

खण्ड-क**SECTION-A**

1. (b) Conservatism
2. (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
3. (a) United States of America
4. (c) Lakshminath Bezbaruah
For Visually Impaired Students
(c) Jyotiba Phule
5. (d) Laterite
6. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
7. (a) I-4, II-3, III-2, IV-1
8. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
9. (b) United State of America (USA)
10. (a) I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
11. (a) Nordic country
12. (c) Odisha
13. (b) India
14. (b) Income
15. (d) Sri Lanka
16. (b) Secondary Product
17. (d) There are rules and regulations but not followed.
18. (a) Paper notes
19. (d) Rich household
20. (d) Disproportionate Growth

खण्ड-ख**SECTION-B**

21. (a) (i) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
(ii) Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian.
(iii) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia - Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
(iv) Any other point.
(v) To be assessed as a whole.
OR
(b) (i) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for the freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.
(ii) Politically it emphasized the government by consent.
(iii) Liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.
(iv) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of market and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
(v) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)
22. Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972 with various provisions for protecting habitat. (Ban on hunting, poaching, encroachment, legal protection to wildlife habitat, restricting trade in wildlife, established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, initiated various projects)
(i) Organize wildlife club/ nature clubs to create awareness among people.
(ii) Enabling wildlife conservation-friendly community empowerment.
(iii) Introducing afforestation programs.
(iv) Controlling forest fire.
(v) Proper utilization of forest resources.
(vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)

23. (i) In 1956 an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil.
(ii) The governments followed preferential policies for university positions and government jobs for Sinhalese.
(iii) The new constitution stipulated that the State shall protect and foster Buddhism.
(iv) Sinhala government ignored the interests of Tamils through their majoritarian policies.
(v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)
24. (i) Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming
(ii) the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible.
(iii) Sometimes the borrower is not able to repay the loan.
(iv) Many a times borrower is caught into the situation of debt-trap.
(v) to repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land.
(vi) the situation of the person gets much worse off than before.
(vii) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)

खण्ड-ग

SECTION-C

25. (a) (i) In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route.
(ii) Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes.
(iii) Marco polo took away and spread the technology to Europe.
(iv) Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.
(v) Merchants and students in the university town bought the cheaper printed copies.
(vi) Book fairs were held in different places.
(vii) The breakthrough occurred when Johann Gutenberg developed the first printing press.
(viii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be examined.)

OR

- (b) (i) Earlier reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated.
(ii) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.
(iii) Printing reduced the cost of books. Multiple copies produced with greater ease.
(iv) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.
(v) Now books could reach out to wider sections of people.
(vi) People started writing and publishing popular ballads and folk tales and were illustrated with pictures.
(vii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be examine.)
26. (i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development
(ii) Every sector of the national economic - Agriculture, industry, transport, communication needs inputs of energy.
(iii) Required in vehicles.
(iv) To drive machinery in industries.
(v) Required in all the facets of life.
(vi) Required in household.
(vii) Used in all commercial requirements.
(viii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained.)
27. (i) Government should initiate literacy enhancing programmes for urban as well as grass root level.
(ii) Counselling sessions for parents and society for the promotion of enrolment and education.
(iii) Increase literacy campaigns to educate the girl child by enrolling them in formal schools.
(iv) Initiating educative programs and propaganda to break down traditional prejudices, against girl's education.
(v) Granting concession in the form of scholarships to poor and meritorious girl students.
(vi) Effective enforcement of compulsory education of girls.
(vii) Providing other convenience and incentive. Such as adjustment of school timings, free mid-day meals, free medical and health facilities etc.
(viii) Develop an environment where women could demand information.
(ix) Inculcate the confidence in women.
(x) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.
28. (i) In primary sector, there are many activities that are undertaken directly using natural resources. While secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms.
(ii) Primary sector depends mainly but not entirely on natural factors like rainfall , sunshine and climate while secondary sector is based on industrial activity.

- (iii) Cotton farming is primary activity while cotton textile is secondary activity .
 - (iv) Primary sector contributes to the first process of production while secondary sector adds value to the primary sector product.
 - (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.
29. (i) The tertiary sector provides basic services like public transportation, medical care, electricity, banking, post office, etc.
- (ii) This sector creates employment even for uneducated and unskilled workers.
 - (iii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport trade etc.
 - (iv) As income levels rise the demand of tertiary sector also get enhanced.
 - (v) Over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information technology have become important and essential.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)

खण्ड-घ

SECTION-D

30. (a) (i) Indian merchants and industrialists wanted to expand their business, so they reacted against colonial policies in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee sterling foreign exchange.
 - (iii) To organize business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and FICCI in 1927.
 - (iv) FICCI was formed by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurs and G.D. Birla
 - (v) The industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy.
 - (vi) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy and sell imported goods.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained.)
- OR**
- (b) (i) Large-scale participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) During Gandhiji Salt March thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
 - (iii) They participated in protest marches.
 - (iv) They manufactured salt
 - (v) They picked foreign cloth and liquor shops.
 - (vi) Many were also arrested and sent to jail for participating in these activities.
 - (vii) Their presence was merely symbolic in the INC.
 - (viii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained)
31. (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming:
- (i) This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India.
 - (ii) Primitive subsistence farming practiced on small patches of land.
 - (iii) Use primitive tools like Hoe, Dao and digging sticks.
 - (iv) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and suitability of essential condition to crops grown.
 - (v) It is a slash and burn agriculture.
 - (vi) Any other relevant Points. (Any two relevant Points.)
- Commercial farming:
- (i) The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs e.g., HYV seeds, Chemical fertilizers insecticides and pesticides.
 - (ii) It obtains higher productivity.
 - (iii) The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.
 - (iv) Plantation is also a type of Commercial farming.
 - (v) Example : Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crops.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point
- (Any three points to be explained from each part.)
- OR**
- (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming:
- (i) This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land.
 - (ii) It is labor-intensive farming
 - (iii) High doses of biochemical inputs

