposition party sometimes tries to mobilise the leaders or form pressure groups against the government for the legislation of any specific law.
- (viii) **Shape Public Opinion:** One of the most important functions of the political parties is to shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy. (Any five)

Q26. How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Individual interest groups generally function in a pragmatic and opportunistic fashion, using any method or technique which they believe will serve their purpose effectively. Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in the following ways:

- (i) **Electioneering:** Elections are an object of primary concern to interest groups as these afford them an opportunity of pushing their favoured men into the agencies of administrative mechanism. They use all means to get ticket for their own candidates and finance political parties. This technique is labelled as electioneering.
- (ii) **Conference and Seminars:** Conference, seminars, debates, etc., are organised by powerful pressure groups where legislators and administrators are also invited. By these they try to influence the government as well as public opinion.
- (iii) **Political parties:** The medium of political parties is used by these groups to further their interest. Interest group pressure is sometimes exerted through political parties and trade unions.
- (iv) **Mass demonstration:** Interest groups of students, teachers, government servants and various trade unions often resort to mass demonstrations, hartals, strikes, and civil disobedience.
- (v) **Rasta Roko:** Sometimes, Rasta Roko, rallies and other types of stir are resorted to by peasants and Kissan Sabhas to put pressure on government.
- (vi) **Public opinion:** Nowadays the use of media, both press and electronic, is increasing. This is used by the pressure groups to create and articulate public opinion. Pressure groups or interest groups try to influence the experts, news makers and producers to give more coverage to their activities and to present their case favourably.

Q27. How are multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain. 5

Ans. Ways in which MNCs make investment or control production are:

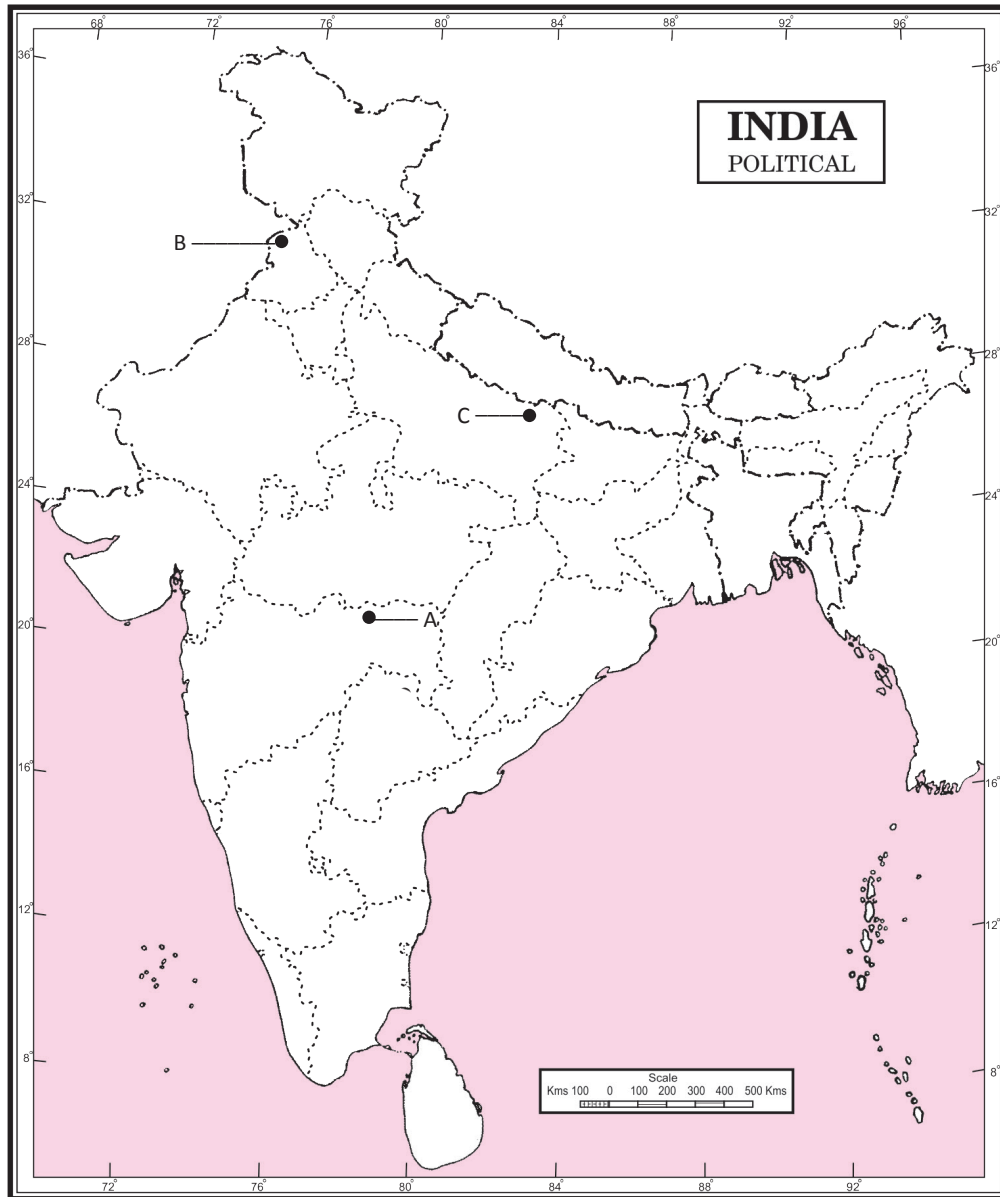
- (i) Directly setup factories and offices for production.
- (ii) Set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries.
- (iii) Buy up local companies and then expand production.
- (iv) Place orders for production with small producers of the countries e.g., garments, footwear, etc.
- (v) MNCs buy mass-produced goods of domestic industries and then sell it under their own brand name, at much higher rates in foreign countries.

Q28. How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples. 5×1=5

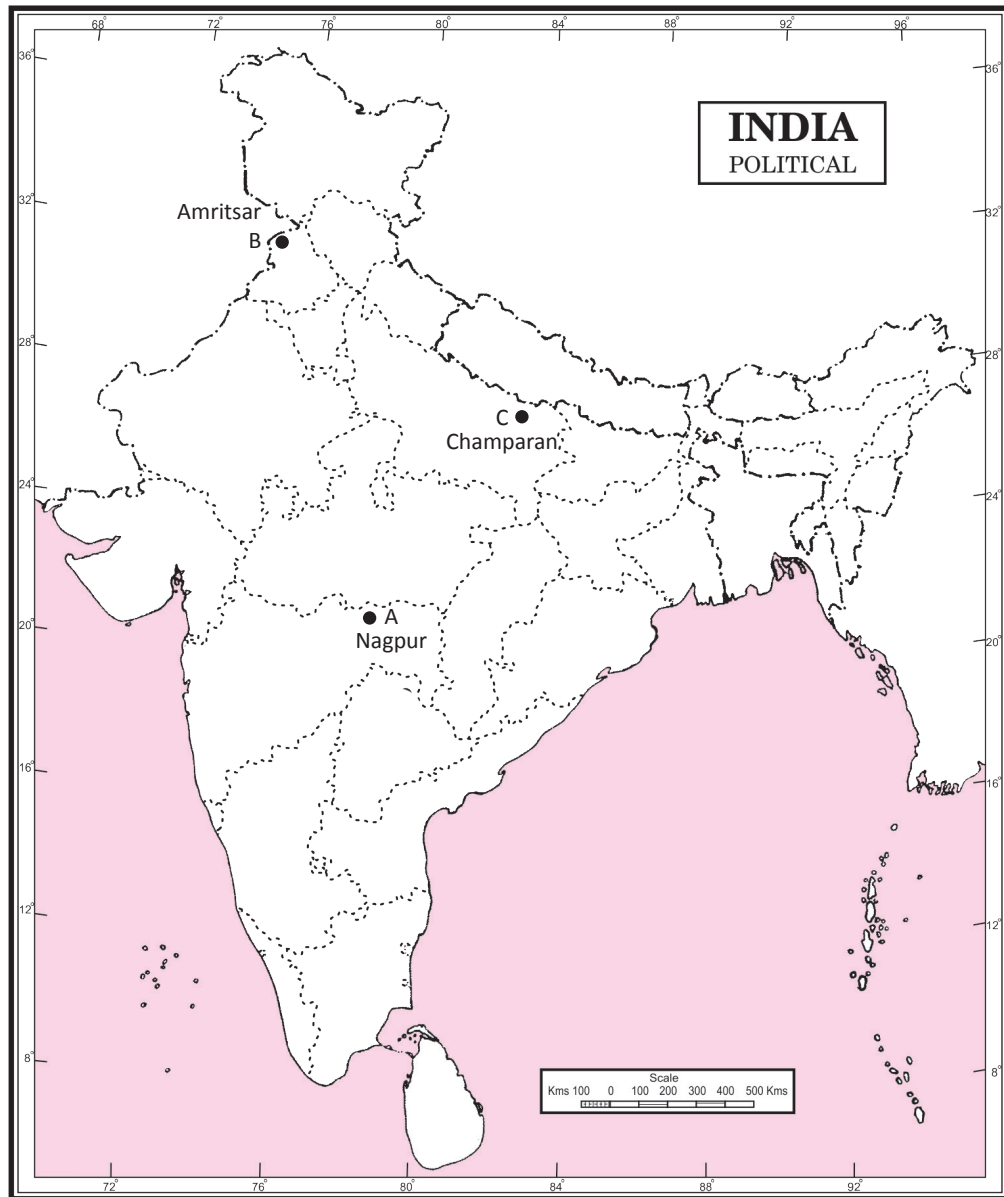
Ans. Large MNCs manipulate the market in the following ways:

- (i) Sometimes false information is passed on through media and other sources to attract consumers, e.g., a company sold powder milk for babies as the most scientific product claiming it to be better than mother's milk which although was a false claim.
- (ii) Some food items were consumed in India for many years although it is very harmful for the health of people. But through attractive and convincing advertisements in media it was able to control the market e.g. Maggie noddles manufactured by Nestle was found harmful after testing in India in May 2015.
- (iii) They may also hide the essential information about the product like expiry date, contents, terms and conditions etc. to keep the consumers in dark.
- (iv) Sometimes the expired product is packed in a new packing and again released in the market.
- (v) It has also been evident that artificial scarcity is created by the producers and the product is hoarded for sale in future at a high price.

- Q29.** Three features A, B and C 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 on the map: 1+1+1=3
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
 - B. The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
 - C. The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.



Ans.



