

खण्ड-क
SECTION-A

1. (b) Venetia
2. (c) Only I, III and IV are correct
3. (a) Marco Polo
4. (d) Increased speed and accuracy of print
5. (b) I, II, III
6. (b) Rajasthan
7. (c) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
8. (b) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
9. (c) Wheat
10. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
11. (a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
12. (c) Federal
13. (d) Spain - Federal
14. (a) Only I, II and III are correct
15. (b) India
16. (a) Primary
17. (d) Tertiary

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.17.

- (c) Basket weaver
18. (c) Only I, II and IV are correct
19. (c) Both poor households and households with few assets
20. (a) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I

खण्ड-ख
SECTION-B

21. (a) (i) People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism.
(ii) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together.
(iii) Each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied and their notions of freedom were not always the same.
(iv) Anti-colonial movements like Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement etc. played a big role in the rise of the modern nationalism in India.
(v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

OR

- (b) (i) Satyagraha is pure soul force because truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha.
(ii) The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Non-violence is the supreme dharma.
(iii) According to Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagraha is not a physical force.
(iv) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.
(v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)
22. (i) Human beings use the resources indiscriminately and this has led to major problems.
(ii) This has led to global ecological crisis such as global warming.
(iii) Ozone layer is being depleted.
(iv) It has increased environmental pollution.
(v) Land degradation is also increasing.
(vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained.)
23. (i) By increasing the literacy rate among women
(ii) By increasing the political representation of women

- (iii) By investing in education of girls.
- (iv) Legal protection to women in the employment sector
- (v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be suggested.)

24. (i) The process of Liberalization i.e. removing barriers or restrictions set by the government was started in the 1990s.
- (ii) The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- (iii) It has facilitated the MNCs to set up their factories in India. Thus, Indian economy was integrated to the world economy and process of globalization started in India.
- (iv) Several steps were taken to attract foreign investment. Many SEZs were established in the country.
- (v) Several steps were taken so that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here. It has increased India's foreign trade.
- (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

खण्ड-ग

SECTION-C

25. (i) The Non-Cooperation Movement was initially started in cities, spread to the villages and tribal areas rapidly. All of them responded to the call of swaraj, but the term meant different to different people.
- (ii) Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in yet another way.
- (iii) In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s - not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve.
- (iv) In other forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. This enraged the hill people.
- (v) Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied.
- (vi) When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted.
- (vii) Their leader, Alluri Sitaram Raju, claimed that he had a variety of special powers:
- (viii) He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
- (ix) He asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.
- (x) The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over time became a folk hero
- (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)
26. Type of farming - Primitive subsistence farming
- Features of primitive subsistence farming:
- (i) This farming is practiced on small patches of land.
 - (ii) It is done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks.
 - (iii) It is done with the help of family or community labor.
 - (iv) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
 - (v) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be described.)
27. (i) The democratic system of government is considered good because people are the source of all political power.
- (ii) In a democracy people rule themselves through institutions of self-government.
- (iii) Democracy ensures active participation, representation and decision-making opportunities for the people.
- (iv) Democracy encourages public debates and opinions. These public opinions are used in policy making.
- (v) In democracy, people can make the government accountable as the system gives enough scope for ensuring transparency.
- (vi) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.
- (vii) Democratic governments are elected by the people. It gives legitimacy to the government. Thus, it is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)
28. (a) (i) Political parties are the most visible institution in a democracy.
- (ii) They reflect fundamental political division in society.
- (iii) Political parties contest elections.

- (iv) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters chose them.
- (v) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country.
- (vi) Parties form and run government.
- (vii) Parties play the role of opposition by voicing different views and criticizing the government for its wrong policies.
- (viii) Parties shape public opinion.
- (ix) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- (x) Any other relevant point. (Any three examples to be explained.)

OR

- (b) (i) Party system is not something any country can choose. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.
- (ii) India adopted multi-party system due to its social diversity.
- (iii) India has vast geographical diversity. So, in such a large country diversity is not absorbed by two or even three parties.
- (iv) Multiparty system allows a variety of interest and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three examples to be explained.)

- 29.** (i) In the public sector the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services while in the private sector the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals and companies.
- (ii) Railways, Post office are examples of public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited are examples of private sector.
- (iii) The motive of the public sector is not just to earn profits whereas activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit.
- (iv) Government raises money through taxes to meet expenses whereas private sector organizes its own funds.
- (v) Public sector charges less for their services whereas private sector charges much more.
- (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)

खण्ड-घ

SECTION-D

- 30.** (a) The Civil Code of 1804 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code -
- (i) It did away with all privileges based on birth,
 - (ii) It established equality before the law.
 - (iii) It secured the right to property.
 - (iv) Napoleonic Code simplified administrative divisions,
 - (v) It abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 - (vi) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
 - (vii) Transport and communication systems were improved.
 - (viii) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a newfound freedom.
 - (ix) Businessmen and small-scale producers began to realize that uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
 - (x) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be analyzed.)

