

खण्ड-क**SECTION-A**

1. (i) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.
(ii) They wanted protection against rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio to discourage imports.
(iii) They formed FICCI to organize their business interests.
(iv) They criticized colonial control over the Indian economy
(v) They saw Swaraj to end colonial restrictions on business.
(vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained)
2. (i) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
(ii) It rules out trans-shipment losses.
(iii) It also rules out delays.
(iv) These are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
(v) Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
(vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be examined.)
3. (i) India is a large country.
(ii) It has geographical diversity.
(iii) It has social diversity.
(iv) Due to historical reasons.
(v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)
4. (i) The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand.
(ii) Demand deposits make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.
(iii) They constitute money in the modern economy.
(iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained)
5. 5.1 Raw Fiber.
5.2 Spinning/ Weaving/ Dyeing/ Stitching and Finishing.
(Any other example)

खण्ड-ख**SECTION-B**

6. (a) (i) Banks and cooperatives are formal sources of credit while the informal include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, friends etc.
(ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan whereas no organization supervises informal sector.
(iii) Formal sources charge nominal rate of interest while Informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.
(iv) Mostly urban households are availing credit from formal lenders whereas the rural households avail credit from informal lenders.
(v) Collateral is an essential condition to get loans in the formal sector while it is not essential in the informal sector.
(vi) Any other relevant point (Explain any three points of differentiation.)
- OR**
- (b) (i) People hold money as deposits with banks which pay an interest rate on them.
(ii) The major portions of the deposits in banks are used to extend loans.
(iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds called depositors and those who are in need of these funds called borrowers.
(iv) Banks charge interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
(v) Banks facilitate different sectors of economy.
(vi) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained.)
7. (i) Idea of Nationalism was based on the revival of Indian folk lore.
(ii) Folk tales, folk songs and legends were sung by bards.
(iii) Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, rhymes and myths.
(iv) In Madras, Natesan Shastri published massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales (The Folklore of Southern India).
(v) Folklore was considered as manifestation of people's real thought and characteristics.
(vi) Many Indian tried to instill a sense of pride in the Indian folk history.
(vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)

8. (i) Every party in the country has to register with the Election commission.
(ii) The commission treats all parties equally.
(iii) Parties are given a unique symbol-only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol.
(iii) Parties 'recognized' by the Election Commission are called as recognised political parties.
(iv) The Election Commission recognized political parties in proportion of votes and seats
(v) To be recognized as a State party, it should get at least six per cent of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly and wins at least two seats.
(vi) To be recognized as a National party, it should get at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha
(vi) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)

खण्ड-ग

SECTION-C

9. (a) (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
(vi) Allows room to correct mistakes
(vii) Accountable, transparent and legitimate governance.
(iv) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be analyzed.)

OR

- (b) (i) Democratic government is peoples' own government.
(ii) Countries want to elect their representative by themselves.
(iii) Democracy provides dignity and freedom to its citizens.
(iv) Democracy accommodates social diversity.
(v) Democracy is based on the idea of discussion and negotiation.
(vi) Decision-making is based on norms and procedures and its transparency.
(vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be analyzed.)
10. (a) (i) Rapid improvement in technology.
(ii) Improvement in Transport.
(iii) Development of Information and Communication.
(iv) Movement of goods and services between countries.
(v) Foreign investment.
(vi) Working with WTO
(vii) Liberalized policies of the government.
(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be examined.)

OR

- (b) (i) Local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers.
(ii) Globalization resulted in greater competition among producers.
(iii) There is a greater choice before the consumers.
(iv) Larger sections of people enjoy improved quality of life.
(v) Due to globalization people get lower prices for several products.
(vi) New technology oriented products like cellphone, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. are in the market.
(vii) New job opportunities are there for people.
(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be assessed.)

खण्ड-घ

SECTION-D

11. 11.1 (i) Freedom was considered as an inalienable right as it provides full opportunities of growth.
(ii) Any other relevant point.
11.2 (i) The colonial power had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.
(ii) Indians wanted sovereignty and self-govt. or complete independence.
(iii) Any other relevant point.
11.3 (i) The Congress approved a motion for Complete Independence.
(ii) Congress decided to observe 26th January 1930 as the total Independence or Purna Swaraj Day.
(iii) Hoisting of flag.

- (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)
12. 12.1 (i) The trade and transport expanded far and wide.
 (ii) Efficient and fast-moving transport.
 (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be explained)
- 12.2 (i) India is well linked with rest of world.
 (ii) Helps in the development of assimilation of cultures.
 (iii) Any other relevant. (Any one point to be explained)
- 12.3 (i) It is a source of information.
 (ii) It enables communication, trade and other forms of exchange.
 (iii) It plays an important role in economic growth.
 (iv) It offers social, economic, political and cultural advantages.
 (v) It makes the world closer to each other.
 (vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be analyzed)

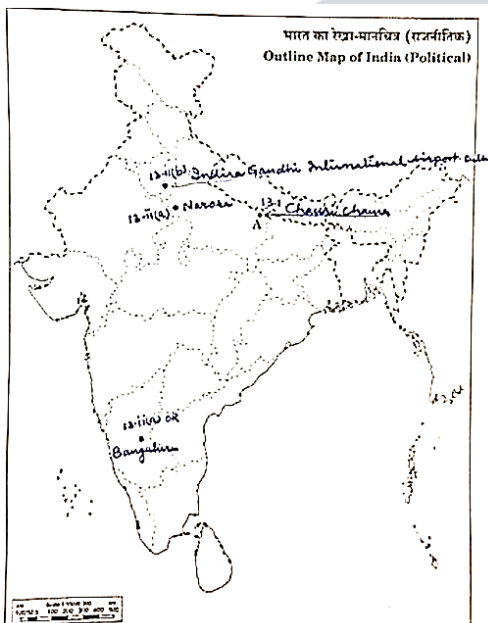
खण्ड-ड

SECTION-E

13. (i) SEE THE ATTACHED MAP
 (ii) (a) (i) Narora Nuclear Plant

OR

- (ii) Bengaluru Software Technology Park
 (b) Indira Gandhi International Airport
 SEE THE ATTACHED MAP



Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13

13.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927 - Madras

13.2 (a) Name the State where Arora Nuclear Plant is located - Uttar Pradesh

OR

- (b) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located - Karnataka
- 13.3 Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located - Delhi