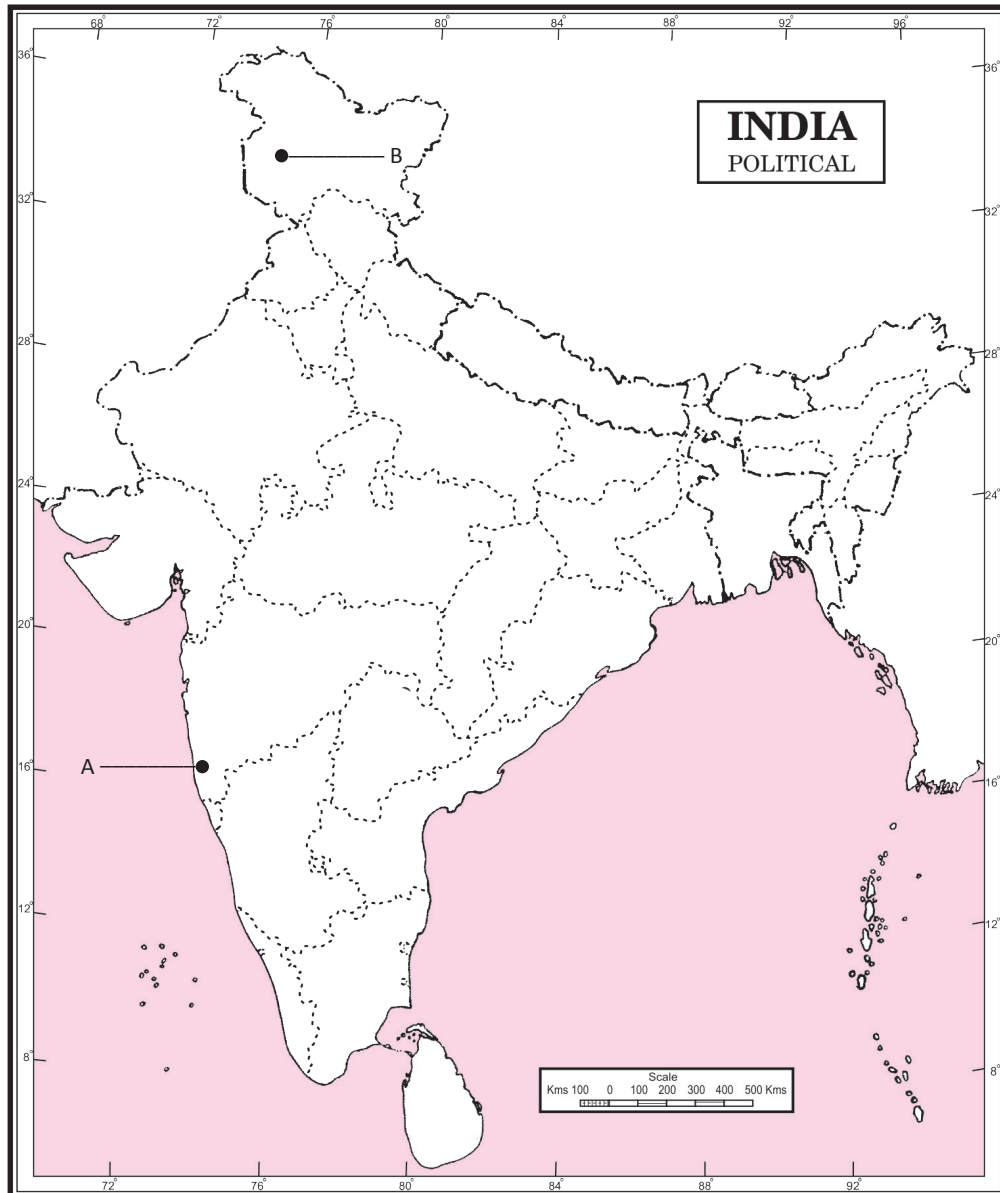
30. 30.1 On the given political outline map of India, two features A and B are marked. Identify these features with the help of the following information: 2+1=3

A. Iron-ore mines

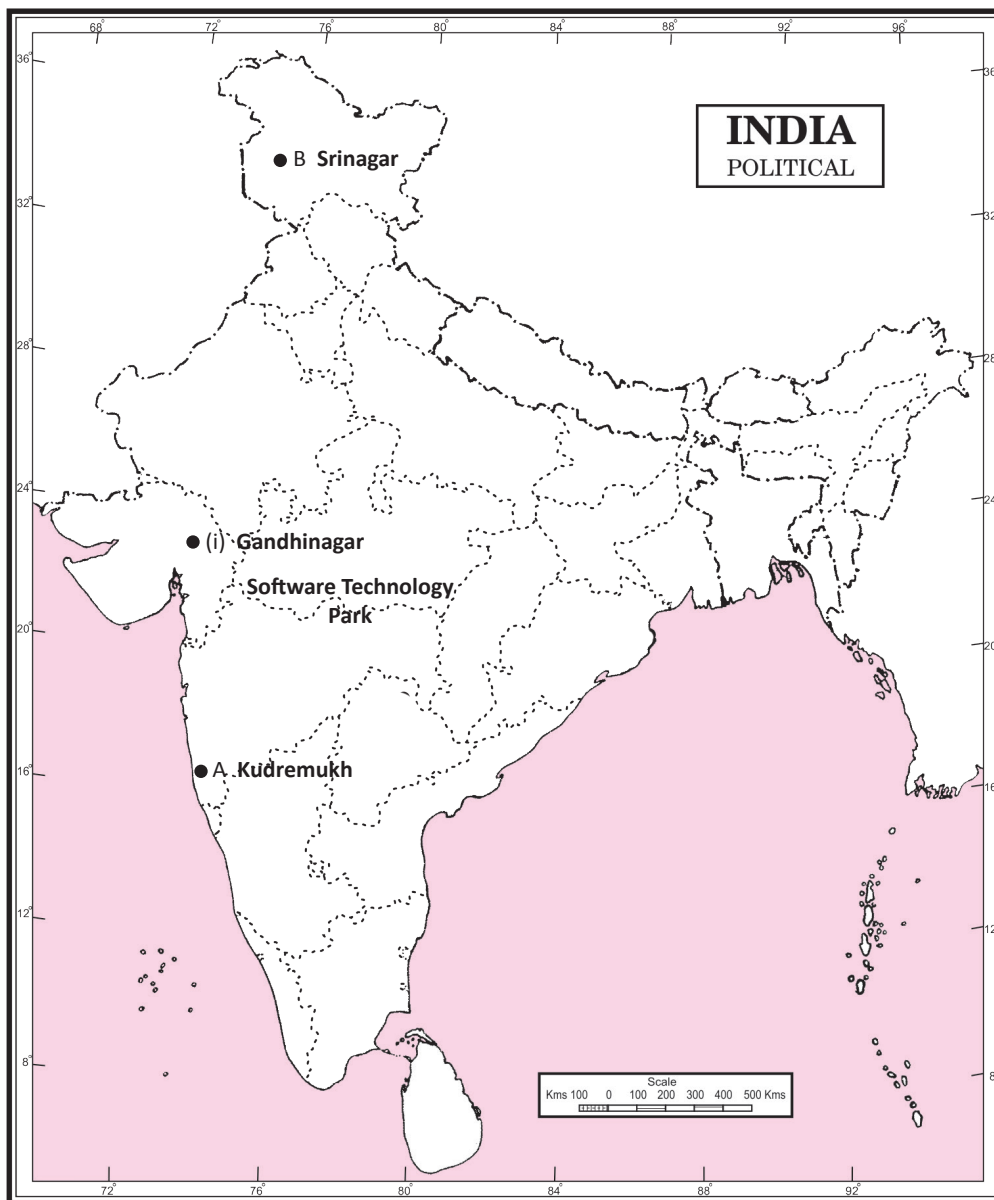
B. Terminal station of North-South Corridor

30.2 On the same map locate and label the following:

(i) Gandhinagar Software Technology Park



Ans 30.1. and 30.2.



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

Q2. Why is the 'least cost' known as decision making factor for ideal location of an industry? 1

Ans. Least cost is the key factor that determines the location of an industry as cost is required in obtaining raw materials at factory site, cost is necessary for production of goods and cost is required for distribution of goods to the consuming markets.

Q3. What is meant by a 'political party'? 1

Ans. A political party is an association or a voluntary group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes.

Q6. What is the meaning of 'investment'? 1

Ans. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment.

Q10. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain. 3

Ans. The Non-cooperation Movement slowed down in the cities for various reasons like:

- (i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. So people could not boycott mill cloth for very long.
- (ii) Similarly boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.
- (iii) The students and teachers trickled to government schools. The lawyers joined government courts. With all these, the enthusiasm of people in the cities lost its force.

Q13. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector." Support the statement with arguments. 3×1=3

- Ans.**
- (i) Agriculture gives boost to industrial sector as it provides raw materials to agro-based industries.
 - (ii) It has contributed to modernisation of agriculture and increased productivity of food grains.
 - (iii) It has made India self sufficient in food grains and export of agricultural goods earns valuable foreign exchange to Indian economy.

Q15. "Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives." Justify the statement. 3

Ans. Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because

- (i) It enhances dignity of the individual by giving every person equal treatment.
- (ii) It involves every citizen in the decision making process. Every citizen has the right to vote and choose his representatives in the government.
- (iii) Democracy is such an effective form of government as provides room to correct its own mistakes and resolves conflicts amicably.

As such a democratic government is people's own government.

Q21. Describe the process of Unification of Italy. 5

Or

Describe the 'Rat Hunt' activity introduced by the French in Vietnam.

Ans. Process of Unification of Italy:

- (i) Mazzini was a great revolutionary leader of Italy. He inspired the youth with the ideas of establishing a single unified Italy. He set up secret societies like Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne with like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and German states.
- (ii) Mazzini prepared the ground for Cavour to complete the process of unification.
- (iii) After series of failures, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unify Italy through wars.
- (iv) Cavour, the Chief Minister, through his tactful diplomatic alliance with France, defeated Austrian forces in 1859.
- (v) Under the leadership of Garibaldi, armed volunteers marched into South Italy in 1860 along with the Kingdom of two Sicilies and won the support of local peasants and drove the Spanish away, thus unifying Italy in 1861. Victor Emmanuel II was made the King of United Italy.

Or

In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague caused and spread by rats.

The large sewers in the modern part of Hanoi were the breeding ground of the rats and also acted as a great transport system allowing rats to move freely and enter well-cared homes through drains.

To stem the invasion of rats, the French in 1902 hired Vietnamese workers and paid them for each rat they caught.

Rats began to be caught in thousands but there was no end to rat invasions.

The Vietnamese now started a collective bargaining. Those who did the dirty job of entering sewers, realised that if they came together they could negotiate higher bounty. They discovered innovative ways, since they were paid when they gave the tail of a rat as a proof without even killing the rat. Defeated by the resistance, the French were forced to scrap the rat hunt programme.

Q23. Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources? Explain. 2+3=5

Ans. Energy is needed for economic development.

- (i) It is required for cooking.
- (ii) To provide heat and light.
- (iii) For running the machines in industries.
- (iv) To propel the vehicles.
- (v) It is essential for the development of agriculture, industry, transport for commercial and domestic purposes.

Energy can be conserved by:

- (a) Switching off the electricity when not required.
- (b) Use of energy efficient devices and appliances like CFL bulbs.
- (c) Use of public transport instead of individual transport.
- (d) Use of alternative sources of energy.
- (e) Avoiding wastage of energy.

Q27. How are deposits with the banks beneficial for individual as well as for the nation? Explain with examples.

5×1=5

Ans. Banks are institutions that provide several financial services to their customers. There are a lot of advantages of depositing money in banks.

- (i) Banks provide safe and secure deposits to a person's money.
- (ii) They provide excellent saving and investment options and also help in the growth of the nation.
- (iii) Banks also provide interests on the deposited money.
- (iv) Money can be easily withdrawn from banks as and when required.
- (v) Banks also provide easy loans on nominal rates that make it possible for the common man to build their own assets such as a house or car.

In this way the deposits with the banks are beneficial to individual as well as the nation.

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I AND SET-II

Q2. What is the major objective to develop Super Highways? 1

Ans. The main objective to develop superhighways is to reduce the time and distance between the four mega cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata with the development of fast and uninterrupted traffic along four to six lanes between these cities.

Q3. Name any two regional parties of West Bengal. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

Ans. Two regional political parties of West Bengal are:

- (a) Forward Bloc
- (b) Trinamool Congress

Q6. On which day is 'National Consumer's Day' celebrated every year in India? 1

Ans. 24th of December every year is celebrated as National Consumer's Day.

Q10. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the reasons. 3×1=3

Ans. Gandhiji, withdrew Non-Cooperation because of the following reasons:

- (i) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent at many places and the satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for the mass struggle.
- (ii) Secondly, within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in the elections to the provincial councils set up after 1919.

(iii) The final blow however came after the violent incident in Chauri-Chaura in 1922 when a violent mob burnt a police station killing many policemen. Immediately after that Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q13. "Textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy." Support the statement with appropriate arguments. 3×1=3

Ans. Textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy because:

- (i) It contributes 14% of industrial production.
- (ii) It has generated employment to 35 million people directly which is second largest next to agriculture.
- (iii) It has contributed to 25% of foreign exchange.
- (iv) It contributes to 4% of GDP.
- (v) It is the only industry in Indian which is self-reliant in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

Q15. How are the challenges to democracy linked to the possibility of political reforms ? Explain. 3

Ans. Democracy can be reformed through proposals, suggestion and legislation etc. The proposals or guidelines for reforms are called democratic reforms or political reforms. The guidelines that can be observed as the democratic reforms are as follows :

I. Legal ways of reforming politics

- (a) Law plays an important role in bringing a change in democratic policies.
- (b) Properly legislated law can put down the wrong political practices and encourage the constructive ones.
- (c) But on the other side, only devised law cannot improve or reform democracy, practically it all depends on the political leaders, aware citizens, pressure groups and movements, etc.

II. Reform through proper legislation

In order to bring a change in democracy, every legal change has to be properly legislated based on practical approach.

