

1. The writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj' is Mahatma Gandhi
2. The river related to National Waterway No. 2 is River Brahmaputra
3. One difference between a pressure group and a political party is
- Political parties contest elections and hold power in the government while pressure groups attempt to influence government policies.
4. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.
5. Political party in India which grew out of a movement is :
 - (1) Asom Gana Parishad
 - (2) DMK (Dravida Munnetra kazhagam)
 - (3) AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam)
 - (4) AAP (Aam Admi Party)
 - (5) Any other relevant party. (Any one party to be named)
6. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.
Example :- The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat. (Any other relevant example.)
7. Example of violation of consumer's right to choose is:
If you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she/he can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush your right to choose is denied.
8. Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us:
 - (i) The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP).
 - (ii) We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP. (Any one point to be given)
9. Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s :
 - (i) Enormous increase in population was seen all over Europe.
 - (ii) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
 - (iii) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
 - (iv) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
 - (v) In Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
 - (vi) The rise of food prices as a result of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)

OR

Problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:

- (i) The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture.
 - (ii) To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled the traditional system and established French schools for the Vietnamese.
 - (iii) Chinese language used by the elites so far , had to be replaced.
 - (iv) There were two broad opinions. Some policy makers emphasised the need to use the French language as the medium of instruction whereas others suggested Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in higher classes.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)
10. Gandhiji decided to withdraw the 'Non- Cooperation Movement':
- (i) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
 - (ii) Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.
 - (iii) Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections.
 - (iv) Chauri Chaura incident led to immediate withdrawal.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
11. Role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' :
- (i) The business classes reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
 - (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
 - (iii) In order to organise business interest, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
 - (iv) They gave financial assistance for the movement.
 - (v) They refused to buy and sell imported goods.

- (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
- 12. Characteristics of Drug-Baster-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India :**
- (i) The region lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra .
 - (ii) Very high-grade hematite ores are found in the famous Bilabial ranges of hills in the Baster district.
 - (iii) The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high-grade hematite iron ore.
 - (iv) It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.
 - (v) Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
- 13. The Role of manufacturing sector in the economic development of India :**
- (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture but also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income.
 - (ii) Eradication of Unemployment and poverty.
 - (iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
 - (iv) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analyzed)
- 14. Role of means of transport and communication :**
- (i) Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.
 - (ii) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport.
 - (iii) Today, India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its large size.
 - (iv) Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Cinema and Internet etc have been contributing to the socio-economic progress in many ways.
 - (v) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
 - (vi) It has enriched our lives and added substantially to growth and comfort.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
- 15. Role of popular struggles in the development of democracy :**
- (i) Democracy evolves through popular struggles.
 - (ii) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization.
 - (iii) These conflicts and mobilizations are based on new political organizations.
 - (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
- 16. Pressure groups and movements strengthens democracy :**
- (i) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carry out information campaigns, organizing meetings, filing petitions etc.
 - (ii) They often organize protest activities like strike etc.
 - (iii) Sometimes the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties.
 - (iv) Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
- 17. The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are :**
- (i) Equality among all human beings.
 - (ii) Respect for individual freedom.
 - (iii) Democracies accommodate various social divisions.
 - (iv) Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.
 - (v) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three values to be explained.)
- 18. Loan activities of Banks in India:**
- (i) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.
 - (ii) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
 - (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
 - (iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what it offers on deposits.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)
- 19. Multi-National Corporations(MNCs) interlink production across countries:**
- (i) There are varieties of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.

- (ii) By setting up partnership with local companies by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them.
- (iii) MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at the distant locations.
- (iv) As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.
- (v) Example - Cargill Foods, Parikh Food
- (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)

20. Importance of the three-tier Quasi-judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA)

- (i) Under COPRA three tier Quasi-Judicial machinery at district, state and National level set up.
 - (ii) The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto 20 lakhs.
 - (iii) The state level courts deals with between 20 lakhs to one crore.
 - (iv) The national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding one crore.
- (To be assessed as whole)

21. "The first clear expression of Nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789":

- (i) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- (ii) Sense of collective belonging with La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen).
- (iii) Formation of National Assembly.
- (iv) Hymns were composed and oaths were taken.
- (v) Centralized and uniform laws were introduced.
- (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measure were adopted.
- (vii) French became the common language of the nation.
- (viii) With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.
- (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be examined)

OR

Reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam War:

- (i) The prolongation of the war created strong reaction even with the U.S.
- (ii) It was clear that the US had failed to achieve its objectives.
- (iii) The Vietnamese resistance had not been crushed; The support of the Vietnamese people for US action had not been won.
- (iv) Thousands of young US soldiers had lost their lives.
- (v) The widespread questioning of the government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war.
- (vi) US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticizing the war.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be examined)

22. Colonial Government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' :

- (i) The colonial government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) The government began arresting the congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.
- (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).
- (iv) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armored cars and police firing, many were killed.
- (v) Gandhiji was himself arrested.
- (vi) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.
- (vii) Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked women and children were beaten.
- (viii) About 100,000 people were arrested.
- (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

23. Need to conserve mineral resources:

- (i) The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rate of consumption.
 - (ii) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
 - (iii) Most of the minerals are unevenly distributed on the earth surface.
- Any one point.