OR

- (b) (i) For the new middle classes in the 19th century Europe, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual.
- (ii) It also stood for equality of all before the law.
- (iii) Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.
- (iv) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
- (v) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- (vi) Formation of Zollverein to promote economic growth
- (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be analyzed.)

- 31.** (a) (i) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
- (ii) Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture.
- (iii) They provide jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iv) Industrial development is a pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- (v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings much needed foreign exchange.

- (vi) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of higher values are prosperous.
- (vii) It is also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be justified.)

OR

- (b) (i) Agriculture and industries are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.
- (ii) For instance, Agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- (iii) Industries depend on agriculture for raw material and provide their products for example, irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the agricultural sector.
- (iv) The development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their productions but also made production process very efficient.
- (v) In the present day of globalization, our industries need to be more efficient and competitive. This will increase the productivity of agriculture sector as well.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

- 32.** (a) (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
 - (iii) Improves the quality of decision making.
 - (iv) Provides methods to resolve conflicts.
 - (v) Allows room to correct mistakes.
 - (vi) Accommodates social diversity.
 - (vii) Produces a government that is accountable to the citizens.
 - (viii) Responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
 - (ix) Based on ideas of deliberation and negotiations.
 - (x) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)

OR

- (b) (i) Equal rights and opportunities.
- (ii) Freedom to express oneself.
- (iii) Choose their leaders and participate in the political process.
- (iv) Based on respect, dignity and freedom.
- (v) In a democracy, citizens have the right and means to examine the process of decision making.
- (vi) Accommodates social diversity.
- (vii) Produces a government that is accountable to the citizens.
- (viii) Responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- (ix) Based on ideas of deliberation and negotiations.
- (x) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)

- 33.** (a) (i) Sustainability refers to that kind of economic development that should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the need of the future generations.
- (ii) Ground water is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature.
 - (iii) The over use ground water is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country due to population growth and agricultural practices.
 - (iv) Excessive use of ground water for irrigation can deplete ground water level.
 - (v) A lack of effective policies and regulation can lead to unsustainable ground water use.
 - (vi) About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years.
 - (vii) Nearly one third of the country is over using their ground water reserves.
 - (viii) In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues.
 - (ix) Ground water overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh etc.
 - (x) Judicious use of water resources.
 - (xi) Control over dumping of excessive and toxic waste on land to prevent pollution of ground water.
 - (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be evaluated.)

OR

- (b) (i) Each one of us seeks different things in our life.
- (ii) People seek things that are most important for them, which can fulfill their aspirations or desires.
- (iii) At times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting.
- (iv) For example, a girl expects as much freedom and opportunities as her brother and that he also shares in the

household work.

(v) What may be the development for one may not be the development of others.

(vi) For example, an industrialist may want more dams for electricity but for the people who are displaced might resent this.

(vii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be evaluated.)

खण्ड-ड

SECTION-E

34. 34.1 (i) Censor means tracking of all books and newspaper published.

(ii) It means controlling the publication of books and newspapers that are critical of government policies.

(iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be explained.)

34.2 (i) Several books and newspapers were critical of the Britishers misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.

(ii) Vernacular press was assertively nationalist.

(iii) The colonial government kept an eye on books and newspapers because the government wanted to suppress print and passed numerous laws to control the press.

(iv) These books and newspapers created a sense of unity amongst Indians.

(v) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be explained.)

34.3 (i) The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

(ii) The act allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

(iii) Any other relevant point. (Any two point to be explained.)

35. 35.1 (i) Participatory democracy means participation or direct involvement in decision making process.

35.2 (i) Local Self Government.

35.3 (i) Local Self Government - Panchayati Raj, Municipality and Municipal Corporation.

(ii) All bodies of Local Self Government are elected by the people.

(iii) Gram Sabha in the Gram Panchayat where people of that area participate directly.

(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be described.)

36. 36.1 (i) Formal sources of credit

36.2 (i) Deposits from the members of the cooperative

(ii) With the deposit as collateral the co-operatives obtain large loans from banks.

(iii) Interest earned on loans given by Cooperatives.

(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be mentioned.)

36.3 (i) Co-operative societies provide loans on low interest rates which can be further used for increasing crop production.

(ii) They also give interest on deposits. This promotes small saving habits for the farmers.

(iii) Co-operatives provide loans for variety of expenses such as the purchase of agricultural implements fisheries loans etc. which further leads to increase the income of farmers.

(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

खण्ड-च

SECTION-F

37. (a) For answers, see the attached map.

For the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37

(a) (i) Nagpur/Kolkata (Calcutta)

(ii) Sabarmati

(b) For answers, see the attached map.

For the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37

(b) (i) West Bengal

(ii) Kakra Para

(iii) Bokaro/ Jamshedpur

(iv) Amritsar

Map:-