- (a) The best and ideal law is one which empowers the citizens to follow up the democratic reforms.
- (b) The right to Information Act is a good example which ensures transparency to decision-making process. This type of law helps people to control corruption and delays in the decision-making.

III. Reforms through political parties

- (a) Political parties always try to improve and increase the quality of popular participation in politics.
- (b) Thus in reality, political reforms should be encouraged by political parties.

IV. Reforms through citizens, organisations and media

- (a) Above all, political or democratic reforms get a practical touch only through active and aware citizens, properly planned and organised organisations and a just and free media.

Q21. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. 5

Or

Describe the 'Scholar's Revolt' of 1868 against the spread of Christianity in Vietnam.

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.

England had people of many ethnic groups such as English Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.

The British Parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688, was the instrument through which a nation–state, with England at the centre, came to be forged.

Another important Act – The Act of Union of 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Ireland, after a prolonged conflict between Irish Catholics and British Protestants, was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. The symbols of the new Britain–the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted.

Or

- (i) The Scholar's Revolt was organized by the Vietnamese in 1868 against the French control and the spread of Christianity.
- (ii) It was led by officials at the imperial court who were against the spread of Catholicism by the French.
- (iii) They led a general uprising in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces where many Catholics were killed.
- (iv) The French crushed the movement.
- (v) However the uprising served to inspire other patriots to rise against the French.

Q23. Explain any five factors affecting the location of an industry. 5×1 = 5

Ans. Five factors affecting the location of an industry are:

- (i) Availability of raw materials.
- (ii) Labour
- (iii) Capital
- (iv) Power
- (v) Market

The key factor that determines the location of an industry is the least cost. Besides, the Government policies and specialised labour also influence the location of an industry. It is not possible to find all these factors available at one place but industries tend to locate where all these factors are available or can be made available at minimum cost. Cities provide markets and various services like banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultancy and financial services to the industry. Thus many industries tend to locate around or near urban centres to make use of the technical advantages, known as agglomeration economies. Gradually a large industrial agglomeration takes place. Thus industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. For example Mumbai-Pune industrial region and Chennai-Bengaluru-Coimbatore industrial region.

Q27. What are Self-Help Groups? How do they work? Explain. 1+4=5

Ans. Self Help group is a financial support group that is formed at the village level. It consists of around 15–20 members who meet and save their money regularly.

- (i) It helps in pooling the savings of the members, especially who are poor women.
- (ii) Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable rate of interest.
- (iii) It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- (iv) It also provides a platform to discuss a variety of social issues of their concern.
- (v) All important decisions regarding savings and loans are taken by the members of the group.
- (vi) The group is collectively responsible for the repayment of loan. (any four)



Examination Papers, 2015

[All India Set-I, II, III]

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions: Refer to Examination Paper, Delhi 2015.

SET-I

Q1. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries? 1

Or

What is the meaning of concentration camps?

Ans. The main aim of the French Revolution was to transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens and to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Or

Concentration camp refers to a penal camp where prisoners or Prisoners of War are confined, usually under harsh conditions.

Q2. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? 1

Ans. Minerals occur in sedimentary rocks in

(i) Beds or layers. Example: coal

(ii) Formed as a result of evaporation in arid regions. Example: sodium salt.

Q3. What was the main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal? 1

Ans. The aim of the popular movement of April 2006 in Nepal was the **Restoration of Democracy** and the all party government.

Q4. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? 1

Ans. **Democracies** are based on political equality as they provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected. They also subscribe to one vote, one value and equal political rights.

Q5. Why do political parties involve partisanship? 1

Ans. Political parties involve partisanship because there is a tendency to take a stand one is strongly committed to.

Q6. What is meant by double coincidence of wants? 1

Ans. If a shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in a market and buy rice under barter exchange, both parties selling shoes and rice have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities and this creates a problem which is referred to as double coincidence of wants.

Q7. Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will you look for on the jewellery? 1

Ans. I would like to look for the logo of 'Hallmark'.

Q8. How does money act as a medium of exchange? 1

Ans. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he might want. It acts as an intermediary in the process of exchange.

Q9. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. 3

Or

How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam? Explain.

Ans. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

A cultural movement, romanticism, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement. Other romantics such as German philosopher Johann Goltfried Herder, claimed that true culture was to be discovered among common people. It was through folk songs, folk poetry, folk dancing that the true spirit of the nation could be popularised.

Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

Or

An influential writer and policy maker Paul Bernard strongly believed that the economy of the colonies needed to be developed.

He argued that the purpose of acquiring colonies was to make profits.

If the economy of the colony was developed and the standard of living of the people improved, they would buy more goods leading to more profits.

The market would expand leading to better profit for French business.

Q10. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'. 3

Ans. At the Second Round Table conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the Dalits. When the British conceded Dr. Ambedkar's demand Gandhiji, who was opposed to this, went on a fast to death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow the process of their integration into society.

Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position by signing a pact in 1932 – known as the Poona Pact. The Poona Pact gave the depressed classes reserved seats in the Provincial and Legislative Councils but they were to be voted by general electorates.

Q11. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. 3

Ans. On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji along with his selected band of followers started a march on foot from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedbad to Dandi, coastal town in Gujarat. This is referred to as Salt March. After reaching Dandi, Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt from the seawater.

During the March thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji. They came out of homes and resist the oppression of the British by defying laws.

During the Salt march a successful satyagraha movement was organized in many parts of india and thousands of people including men, women, students etc. participated and braved arrests.

Thus the 'March' became an effective tool of resistance against the oppressive colonial rule by picketing shops, boycotting foreign goods, refusing to pay taxes and so on.

Q12. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. 3

Ans. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India because:

(i) Railways have contributed to the development of multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and tourism along with the transportation of goods over long distance.

(ii) It is an important means of transport as the railways has acted as an integrating force for more than 150 years.

(iii) It has binded the economic life of the country that has accelarated the development of agriculture and industry by carrying the raw materials to the industries and distribution of finished goods to the consuming markets.

(iv) It is the largest public sector undertaking employing more than 2 million people in India. *(Any three)*

Q13. Why has the 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. 3×1=3

Ans. The Chhota Nagpur region has the maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industry due to various locational advantages.

- (i) Iron and Steel industry requires raw materials, coal, limestone and manganese which are available in close proximity.
- (ii) Availability of cheap labour from adjoining states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.
- (iii) It is well connected by good network of roads and railways.
- (iv) Nearness to huge market for Iron and Steel goods.
- (v) Nearness to the port of Kolkata provides market, financial, consultancy services, insurance and export of Iron and Steel goods.
- (vi) The rivers provide the cheapest inland water transport for iron and steel goods. Hence there is maximum concentration of Iron and Steel plants like Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Burnpur, Bokaro and Rourkela in the Chhotta Nagpur region.

Q14. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. 3

Ans. Solar energy can solve the energy problem in India to some extent because of the following reasons:

- (i) India is a tropical country and it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
- (ii) It is an alternate source of energy.
- (iii) Government should give incentives to promote solar energy production.
- (iv) It minimises dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
- (v) It contributes to environmental conservation. (Any three)

Q15. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties". Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. The challenge of dynastic succession is present in most of the dominant democratic countries of the world which is very unfair to other experienced party members. Another challenge is that in most of the political parties the top posts are always assigned to the members of one family which is very unjust to democratic principles. This also reveals that other members do not have capability or popular support to hold responsible positions.

Q16. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse. 3

Ans. Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government to ensure that people are able to choose their leaders and put a check on them.

(i) Accountable government

- (a) In an accountable government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible they participate in the decision making process.
- (b) Citizens have also an effective right to evaluate the decision making process.

(ii) Responsible government

At the same time, democracy produces a responsible government which is responsible for satisfying the needs and aspirations of people.

- (a) It promotes the formation of public opinion, needs and expectations of the citizens.
- (b) There are proper deliberations and negotiations before arriving at any decision.

(iii) Democracy produces legitimate government

Democracy provides properly planned institutions and practices for its functioning such as

- (a) Free and fair elections
- (b) Regular public debate
- (c) Planned legislations
- (d) Right to Information to citizens.
- (e) Besides, in a democracy decisions are taken in a very transparent manner.
- (f) Citizens have a better chance to examine the process of decision making.

Thus, it is rightly said that democracy is the best preferred government.

Q17. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress." Support the statement with your arguments. 3

Ans. A challenge is an opportunity for progress because a challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Once we overcome a challenge we go up to the higher level than before. Legal challenges alone cannot overcome challenges to democracy like poverty, unemployment etc. It is legal constitutional changes along with citizens' cooperation that can overcome the challenge.

Q18. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason. 3

Ans. Modern forms of currency in India are paper notes and coins. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because currency is authorised by the government of the country.

Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government. No other organisation or individual can issue currency. Everybody is bound to accept it. Its non-acceptance is an offence.

Q19. 'Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries.' Support the statement with arguments. 3

Ans. Foreign trade provides an opportunity for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the markets of their own countries. Goods travel from one country to another. There is huge competition among producer of one country and producer of another country. Competition among buyers also prevails. Thus foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries. For example, during Diwali seasons, buyers in India have the option of choosing between Indian and the Chinese decorative lights and bulbs. Many shops have replaced Indian decorative lights with Chinese lights. For Chinese light manufacturers, this provides an opportunity to expand business.

Q20. Explain with an example how you can use the right to seek redressal. 3

Ans. Right to Seek Redressal means right to seek protection and compensation against unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers. It also includes right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances of the consumer. Many a times the complaint may be of small value but its impact on the society as a whole may be very large. Consumers can also take the help of consumer organizations in seeking redressal of their grievances. If any damage has been done to consumer, he/she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. *e.g.*, Hari Om went to a hospital for a minor knee surgery. Due to doctor's negligence, an infection developed in his leg because of which his leg was amputated. Hari Om's brother went to Consumer Protection Council for advice. He files his case at the District Consumer Forum. The judge hears the case, verifies the facts and found that it was an action of negligence on the part of the doctor. In its verdict, the court directs the hospital for compensation to Hari Om.

Q21. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. 5

Or

Describe any five steps taken by the French for the development of 'Mekong Delta Region'.

Ans. Following steps were taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people:

- (i) The idea of 'La patrie' (the fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under one constitution.
- (ii) They chose a new French National Flag – the tricolour, to replace the former royal standard.
- (iii) The Estates General (Assembly) was elected by the body of active citizens and was renamed the National Assembly.
- (iv) New Hymns were composed, oaths taken and the martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territories. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished.

Or

Five steps taken by the French for the development of Mekong Delta Region were:

- (i) The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta to increase cultivation.
- (ii) The vast system of irrigation increased rice production and allowed the export of rice to international market. Eventually Vietnam became the third largest exporter of rice in the world.
- (iii) The French organized various infrastructure projects to help transport goods for trade.
- (iv) They moved military garrisons to control the entire region.
- (v) Trans-Indo-China rail network was constructed that would link the northern and southern part of Vietnam and China.

Q22. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. 5

Ans. During the First world war, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge profits and emerged as a powerful section. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies which restricted business activities.

They formed Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927. They supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was launched and attacked colonial control over the Indian economy.

They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

However, later their attitude towards Congress and its activities began to change and were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.

Q23. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason. 1+4=5

Ans. Manufacturing sector refers to the secondary sector of the economy which deals with production of goods in large quantities with the help of machines where raw materials are transformed into more valuable products. Manufacturing is considered as the backbone of economic development because:

- (i) Manufacturing has contributed to modernisation of agriculture and reduced the dependency on agriculture by providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (ii) It has helped in reducing the poverty and unemployment and aimed at reducing the regional disparities by setting up of industries in rural, backward and tribal areas.
- (iii) Export of industrial goods contributed to valuable foreign exchange.
- (iv) It has added value to raw materials by converting them into finished goods.
- (v) The prosperity of a nation depends upon the development and diversification of manufacturing. Thus it has not only made India self-sufficient but more competitive in terms of international market.

Q24. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. 1+4=5

Ans. The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is coal. Coal is used as a domestic fuel for generation of thermal power and to supply energy to industries. Coal is formed due to compression of plant and animal matter buried under the earth millions of years, formed into layers of coal.

Depending on the degree of compression and depth and time of burial there are different forms of coal found on the earth.

