

खंड-क**SECTION-A**

1. (a) French Revolution.
2. Inland Emigration Act of 1859:
Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without Permission.
3. Vernacular Press Act:
It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernaculars press.

OR

Gulamgiri by Jyotiba Phule.
It was written against injustice of the caste system.

4. Veto:
It is the power to unilaterally stop any bill.

OR

Carding:
It is a process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.

5. Japan

OR

Bible

6. (d) Manuscript were fragile.
7. Chapmen:
(d) Seller of 'Penny Chap books'
8. Types of Resources:
A - On the basis of Origin
B - On the Basis of Exhaustibility
9. Oldest artificial Sea port of India:
Chennai

OR

Deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port:
Vishakhapatnam

10. Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant located:
(d) Tamil Nadu
11. (c) Kalol Oil Fields - Gujarat
12. Industry used for manufacturing aircraft:
Aluminum Smelting
13. Major caste group of Sri Lanka:
(c) Sinhala and Tamil
14. Step taken by Belgium:
The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in Central Government
15. Horizontal power sharing:
(b) Legislative, executive, judiciary
16. To protect women from domestic oppression.
(i) By enhancing their political representation
(ii) By empowering them through education.
(iii) Through legal rights
(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)

OR

Ways to create Communal harmony
(i) By enhancing the feeling of national integration among people
(ii) Communal Prejudices and Propaganda needs to be eradicated in everyday life.
(ii) Any other relevant point

17. (d) A rural woman from a land owing family - Regular Job and high wage to increase her income
18. Table: Highest infant mortality rate:

Bihar

19. Way to create employment in Semi- rural areas:

- (i) By setting up of small and Argo based industries
 - (ii) By launching Infrastructural projects
 - (iii) Any other relevant point.
- Anyone to be mentioned

20. GDP:

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.

OR

Public Sector different from Private Sector

In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the services whereas In Private sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individual or companies

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SECTION-B

21. Source : The Movement in the Towns

21.1 Explain the role of justice party in boycotting of council elections. Ans- Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power -something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

21.2 How was the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic?

Ans- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

21.3 Explain the effect of boycott movement on foreign textile trade. Ans.

- (i) The import of foreign cloth halved
 - (ii) Merchants & traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
 - (iii) Indian textile mills & handloom went up
 - (iv) Any other relevant point
- Anyone to be explained

22. Effects of Population growth in England :

- (i) Increase the demand of food grain in Britain
 - (ii) Urban Centers expanded
 - (iii) Effect on Corn laws.
 - (iv) Food was imported in Britain.
 - (v) Pushing up food grain prices
 - (vi) Any other relevant point
- Any three points to be explained.

OR

Export of Indian textile decline:

- (i) Cotton industries developed in England
- (ii) Companies in England pressurized Government to impose import duties on cotton textile so that Manchester goods could be sold in Britain without facing any competition from outside
- (iii) Industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British

23. Judicious use of Resources:

- (i) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.
 - (ii) Irrational consumption and over utilization may lead to socioeconomic & environmental problems.
 - (iii) Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, then they may not be able to recreate.
 - (iv) Resources are available only in limited quantity
 - (v) Any other relevant point
- Any three points to be described

OR

Steps of Resource Planning:

- (i) Identification & Inventory of resources
 - (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.
 - (iii) Resource development plans are matched with overall national development plans.
 - (iv) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be described

24. Means of Transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country:

- (i) For carrying passengers and things from one place to another
 - (ii) Raw material can reach factories faster.
 - (iii) The movement of the finished goods from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
 - (iv) Mobility of labor force also increases.
 - (v) Some people are engaged in facilitating the movements are known as traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation
 - (vi) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient & fast-moving transport.
 - (v)Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be explained

25. Features of Federal Government:

- (i) Sharing of powers-two or more levels of Government
 - (ii) Each government has its own jurisdiction
 - (iii) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of Government
 - (iv) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 - (v) The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of both.
 - (vi)It has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country.
 - (viii)Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be described.

OR

Features of Unitary Government:

- (i) All powers are centralized in the hands of the Central government
 - (ii) The sub-units are subordinate to Central Government.
 - (iii) The Central Government can pass an order to provincial or the local government
 - (iv) Centre and state governments are separately answerable to the people.
 - (v) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be described

26. Feature of Secularism:

- (i) There is no official religion in a secular state like India.
 - (ii) The Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
 - (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
 - (iv) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.
 - (v) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on grounds of religion.
 - (vi))Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be mentioned.

OR

Problems of Casteism in Indian Politics:

- (i)Caste system is an extreme form of Social inequality
 - (ii)In this system, hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals.
 - (iii)They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.
 - (iv)When party choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the cast compositions of the electorate
 - (v) People nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
 - (v)Candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.
 - (vi)Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be mentioned.

27. BMI:

- (i) Eat healthy and nutritious food
 - (ii) Regular exercise.
 - (iii) Self-monitoring
 - (iv) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be explained.

28. Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors :

- (i)Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.
- (ii)These activities are an aid or a support for the production process.
- (iii)Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.

- (iv) Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.
 - (v) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be evaluated.

OR

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

- (i) As the methods of farming change and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produces much more food than before.
 - (ii) Many people could now take up other activities.
 - (iii) There were increasing number of craft-persons and traders.
 - (iv) Buying and selling activities increased many times.
 - (v) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be evaluated.

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SECTION-C

29. Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism:

- (i) Liberals emphasized the concept of government by consent.
 - (ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory
 - (iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
 - (iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law.
 - (v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.
 - (vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges. (vii) The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
 - (viii) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.

OR

Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings:

- (i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks
 - (ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.
 - (iii) Sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
 - (iv) Poets and artists landed Greece as the cradle of European civilization.
 - (v) The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the War.
 - (vi) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to struggle for independence among the Greeks from ottoman Empire.
 - (vii) Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.

30. Agriculture as the backbone of Indian economy:

- (i) It's share in the GDP is high.
 - (ii) It provides employment opportunities.
 - (iii) Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance
 - (iv) It provides raw material to Secondary sector.
 - (v) It helps in improving trade.
 - (vi) Service sector is also based on agriculture.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.

31. Functions of Political Party:

- (i) Parties contest elections.
- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes.
- (iii) Parties lay a decisive role in making laws.
- (iv) Parties form and run governments.
- (v) They shape public opinion.
- (vi) Play the role of opposition.

- (vii) Access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
 - (viii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be described.

32. Democratic system is better than any other form of Governments:

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
 - (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
 - (iii) Improves 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.

33. Role of Banks in the economic development of the country:

- (i) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
 - (ii) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
 - (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds.
 - (iv) They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
 - (v) They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.
 - (vi) Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.

OR

Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery is painful:

- (i) It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan
- (ii) Many a times caught into the situation of debt-trap
- (iii) To repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land.
- (iv) The situation of the person gets much worse off than before.
- (v) Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)

34. Source A - Production across countries

- 34.1 (i) MNCs can form and utilize the connections between national economies.
- (ii) Helps in the integration of world markets
 - (iii) multinational corporations may also outsource their production processes, often to lesser developed nations to reduce costs.
 - (iv) Flows of information are also.
 - (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be explained.)

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets:

- 34.2 (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
- (ii) Producers can sell their produce not only in market located within the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
 - (iv) Technology also helps in expanding foreign trade
 - (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)

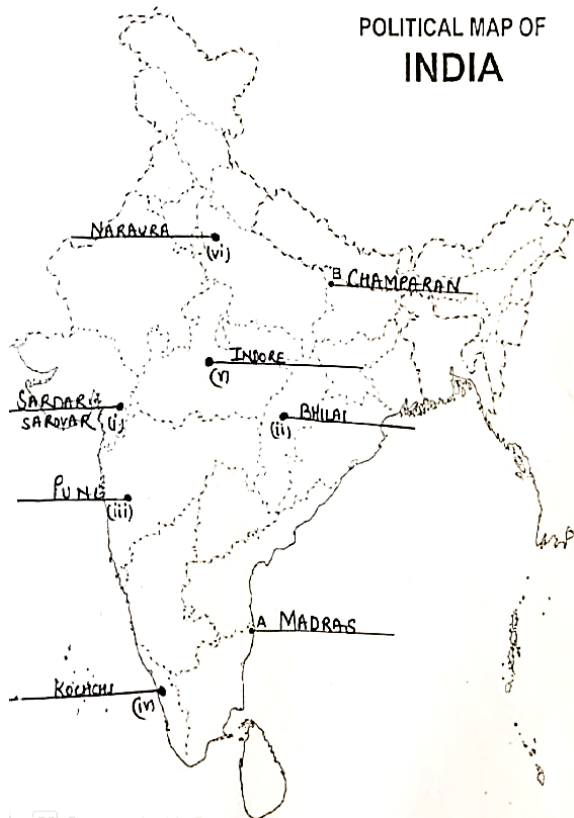
Source C- Impact of globalization in India.

- 34.3 (i) Greater choice before the consumers.
- (ii) Improved quality.
 - (iii) Lower prices for several products.
 - (iv) People enjoying higher standards of living than was possible earlier.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

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SECTION-D

35.



35 a HISTORY

A - Madras

B - Champaran

35 b GEOGRAPHY

i - Sardar Sarovar Dam

ii - Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant

iii - Pune Software Technology Park

iv - Kochchi Sea Port

v - Indore Cotton Textile Industry

vi - Naraura Nuclear Power Plant

For Visually impaired candidates:

35.1 Maharashtra

35.2 Bihar

35.3 Punjab

35.4 Gujarat

35.5 Chhattisgarh

35.6 Maharashtra

35.7 Kerala

35.8 Madhya Pradesh (MP) (Any Six questions to be attempted)