Four ways to conserve mineral resources:

- (i) Use of mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.

- (iii) Recycling of minerals.
- (iv) Use of scrap metals.
- (v) Use of alternate substitutes.
- (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained)

24. Role of chemical industries in the Indian Economy :

- (i) It contributes approximately 3% of the GDP.
- (ii) It is the 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th place in the world.
- (iii) It compromises both large- and small-scale manufacturing units.
- (iv) Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sector.
- (v) Organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, rubber, plastics, and dye stuffs.
- (vi) Inorganic chemicals include Sulphur acid, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, adhesives, paints etc.
- (vii) The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

25. Characteristics of Democracy :

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improve the quality of decision making.
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

26. 'It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways' :

- (i) Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.
- (ii) Legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. (Example of LBW in cricket may be given).
- (iii) Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the result may be counterproductive.
- (iv) Democratic reforms are to carry out mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.
- (v) Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working.
- (vi) The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
- (vii) Democratic reforms are to be brought through political practices. Therefore, the main focus should be on the ways to strengthen democratic practices.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be evaluated)

27. Positive effects of Globalization :

- (i) Globalization has brought greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.
- (ii) There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improving quality at lower prices.
- (iii) People today, enjoy much higher standards of living.
- (iv) Local companies supplying raw material have prospered.
- (v) The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition.
- (vi) Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies.
- (vii) MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.
- (viii) Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.
- (ix) Globalization has created opportunities for new jobs.
- (x) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analyzed)

28. Liberalization means:

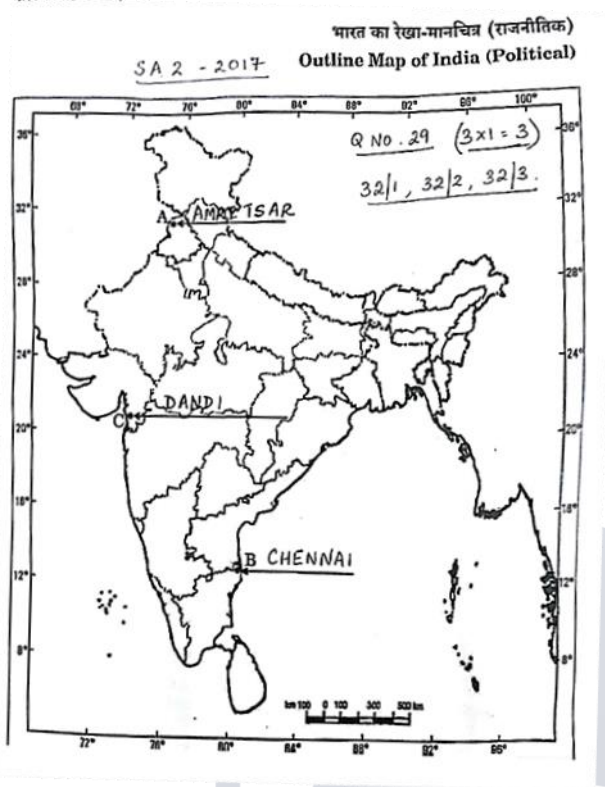
Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization:

Impacts of Liberalization :

- (i) Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country.
- (ii) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily.
- (iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production.
- (iv) It allows to make decisions freely.

- (v) The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality.
 (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any four effects to be described)

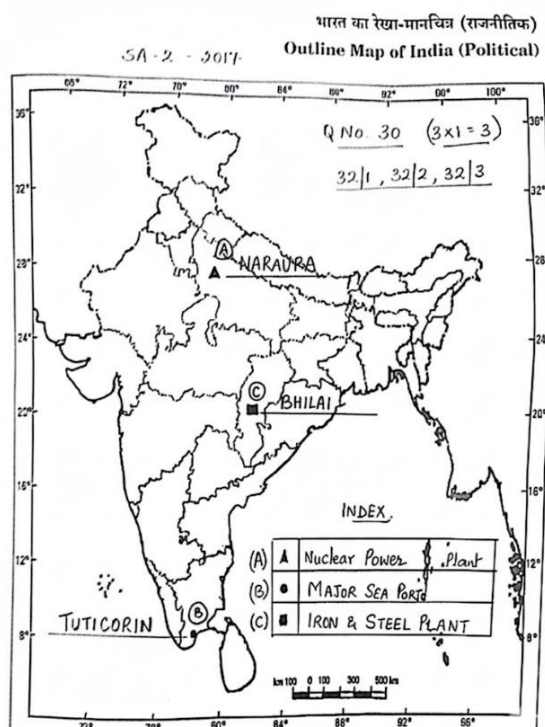
29.



For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

- 29.1 - Amritsar
 29.2 - Bihar
 29.3 - Dandi

30.



For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

30.1 - Uttar Pradesh
30.2 - Tamil Nadu
30.3 – Chhattisgarh