- (i) Decomposition of plants in swamps produce peat which has low carbon content, high moisture and low heating capacity.
- (ii) Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft and has a high moisture content. The Neyveli Lignite mines of Tamil Nadu are mainly used for generation of thermal electricity which provides energy to industrial regions of Tamil Nadu.

- (iii) The most popular variety of commercial and metallurgical coal is bituminous. It is formed due to high temperature deep in the interior. It has a special value in smelting of iron in blast furnaces.
- (iv) The highest quality of hard coal is known as Anthracite.

Q25. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party. 2+3=5

Ans. A Political Party is a political association or a voluntary group of people who come together to contest elections and hold political power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes. Political parties are necessary for democracy. They provide an important two-way link between the government and the people. They also unite and aggregate like-minded people from diverse backgrounds and religions to form a wide coalition of people and provide unity in diversity.

The three components of a political party are:

- (a) The Leaders: They lead the group of people and frame policies to be followed.
- (b) The active members: They participate in the organisational set-up and conduct day to day activities of the party.
- (c) The followers: These are the people who follow and support the policies made by the leaders of their party.

In this way with the help of these three components, political parties impart political education to the people as well.

Q26. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties. 5×1=5

Ans. As political parties are facing various challenges so there is need to bring some changes or reforms in the system.

- (i) **Anti-Defection Law:** The Constitution has been amended and a new Anti-Defection law has been passed to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This has been done because many elected representatives were indulging in defections to become ministers or for cash rewards. According to the law if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the Legislature.
- (ii) **Affidavit:** In order to reduce the influence of money and criminal power, the Supreme Court has passed an order in the form of Affidavit. Now it is mandatory for a candidate to file an affidavit detailing his/her property and criminal cases pending against him/her.
- (iii) **Organisational meetings for political parties:** The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.
- (iv) **Regulation of party's internal affairs:** A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of their members, to follow their own constitution, to have an independent authority, etc. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
- (v) **State funding:** There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses to avoid corruption.

Q27. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. 5

Ans. Role of banks in an economy can be understood with the help of the following points:

- (i) It accepts/collects the deposits from its customers. It can be in the form of saving account deposits, current account deposits, fixed term deposits etc.
- (ii) It gives loans or advances to those who need it.
- (iii) It provides overdraft facility.
- (iv) It discounts bills of exchange.
- (v) It provides agency functions like transfer of funds, collection of funds, payments of various items, purchase and sale of shares and securities, acts as trustee, etc.
- (vi) It finances foreign trade.
- (vii) It perform general utility services like issue of traveller's cheques and gift cheques, locker facility, etc.
- (viii) It creates credit through loans. (Any five)

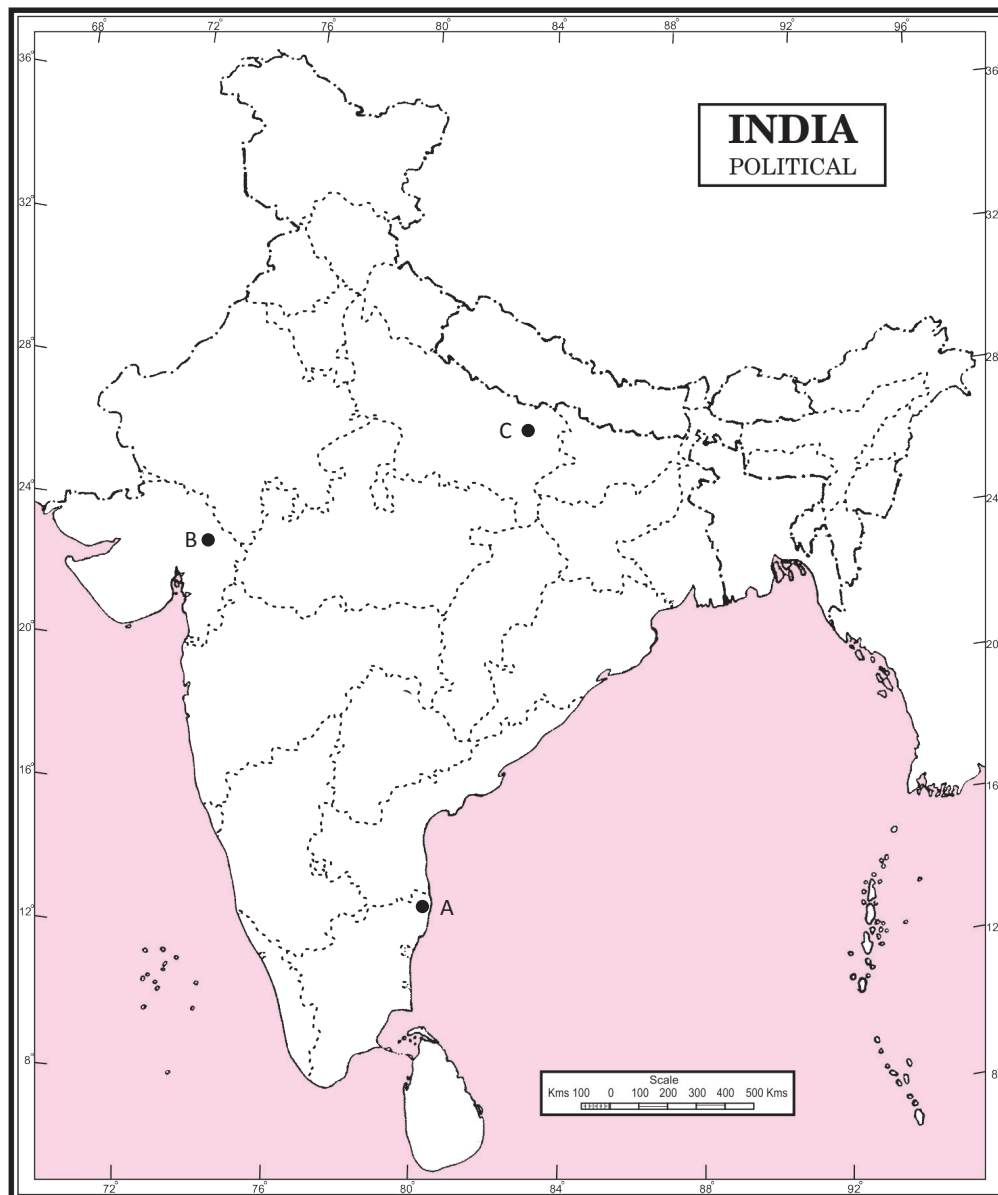
Q28. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers' Support the statement with examples. 5×1=5

Ans. Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers in the following ways:

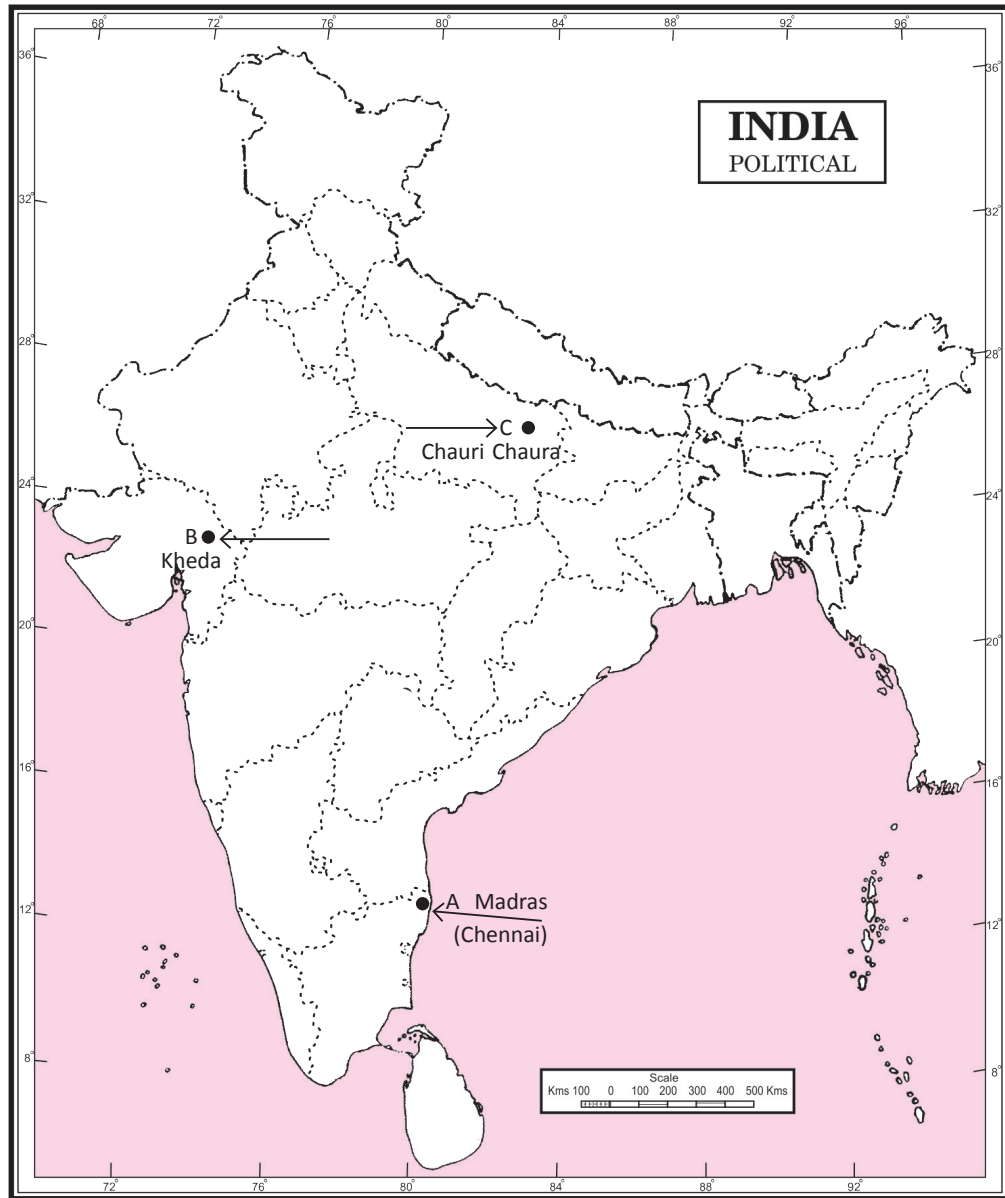
- (i) There has been greater choice before the consumers particularly, the urban sections.
- (ii) Consumers now enjoy better and improved quality at lower prices.
- (iii) It has resulted in higher standards of living.
- (iv) There has been a varying impact on producers and workers.
- (v) Many top Indian companies have been able to establish themselves as multi-national corporations.
- (vi) Latest technology and production methods have raised production standards. (Any five)

29. Three features A, B and C 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: 3×1=3

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.
- C. The place related to calling off of the Non-cooperation Movement.



29.