- (iv) Irrigation is used for obtaining higher production.
- (v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

Plantation Farming:

- (i) It is a type of commercial farming.
- (ii) In this type of farming a single crop is grown.
- (iii) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- (iv) Plantations cover large tracts of land intensive imports with help of migrant labors.
- (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)

32. (a) (i) Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.
- (ii) Democracies have successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations.
 - (iii) Democracy develops a mechanism to negotiate the differences.
 - (iv) Majority to work with minority
 - (v) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition
 - (vi) A Democracy has the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts
 - (vii) Equal treatment of women is a necessary aspect of a democratic society.
 - (viii) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged.
 - (ix) Any other point (Any five points to be explained.)

OR

- (b) (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
- (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognized dignity and freedom in principle.
- (iv) Dignity and freedom of the citizens have been achieved in various degrees.
- (v) Equal treatment of women is necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- (vi) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged.
- (vii) People have developed awareness and the ability to look critically
- (viii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained.)

33. (a) (i) MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets; where there is skilled and unskilled labor available at low costs.
- (ii) Availability of other factors of production is assured.
 - (iii) The goods and services are produced globally as a result production is organized in increasingly complex ways.
 - (iv) MNCs set up factories and offices for production where facilities are available.
 - (v) MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies.
 - (vi) Sometimes MNC place orders for production with small producers
 - (vii) MNCs set partnership with local companies.
 - (viii) MNCs exert strong influence on production at distant locations.
 - (ix) Any other relevant points. (Any five points to be explained)

OR

- (b) (i) Govt has removed barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment.
- (ii) Liberalized policies have been introduced for globalization.
- (iii) Industrial zones called special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up.
- (iv) World class facilities like electricity, water, recreational, transport, storage facilities have been provided to foreign companies.
- (v) Production unit in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for first five years.
- (vi) Government has also allowed flexibility to the labor laws to attract foreign investment.
- (vii) Foreign Direct Investments and deregulation policies.
- (viii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained.)

खण्ड-ड

SECTION-E

34. 34.1 (i) Because British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of army.
- (ii) Any other relevant points.
- 34.2 (i) Lack of modernization and inability to compete with United State of America, Germany, and Japan.
- (ii) Any other relevant points.
- 34.3 (i) Crumbling of the environment of Britain.
- (ii) Decline of import of British goods.

- (iii) Indian Companies were in good condition to produce things.
- (iv) Any other relevant points. (Any two points to be explained.)

35. 35.1 Narmada Bachao Andolan

- 35.2 (i) Because big dams release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation.
- (ii) Any other relevant points.
- 35.3 (i) Generation of electricity
- (ii) Canal for irrigation
- (iii) Soil conservation in nearby areas
- (iv) Any other relevant points (Any two points to be explained)

36. 36.1 (i) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government.

- (ii) Any other relevant points (Any One Point)

36.2 (i) Large Societies need representative democracy

- (ii) Political parties give platform to elect representatives and representatives formed the government.
- (iii) Any other relevant points (Any One Point)

36.3 (i) Political parties bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.

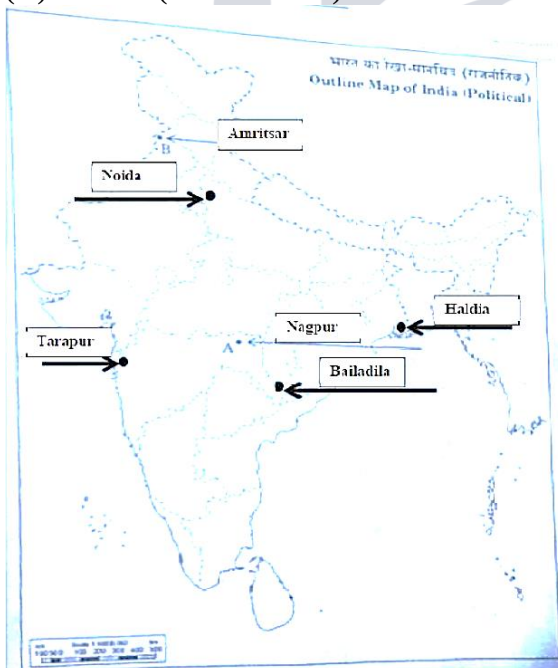
- (ii) They work as a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify, or oppose them.
- (iii) Political parties fulfil the needs that every representative government has.
- (iv) Any other relevant points (Any two points)

खण्ड-च

SECTION-F

37. (a) (A) and (B) - See attached Map.

- (i) - Nagpur
- (ii) - Amritsar
- (b) - (i) Noida (UP)
- (ii) - Chhattisgarh
- (iii) - Maharashtra
- (iv) - Haldia (ANY THREE)



The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37.

Attempt any five questions.

- 37.1 Nagpur
- 37.2 Amritsar
- 37.3 Karnataka
- 37.4 Chhattisgarh

37.5 Maharashtra
37.6 West Bengal