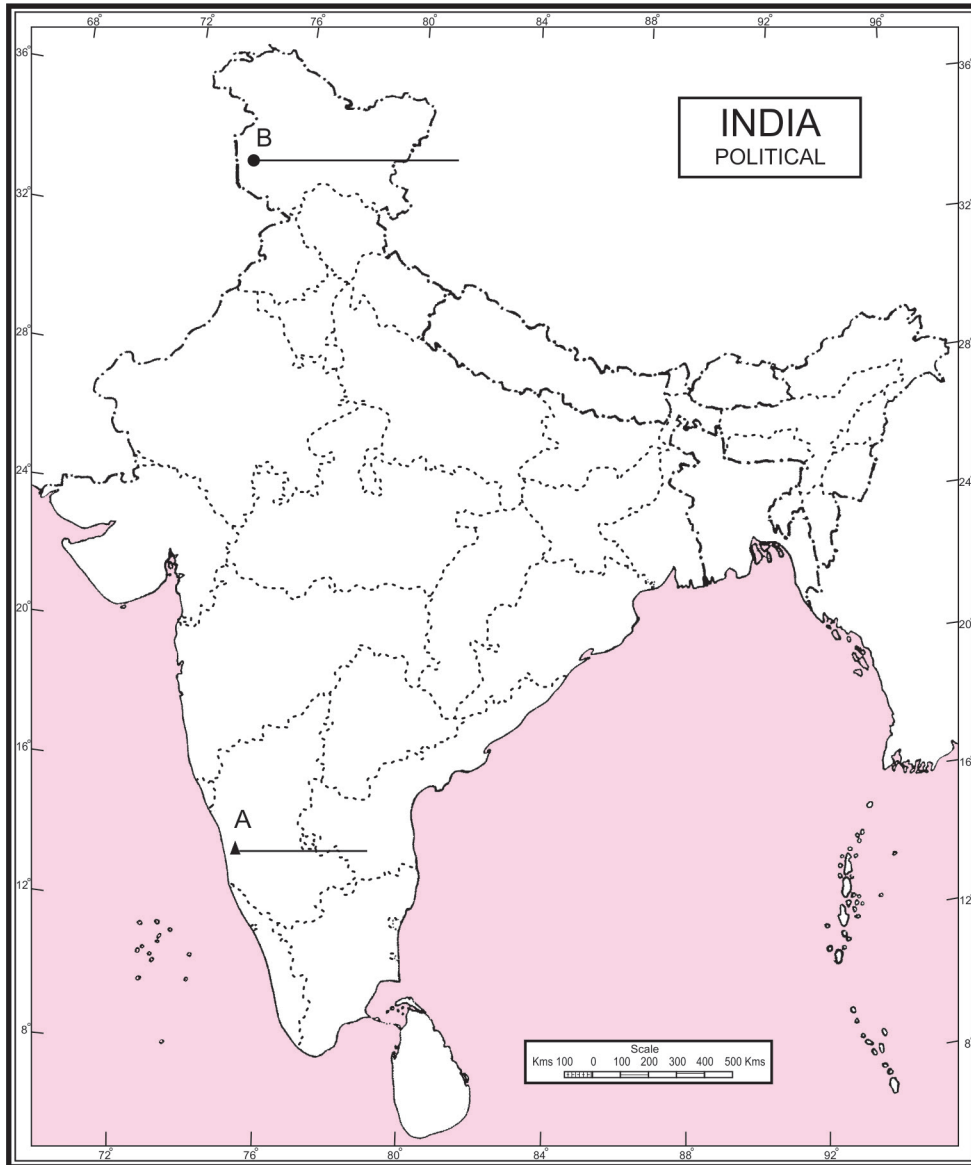
30. 30.1 Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: 2×1=2

- A. Iron-ore mines
- B. Terminal Station of East-West Corridor

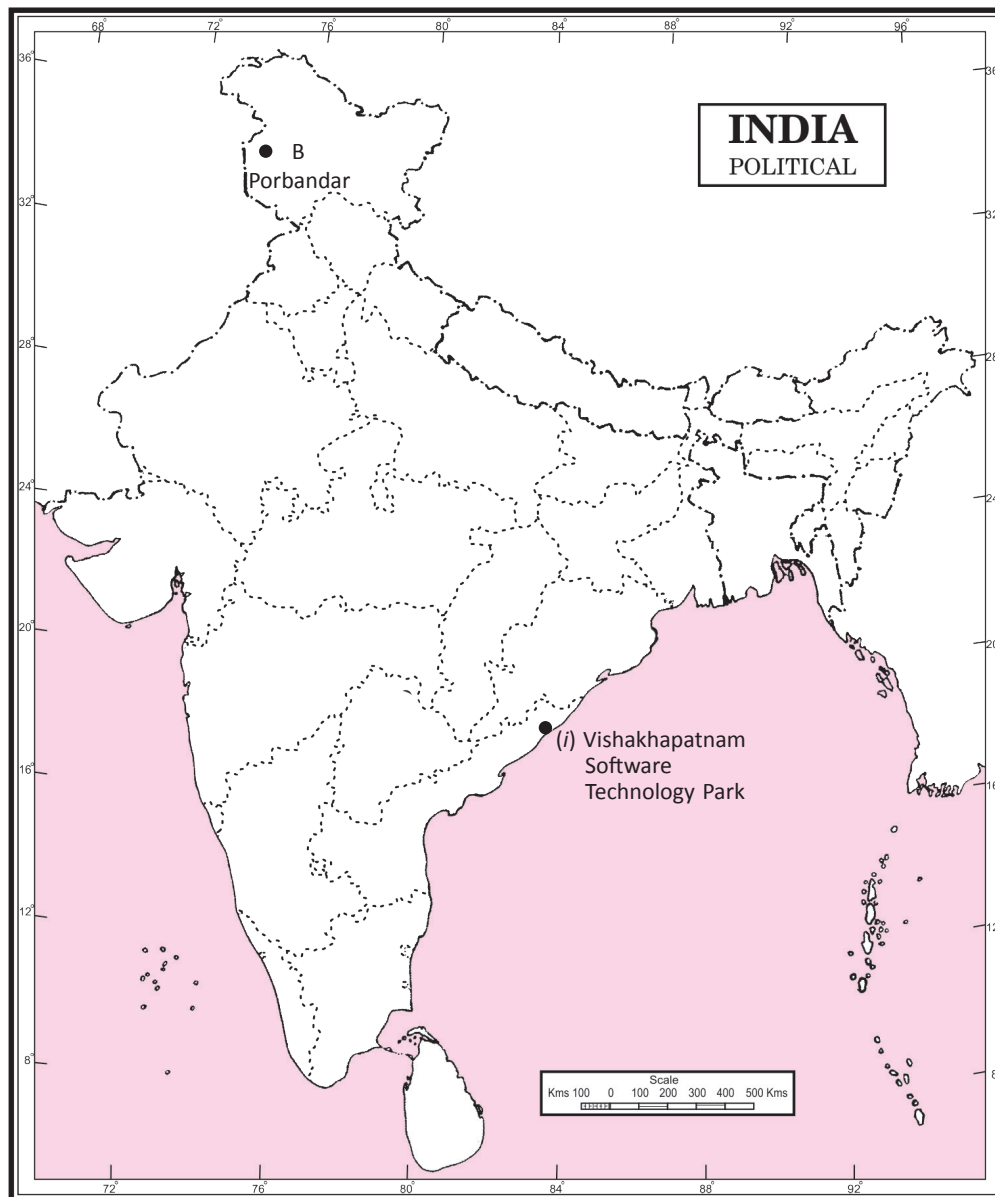
30.2 On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

(i) Vishakhapatnam—Software Technology Park

1



Ans.



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

Q2. Why has the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council' been set up? 1

Ans. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up with the objective of appropriate policy intervention by the Government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity and achieve its target over the next decade.

Q3. What is the guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janta Party? 1

Ans. The guiding philosophy of Bhartiya Janta Party is to modernise India on the basis of Indian traditions and cultural values and the promotion of Uniform Civil Code.

Q6. What is meant by trade barrier'? 1

Ans. It refers to the various restrictions which are used by the government to increase or decrease foreign trade e.g., tax on imports.

- Q10.** Describe the spread of Non-cooperation Movement in the countryside. 3
- Ans.** The Non-cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggle of peasants and tribals in different parts of India.
- (i) In Awadh, the peasant movement was led by Baba Ramchandra against the oppression of the landlords and talukdars in the form of high rents and *begar*, forcible eviction from land etc.
 - (ii) When the Non-cooperation Movement began in the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into wider struggle. Awadh Kisan Sabha was thus set up in villages.
 - (iii) Similarly in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s. Though it was not a non-violent and Non-cooperation Movement, the tribals were influenced by Gandhiji's idea of Swaraj and interpreted it in their way. Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by Non-cooperation Movement. He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
- Q12.** Describe any three features of waterways in India. 3
- Ans.** Three features of waterways are:
- (i) They are the cheapest means of transport for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
 - (ii) Waterways are fuel efficient.
 - (iii) They are an eco-friendly mode of transport, however the slowest means of transport.
- Q15.** How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain. 3
- Ans.** Nowadays elections are focussed mainly on winning at any cost so parties try to use short-cuts like using money and muscle power.
- (i) They try to select or rather nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
 - (ii) Sometimes wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interest and influence decision making process.
 - (iii) In many cases candidates with criminal records, who can win elections, are supported.
- Q22.** Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India. 5×1=5
- Ans.** The First World War created a new economic and political situation.
- (i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians.
 - (ii) Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
 - (iii) Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people.
 - (iv) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by failure of crop and famine.
 - (v) Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of War as industries **were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs.**
- Q23.** Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years? Explain. 5
- Ans.** The cotton textile industry is mainly concentrated in the cotton growing areas mainly because:
- (i) Availability of raw cotton due to favourable climate and presence of black soil.
 - (ii) Huge market for cotton textile in and around Mumbai
 - (iii) Well developed means of transport including the port facilities in Mumbai.
 - (iv) Cheap labour from the adjoining areas.
 - (v) Mild and moist climate is favourable for spinning the cotton yarn.
 - (vi) This industry is able to support many allied industries such as chemicals dyes, mill stores, packaging and engineering works.

- Q26.** "The democracy has been evolved through struggles and movements all over the world." Support the statement with examples. 5
- Ans.** The two popular movements of Nepal and Bolivia involved mass mobilisation and public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute. Both these struggles showed how the democracy evolved all over the world.
- (i) **Democracy Evolved through popular Struggles:** It is possible that some significant decision may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all. These movements come when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy, deepening of democracy.
- (ii) **Democratic conflict and mobilisation:** Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilisation. Sometimes it is possible that the conflict is resolved by using the existing institutions like Parliament or the judiciary. But when there is a deep dispute very often these institutions themselves get involved in the dispute.
- (iii) **Democracy and Political Organisation:** These conflicts and mobilisations are based on new political organisations. But the spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organised politics like political parties, pressure groups and movements.

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I AND SET-II

- Q2.** Why was the Haldia seaport set up? 1
- Ans.** Haldia port was set up to decongest the port of Kolkata as a subsidiary port.
- Q3.** What is meant by 'transparency'? 1
- Ans.** Right or means to examine the process of decision making is called transparency.
- Q6.** Why was the Consumer Protection Act enacted by the Indian Parliament? 1
- Ans.** For the protection of the consumers from unscrupulous producers and dishonest traders.
- Q10.** Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement. 3×1=3
- Ans.** Major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh were:
- (i) The landlords and talukdars of Awadh demanded exorbitantly high land rent and a number of other cesses from the peasants.
- (ii) The peasants were compelled to perform *begar*, that is, they had to work at landlord's farm without payment.
- (iii) As tenants, the peasants had no security of tenure and were often evicted from their land, they could not acquire any right over the leased land.
- Q12.** Describe the significance of tourism as a trade in India. 3
- Ans.** Significance of tourism as trade is mainly because:
- (i) The percentage of foreign tourists arrival in India has increased contributing to ₹ 64,889 crores of foreign exchange in 2010.
- (ii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (iii) Tourism promotes national integration and international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- (iv) It supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- (v) Foreign tourists visit India for business, adventure, medical, ecology, heritage tourism etc. (*Any three*)
- Q15.** "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement. 3
- Ans.** There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because of the following reasons:

- (i) A democratic government is people's own government.
- (ii) People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them.
- (iii) Democracy provides room for correction of mistakes.
- (iv) It has the ability to generate its own support. (Any three)

Q22. How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front. 2+3=5

- Ans.**
- (i) The Non-cooperation Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, the teachers resigned and the lawyers gave up their lucrative practice.
 - (ii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces. Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and foreign goods boycotted.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were extensive:

- (i) Boycotting of foreign goods, liquor and clothes hit the colonial economy. Value of foreign goods dropped. The import of foreign cloth dropped significantly between 1921-1922.
- (ii) At many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- (iii) As the movement spread the people began to discard imported clothes and started to wear khadi and other homemade clothes. This promoted Indian textile mills and the production of handloom went up.

Q23. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources. 5

- Ans.** NTPC has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas in places where it is setting up power plants. The methods are as follows.
- (i) Optimum utilization of equipment by adopting latest techniques and upgradation of existing equipment.
 - (ii) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
 - (iii) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance.
 - (iv) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
 - (v) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

Q26. Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain. 5

- Ans.** Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because:
- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens: In democracy each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of income and products among citizens.
 - (ii) Democracy enhances dignity of individuals: Democracy permits political equality for all its citizens. In democracy there is absence of any domination and conflicts. Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.
 - (iii) Quality involves in decision-making. As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations it improves the quality of decision making. In democracy every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
 - (iv) **Democracy develops competitive attitude:** Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.

- (v) **Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate:** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- (vi) **Democracy must represent the general view:** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Hence, majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
- (vii) **Every citizen must have a chance of being in majority:** It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. *(Any five)*



Examination Papers, 2015

[Foreign Set-I, II, III]

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions: Refer to Examination Paper, Delhi 2015.

SET-I

Q1. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? 1

Or

Why were Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces called the electrical fuses of Vietnam?

Ans. For liberal nationalists, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically they stressed on government by consent and end of autocracy.

Or

These two provinces were called the electrical fuses of Vietnam because though they were the poorest and the first to blow, when the system was under process.

Q2. What are the two types of minerals according to occurrence in igneous and metamorphic rocks? 1

Ans. The smaller occurrences are called veins while the larger are called lodes.

Q3. Who formed a Seven Party Alliance (S.P.A.) in Nepal? 1

Ans. It is a Seven Party Alliance of Nepal formed for the struggle for democracy. This alliance includes some big parties that have some members in the Parliament.

Q4. What is the requirement laid down by the Election Commission for a political party to be recognized as a 'State Party'? 1

Ans. The party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

Q5. Why is a democratic government better than other alternatives? 1

Ans. Democracy is a better form of government because it promotes equality among citizens, enhances dignity of the individual, improves quality of decision making and allows room to correct mistakes.

Q6. What is a Cheque? 1

Ans. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been made.

Q7. Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment? 1

Ans. Government realised that its domestic industries had established themselves and it was the proper time to face competition and improve the quality of production. So barriers on foreign trade and investment were removed.

Q8. Which logo would you like to see while purchasing a tin of edible oil? 1

Ans. I would like to see logo of 'Agmark'.

Q9. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe? Explain. 3

Or

How was the education policy unfavourable to the Vietnamese students during the colonial period? Explain.

- Ans.** A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at that time.
- (i) In economic sphere, liberalism stood for freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
 - (ii) Economic nationalism prompted the states to possess their own currency and weights and measures. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The Union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies.
 - (iii) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility harnessing economic interests to national unification.

Or

Educational policy was unfavourable to Vietnamese students in the following ways:

- (i) The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907 to provide western style of education including science, hygiene and French. It encouraged western style like short haircut, etc. It was seen as a break with their own identity.
- (ii) School textbooks glorified the French and justified colonial rule that was unacceptable to the Vietnamese.
- (iii) The Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward, capable only of manual labour and not intellectual.

Q10. How could non-cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion. 3

Ans. Non-Cooperation became a movement in the following ways:

- (i) The idea of Non-Cooperation was first introduced by Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj where he declared that since the British had established their rule in India with the cooperation of the Indians, it would collapse only when the cooperation was withdrawn.
- (ii) Initially Non-Cooperation was to start in stages with the surrender of British honours and titles, boycott of British offices, institutions and foreign goods followed by Civil Disobedience campaign. Finally at Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the programme of Non-Cooperation was adopted.
- (iii) The humiliation of Turkish Caliph after the First World War angered the Muslims in India, the incident of Jalianwallabagh massacre and the oppression against the Indians made the Indian leaders decide to launch a full-fledged movement in 1921 to protest against the British rule and to demand Swaraj. Various social groups participated in the movement with their own specific aspirations but responded to the call of Swaraj.

Q11. How did the industrialists relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Analyse their role. 3

Ans. Industrialists related to the Civil Disobedience Movement in the following ways:

- (i) By the end of the First World War Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and emerged as a powerful section.
- (ii) For expanding their business they became critical of colonial policies which restricted business activities. They wanted protection against import of foreign goods, and supported foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (iii) Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottam Das Thakurdas and G.D Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience movement when it was first launched. They played an important role by giving financial assistance and refusing to buy or sell foreign goods.
- (iv) They came to believe that Swaraj implied reduction in colonial restriction on business that would help industry to flourish without constraints. So their support to the Civil Disobedience Movement was not truly nationalist in nature. *(Any three)*

Q12. Describe any three features of ferrous minerals found in India. 3×1=3

Ans. Three features of ferrous minerals are:

- (i) Ferrous minerals account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.
- (ii) They provide the base for the development of metallurgical industries.
- (iii) India is rich in ferrous minerals and exports substantial quantities after meeting the local demands.

Q13. Why is a dense and efficient network of transport and communication a prerequisite for the development of local, national and global trade of today? Give your opinion. 3

Ans. Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today.

- (i) It is because India is well connected with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
- (ii) The development of railways, airways, waterways, radio, television, newspapers, cinema and internet etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.
- (iii) The type of trade from local to international have added to the vitality of our economy.
- (iv) It has enriched our life substantially growing amenities and facilities for comforts of life in raising the standard of living. (Any three)

Q14. How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestions. 3×1=3

Ans. Biogas is produced from shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste mainly for domestic consumption in rural areas.

- (i) Decomposition of organic matter yields gas which has higher thermal efficiency than kerosene, dung cake and charcoal.
- (ii) It provides energy to the farmers and improved quality of manure.
- (iii) It prevents the loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuel coal and cowdung cakes.

Q15. Describe the three major demands put forward by the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal. 3×1=3

Ans. Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular mass struggle in April 2006 for restoring democracy in Nepal. The struggle/movement put forward three demands:

- (i) Restoration of Parliament.
- (ii) Transfer of power to an all party government.
- (iii) Constitution of a new Constituent Assembly.

Q16. "Serious efforts were made by the legal organisations to reform political parties in India." Support the statement. 3

Ans. Serious efforts were made by the legal organisations to reform political parties in India. Following are the points to support the statement:

- (i) The Supreme Court has made it mandatory for the candidates contesting elections to produce an affidavit giving details of property and cases pending against them. This will reduce the influence of money and muscle power in elections.
- (ii) Anti-defection law has been passed by amending the constitution to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
- (iii) The Election Commission has made it mandatory for the political parties to hold organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

Q17. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. It is true to say that some people think that democracy produces a less effective government because of the following reasons:

- (i) Decisions are delayed because of a long decision making process. Too many people have to be consulted before reaching a consensus. Non-democratic governments take quick decisions as they are not worried about deliberations and public opinion.

- (ii) Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.
- (iii) Democracies often frustrate the aspirations of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

Q18. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process." Support the statement with examples. 3

Ans. Technology has stimulated the process of globalisation in the following ways:

- (i) Transportation technology has witnessed several improvements in past fifty years. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs, *e.g.*, use of containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Also, the cost of air transport has fallen. Ultimately it has stimulated the globalisation process.
- (ii) Information and communication technology has also shown remarkable development. Telecommunications, computers, internet, e-mail, voice-mail, etc., are used intensively to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas, *e.g.*, call centres running in Gurgaon (near Delhi) use this technology to satisfy their customers abroad or provide outsourcing services while sitting in India.

Q19. "Money has made transactions easy." Justify. 3

Ans. Money has made transactions easy in the following ways:

- (i) Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service one desires.
- (ii) Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants.
- (iii) Money is the perfect store of value.

Q20. What precautions do you suggest for a consumer to take while purchasing medicines from the market? 3

Ans. While purchasing medicines from the market following precautions should be kept in mind by the consumer:

- (i) A consumer should always ask for cash memos or bills for medicines purchased as it is a proof of purchase.
- (ii) A consumer must check the expiry date of the medicines before purchasing them.
- (iii) A consumer should check the details given on the packets of the medicines such as directions, information or side effects and risks.

21. "The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the nineteenth century became a narrow creed with limited ends." Examine the statement. 5

Or

"The roles of women varied in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam." Examine the statement.

Ans. The ideas of national unity in early 19th century were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism and democracy which stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law. Politically it stood for the concept of government by consent, end of autocracy and importance of constitution and representative governments through parliament.

Despite their idealistic sentiments, the effects were restricted within narrow limits. The equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. Even in revolutionary France which marked the first political experiment of liberal democracy, the right to vote and the right to get elected were granted exclusively to property owning. Men without property and women did not enjoy political rights. Throughout the 19th century till early 20th century these sections organised movements for political rights and equality. Nationalist groups became intolerant that led to wars.

Major European powers manipulated nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialistic ambitions. Idea of romantic nationalism and disintegration of Ottoman Empire made the region explosive.

Or

The Vietnamese women played an important and varied role in anti-imperialist movement.

- (i) In 1913, Phan Boi Chau in his play, narrated the role of Trung sisters who fought against Chinese domination in 39–43 C.E. The author depicted these sisters as patriots who saved Vietnamese nation from Chinese domination. It is believed that that these sisters collected 30,000 people to resist the Chinese. When failed they committed suicide. These women are honoured by the Vietnamese as national heroines.
- (ii) Another woman, who also was venerated, was Trieu Au who lived in 3rd century CE. She too along with her brother organized an army to resist the Chinese rule. She too became a martyr and is regarded as sacred who gave her life for the country.
- (iii) In modern times specially during Vietnamese Civil War and in war against US forces, women played a varied role in Vietnam. In magazines and newspapers women are shown as brave fighters. They are portrayed as young and dedicated. They single handedly killed enemy, for example, Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just twenty bullets.
- (iv) Women were represented not only as warriors but also as workers. They had rifle in one hand and hammer in another, selflessly fighting and working to save the country.
- (v) Many women responded and joined the resistance movement. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing the underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy. They built six airstrips, neutralised tens of thousands of kilograms of cargo, and shot down fifteen planes. As the casualties increased in 1960, women stepped in to join the struggle in large numbers.

Q22. Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh. 2+3=5

Ans. On 13th April, a crowd of villagers gathered in an enclosed ground of Jallianwallah Bagh near Amritsar. These people came there to attend a fair and were unaware of the current political situation or about the Martial Law imposed by the military governor General Dyer. He entered the ground, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the innocent crowd, killing hundreds. This incident is referred to as the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre. General Dyer declared that his main aim was to produce a moral effect and to create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of the satyagrahis.

This incident proved a turning point in the Indian national movement. As the news of Jallianwallah Bagh massacre spread, crowds took to streets in many towns in North India. There were strikes and clashes with police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. Innocent people were humiliated and terrorised. People were flogged and villages were burnt for no reason. The national leaders were shocked at this inhumane treatment of fellow Indians and pledged to protest.

Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad – based movement in India and Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements were started after a few months. The main aim of these movements was to protest against Jallianwallah Bagh incident and demand Swaraj.

Q23. What is manufacturing sector? Describe the four types of manufacturing sectors on the basis of ownership. 1+4=5

Ans. Manufacturing refers to the secondary sector of the economy which deals with production of goods in large quantities with the help of machines which converts the raw materials into valuable products. On the basis of ownership manufacturing is classified into:

- (i) Public sector: Public sector industries are owned and run by government agencies like BHEL, SAIL etc.
- (ii) Private sector: Private sector industries are owned and run by individuals or a group of individuals. Example: TISCO, Bajaj.
- (iii) Joint: Joint sector industries are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Example: OIL (Oil India Limited) is jointly owned by private and public sector.

(iv) Cooperative sector: Cooperative sector industries are owned and run by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both or cooperative societies who pool their resources. They share the profit or loss proportionately, for example, sugar mills, coir industry, handloom textiles.

Q24. "Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other." Justify the statement. 5

Ans. Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other due to the following reasons:

- (i) In India roadways have preceded the railways. They have an edge over railways due to the ease of construction and maintenance.
- (ii) Cost of construction of roads is much less than that of railways.
- (iii) Roads can be built at high altitudes, rugged and dissected plateaus and mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iv) Road transport is more economical in terms of transportation of men and materials over short distances. Railways operate for long distances.
- (v) It provides door-to-door service thus reducing the cost of loading and unloading of goods. Large quantities of goods can be easily transported to long distances by railways.
- (vi) It acts as a feeder to railways, airports and seaports. Thus roads and railways are complementary to each other.

Q25. "The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy." Analyse the statement. 5

Ans. The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy because of the following reasons:

- (i) Struggles are essential to save democracy, for example, Nepal's struggle for restoration of democracy and Bolivia's water war against privatisation.
- (ii) It is only through democracy that diverse groups can express their feelings.
- (iii) If the people disagree with government policies they can oppose through struggle to achieve their goals.
- (iv) Struggles keep democracy in working mode. Governments are bound to make people-friendly and welfare policies.
- (v) Struggles keep the government under check.

Q26. "Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties." Examine the statement. 5

Ans. Political parties are necessary for democracy because:

- (i) They unite and aggregate like-minded people from diverse backgrounds, religions, etc., to form a wide coalition of people and give unity in diversity.
- (ii) Political party which wins a majority forms the government and undertakes socio-economic and cultural reforms to try and establish a welfare state. The parties, which get a minority of votes, form the opposition and check the government through different means.
- (iii) Parties provide an important two-way link between the government and the people. In this way they keep the government in close touch with the people.
- (iv) Besides, political parties impart political education to the people by popularising their manifesto and through other means like meetings, posters, demonstrations, etc.
- (v) Political parties provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

All these show that political parties are necessary and modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.

Q27. What is credit? How does credit play a vital and positive role? Explain with an example. 1+4=5

Ans. Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

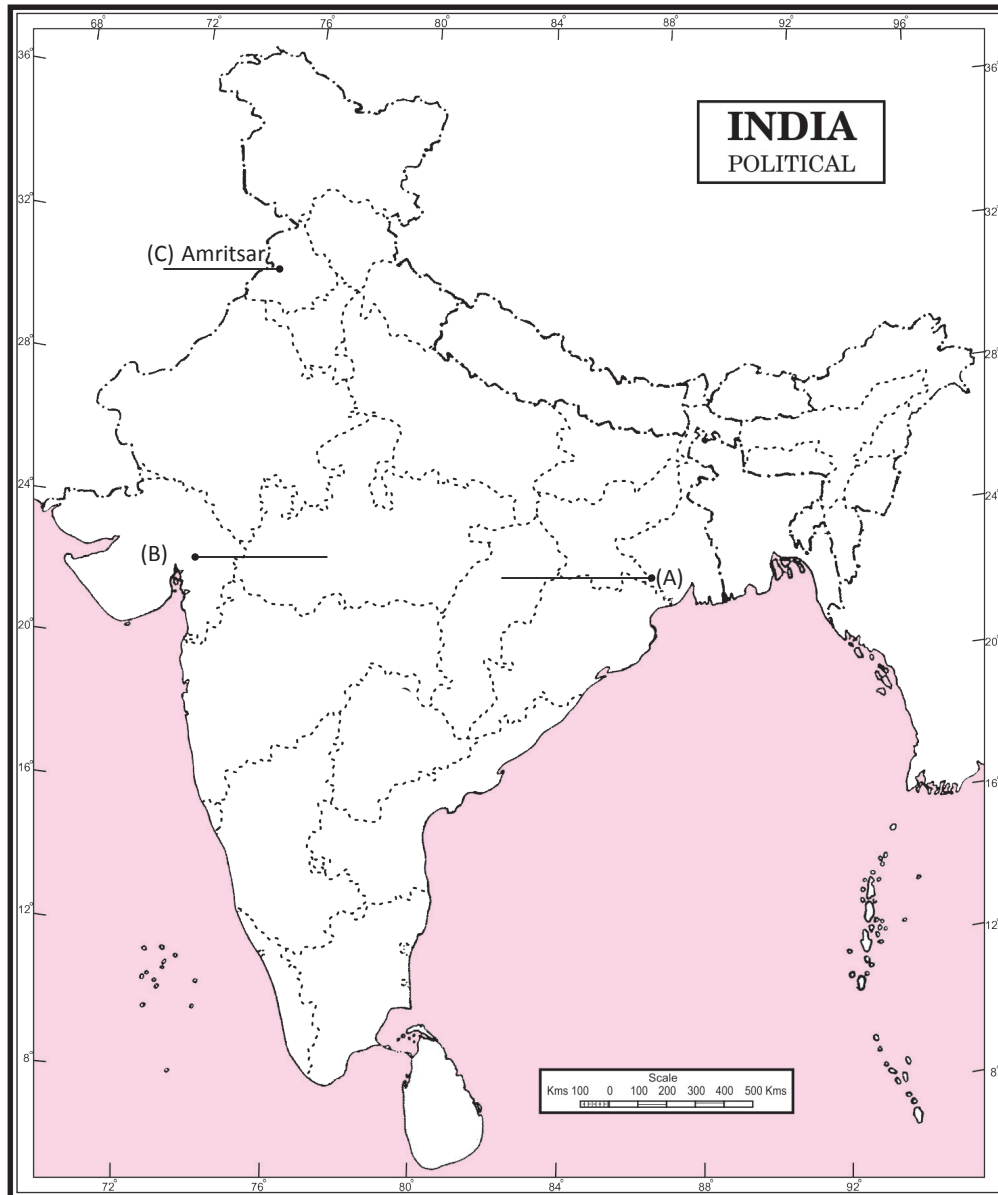
Suppose Vikas who is manufacturing jeans for men under the brand name of 'Jimmydavis' has received order of 10,000 jeans from V-Mart who runs a chain of stores in India. To complete production on time, Vikas requires to purchase raw denim fabric, accessories and hire more workers. He sends jeans to Gurgaon for washing. To meet these expenses, Vikas obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the fabric supplier to supply denim fabric, on credit of 2 months. Second he obtains loan in cash from V-Mart as advance payment for 4,000 jeans with a promise to deliver the whole order within 45 days. After 45 days, Vikas is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. In this case, Vikas obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. Credit therefore plays a vital and positive role in this situation.

Q28. "Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better." Support the statement. 5

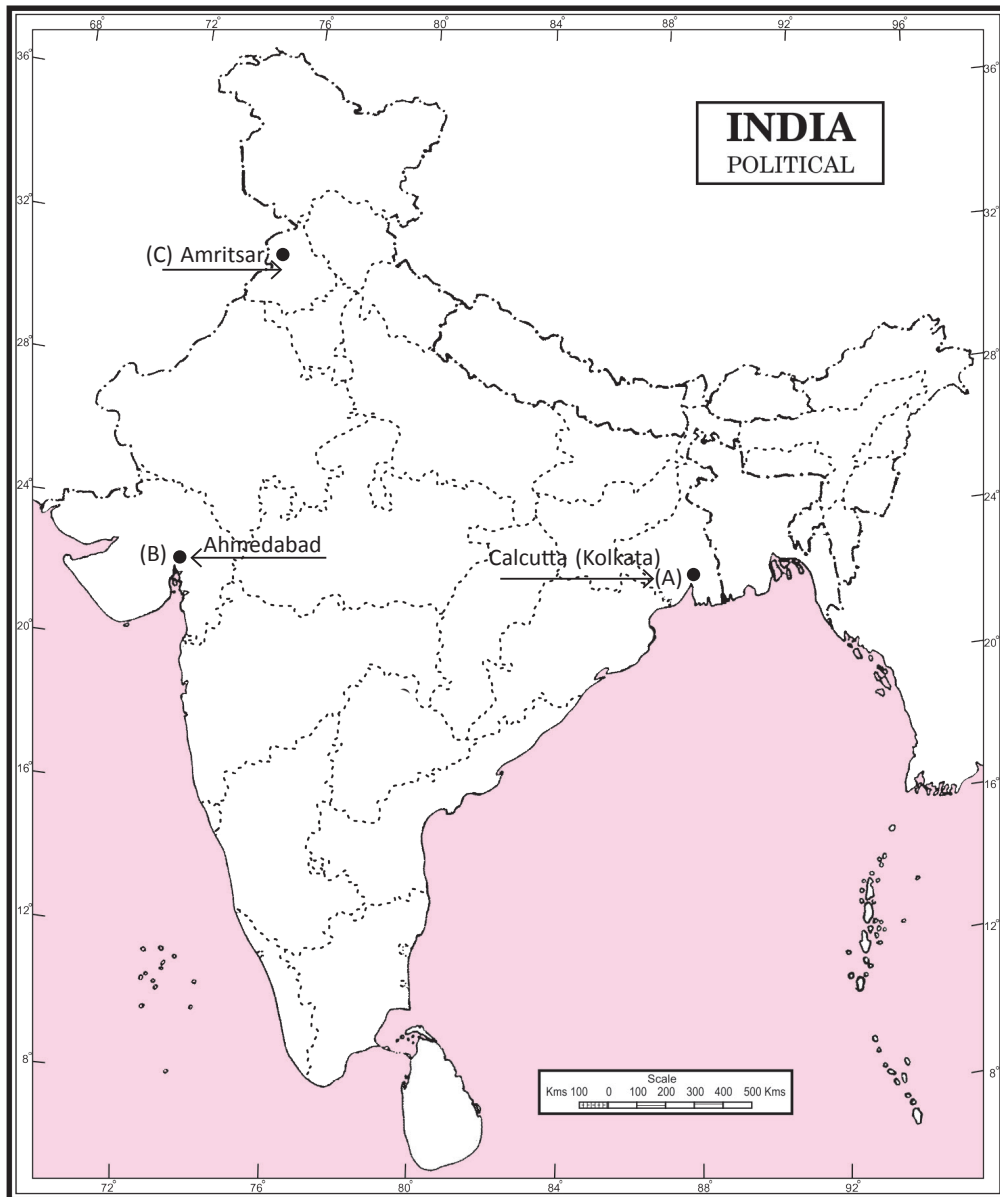
Ans. Government can take some of the following steps to ensure achieving fair globalisation :

- (i) Labour laws should be implemented properly.
- (ii) Small producers should be supported.
- (iii) Use trade and investment barriers efficiently.
- (iv) Negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'.
- (v) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

29. Three features A, B and C 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: 3×1=3
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - B. The place where cotton mill workers organized a Satyagraha Movement.
 - C. The city related to Jallianwala Bagh incident.



Ans.



30. 30.1 Two features A and B are marked on the given 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 : 2×1=2

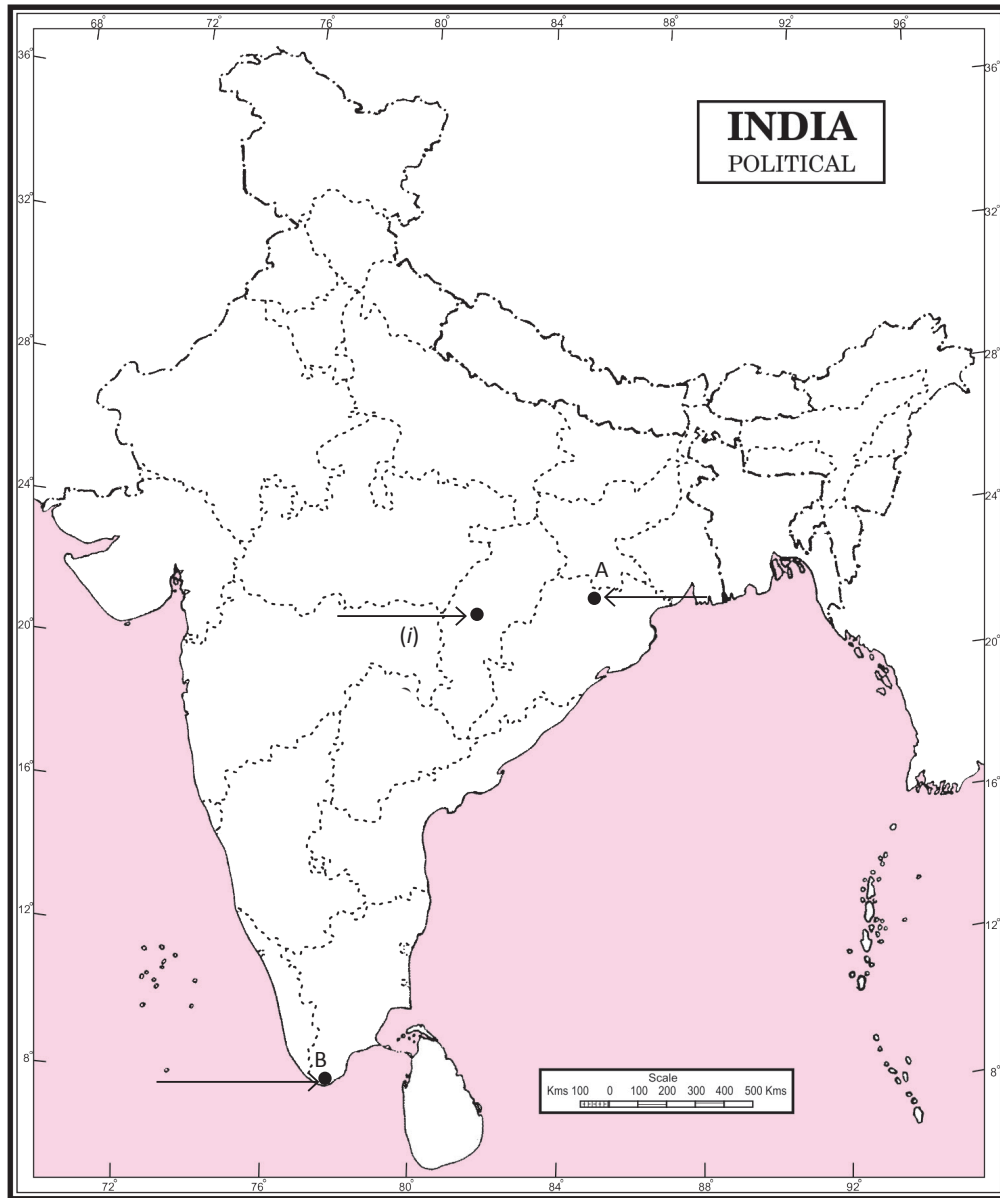
A. Coalmines

B. The terminal station of North-South Corridor

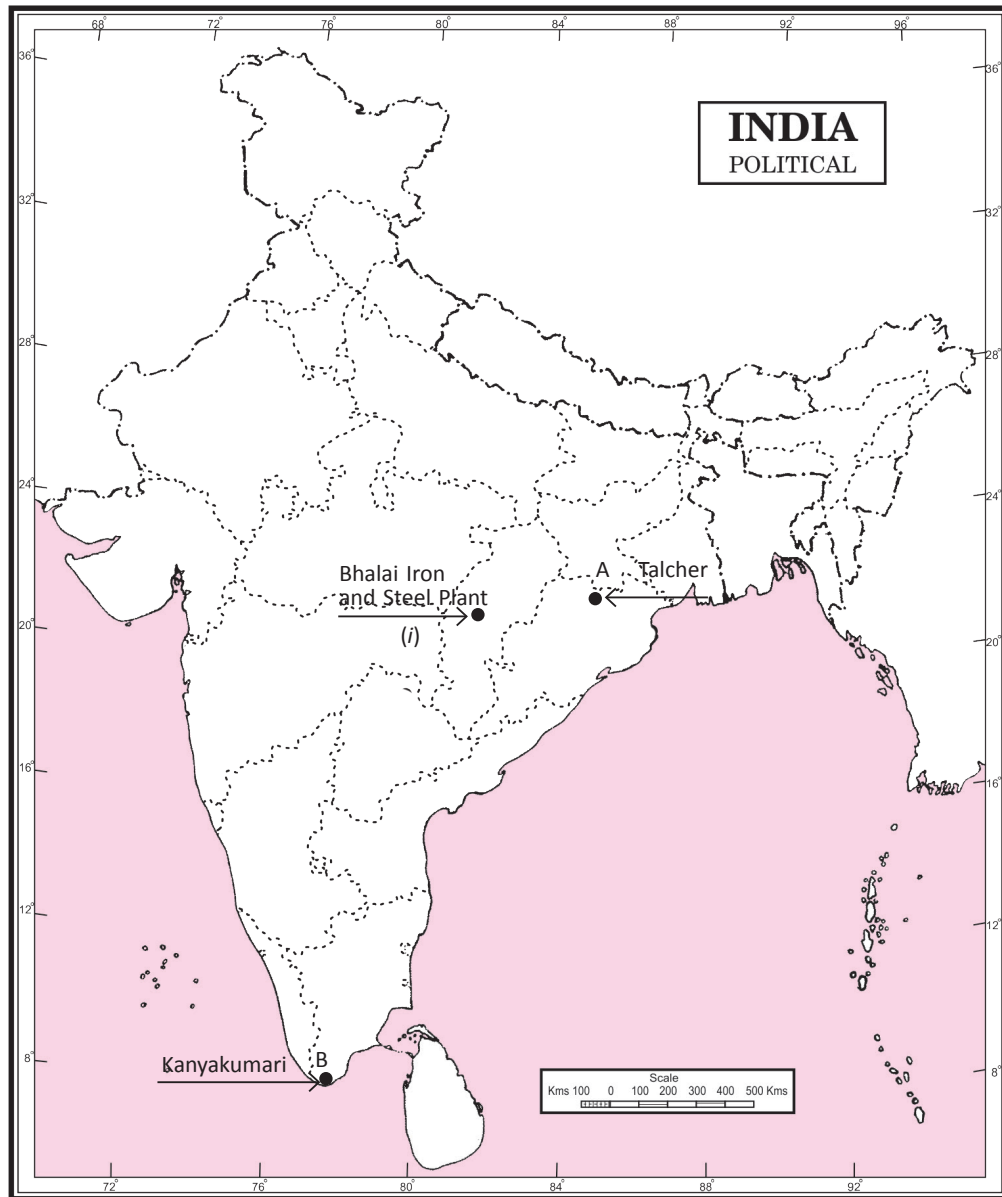
30.2 On the same map of India, locate and label the following:

Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant.

1



Ans.



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

Q2. Which two prime factors are important for the location of 'Aluminium Smelting' industry? ½+½=1

Ans. The two prime factors for the location of aluminium smelting industry are:

- (i) Regular and cheap supply of electricity.
- (ii) Assured supply of raw material at minimum cost.

Q3. What is a political party? 1

Ans. A political party is an association or a voluntary group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes.

Q6. Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? 1

Ans. Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

Q10. Explain the circumstances which compelled Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1930. 3

Ans. By mid – 1930 the Civil Disobedience Movement reached its peak. Thousands in different parts of the country broke salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of salt factories. As the movement spread, foreign goods were boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, forest laws were violated in forest regions.

- (i) Worried at the success of the widespread movement, the colonial government began to arrest the Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes.
- (ii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devoted disciple of Gandhiji, was arrested in April 1930, angry crowds demonstrated on the streets of Peshawar, defying armoured cars and police firing. A month later Gandhiji too was arrested.
- (iii) Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, in fact all structures that symbolised British rule. The government responded with brutal oppression. The prisons were full with political prisoners numbering more than 100,000.
- (iv) Under these circumstances Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and signed the Gandhi–Irwin Pact in 1931.

Q12. Describe three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in cotton textile industry. 3×1=3

Ans. The three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in cotton textile industry are:

- (i) The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country.
- (ii) There are some large and modern factories in these segments but most of the production is in fragmented small units which cater to local market.
- (iii) Most of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufacturers have to import fabric.

Q15. Describe any three features of sectional interest groups. 3×1=3

Ans. Following are the features of sectional interest groups:

- (a) They seek to promote the interest of a particular section or group of society.
- (b) They are sectional because they represent a section of society.
- (c) Their principal concern is betterment and well being of their members and not the society in general e.g. Trade Unions, Business Associations etc.

Q22. Describe the developments which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement. 5

Ans. The developments that led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movements were:

- (i) In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (ii) In 1917, he organised satyagraha to support the peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.
- (iii) In 1918, he organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad.
- (iv) In 1919, nationwide satyagraha was launched against Rowlatt Act.
- (v) Passing of the Rowlatt Act leading to unrest among Indians and arrest of prominent leaders made Gandhiji launch the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Q23. Describe any five factors responsible for the concentration of jute mills along the banks of the Hugli river. 5×1=5

Ans. Five factors responsible for the location of jute mills along the Hugli basin are:

- (i) Proximity or nearness to the jute producing areas.
- (ii) Inexpensive water transport.
- (iii) Good network of roadways, railways and waterways which helps in the movement of raw material to the mills.

- (iv) Abundant water for processing of raw jute.
- (v) Cheap labour from West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) Kolkata being a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods. (Any five)

Q27. "Why are rules and regulations required for the protection of the consumers in the marketplace? Explain. 5

Ans. Rules and regulations are required for the protection of consumers in the market place because of the following reasons:

- (i) Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. Sometimes the traders indulge in unfair trade practices, such as they weigh less than what they should do or when traders add charges that were not mentioned before.
- (ii) Whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service, a consumer finds himself helpless and weak as producer or seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer. This necessitates the protection of consumer in the market place.
- (iii) In order to achieve the goal of profit, maximisation and growth, a businessman sometimes resorts to adulteration of goods and poor quality products.
- (iv) Failure to give a fair measure and lack of service by the producer.
- (v) Misleading or dishonest advertising is used by the producers to attract consumers.

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I AND SET-II

Q2. Why was Jawaharlal Nehru port developed? 1

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru Port is a subsidiary port mainly developed to decongest the port of Mumbai.

Q3. Which form of government is considered the best ? 1

Ans. Democratic form of government is considered the best as it enhances dignity of the individual by giving every person equal treatment.

Q6. What are the two forms of modern currency? 1

Ans. Paper notes and coins.

Q10. How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain. 3

Ans. One of the most important features of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women.

- (i) During Gandhiji's salt Satyagraha thousands of women came out of their homes and engaged themselves in various activities. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed shops selling foreign goods, liquor etc.
- (ii) Many courted arrest and went to Jail.
- (iii) In urban areas, women from high caste families whereas in rural areas from the rich peasant households, Inspired by Gandhiji's call, regarded service to the nation as a sacred duty.

Q12. Describe the major problems faced by the road transport in India. 3×1=3

Ans. Major problems faced by road transport are:

- (i) In terms of volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate.
- (ii) About half of the roads are unmetalled and get damaged during the rainy season.
- (iii) The number of National Highways is inadequate.
- (iv) The roads are congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

- Q15.** Describe any three main features of two party system. 3×1=3
- Ans.** Main features of two party system are as follows:
- (i) Power usually changes between two parties, while other political parties may exist.
 - (ii) The party that wins the majority forms the government, while the other forms the major opposition.
 - (iii) Decision making and implementation is prompt and quick.
 - (iv) Such system gives a strong and good opposition. (Any three)
- Q22.** Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom struggle of India. 5
- Ans.** The Civil Disobedience Movement was unique and significant in many ways.
- (i) Unlike the earlier Non-Cooperation Movement, the Satyagrahis in this movement broke various colonial laws.
 - (ii) This was a more successful and widespread mass movement. Thousands of people in different parts of the country broke salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government offices and factories.
 - (iii) The peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. Officials in villages resigned, forest people violated forest laws.
 - (iv) In this movement, the Satyagrahis displayed immense courage and sincerity. Despite the oppression of colonial government, they did not resort to violence and bravely courted arrest. All Congress leaders were arrested but this could not break the morale of the people.
 - (v) Another significant feature of the movement was the increased participation of women. Thousands of women came out of their comfortable life at home to participate in this mass movement. They demonstrated courage and determination, broke salt laws and manufactured salt, picketed shops selling foreign goods and organised various other activities.
 - (vi) In the Civil Disobedience Movement the business and industrial class also supported the national leaders by financial assistance and participated in Khadi movement. (Any five)
- Q23.** Describe any five factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industry in and around Chhotanagpur Plateau region. 5×1=5
- Ans.** Chhotta Nagpur region is the hub of many Iron and Steel plants because:
- (i) Iron and steel industry requires iron ore, coal, limestone and manganese which are available in close proximity.
 - (ii) Good network of roads and railway network facilitates the movement of raw materials to Iron and Steel plants.
 - (iii) Rivers provide the cheapest means of inland water transport for Iron and Steel goods.
 - (iv) Nearness to the city of Kolkata provides huge market, banking, insurance and financial services for Iron Steel plants.
 - (v) Availability of cheap labour from Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
- Hence due to these locational advantages Iron and Steel plants like Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Burnpur, Bokaro and Rourkela are confined to the Chhottanagpur region.
- Q27.** Explain with example the impact of the Right to Information Act (RTI). 5
- Ans.** In October 2005, the Government of India enacted a law, known as RTI Act (Right to Information), which ensures its citizens all the information about the functions of government departments. The impact of RTI Act can be understood as follows:
- Shalini filled the admission form of nursery admission for his son Kunal in XYZ school near her residence. But her son was not given admission in that school. Shalini wanted to know the exact reason for refusal of admission but the school did not react on this. She therefore, filed an application using the RTI Act saying that it was her right to know the reason of denial of admission. After investigation she came to know that reason given by the school was not genuine. Ultimately, school was ordered to give admission to her son. This case shows the positive impact of RTI.
- Therefore RTI builds pressure on government officials to deliver results in a time-bound frame. It brings transparency and checks corruption.