



Which of these statements are true and false? [1]

- (a) Both A and B are true
- (b) A is true but B is false
- (c) Both A and B are false
- (d) A is false but B is true

**Ans :** (a) Both A and B are true.

10. Who presides over the meeting of the Municipal Corporation? [1]

**Ans :** The Mayor/Municipal Commissioner/Aldermen

**or**

The representation of women in Indian Parliament is still low as compared to European countries because .....

**Ans :** Lack of legally imposed quotas or reservation policy level.

11. What is the role of ruling party? [1]

**Ans :**

The party which wins majority and runs the government.

**or**

What is an 'Alliance'?

**Ans :**

When several parties join hands to contest elections is called alliance.

12. Match the following: [1]

(i)	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	(A)	Automobiles
(ii)	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade	(B)	Garments, footwear, sports items
(iii)	Indian companies who have invested abroad	(C)	Call centres
(iv)	It has helped in spreading of production of services	(D)	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
(v)	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production	(E)	Trade barriers

- (a) (i) - (C); (ii) - (B); (iii) - (E); (iv) - (A); (v) - (D)
- (b) (i) - (B); (ii) - (E); (iii) - (D); (iv) - (C); (v) - (A)
- (c) (i) - (D); (ii) - (A); (iii) - (C); (iv) - (B); (v) - (E)
- (d) (i) - (A); (ii) - (E); (iii) - (C); (iv) - (D); (v) - (B)

**Ans :** (b) (i) - (B); (ii) - (E); (iii) - (D); (iv) - (C); (v) - (A)

13. Underemployment occurs when people: [1]

- (a) do not want to work.
- (b) are working in a lazy manner.
- (c) are not paid for their work.

(d) are working less than what they are capable of doing.

**Ans :** (d) are working less than what they are capable of doing.

**or**

Job of a teacher comes under the:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of the above

**Ans :** (c) Tertiary sector

14. In a SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by: [1]

- (a) Members
- (b) Bank
- (c) Non-government organisation
- (d) None of these

**Ans :** (a) Members

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion :** Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

**Reason :** All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.

Options: [1]

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- (c) If assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

**Ans :** (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

16. In estimating, the value of GDP, we include only: [1]

- (a) industrial goods
- (b) agricultural goods
- (c) commercial goods
- (d) final goods

**Ans :** (d) final goods

## Section-B

17. Describe briefly any three economic effects of Non-cooperation Movement. [3]

**Ans :**

The effects of the non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic:

1. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
2. The impact of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore.
3. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
4. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

18. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries. [3]

**Ans :**

The Vienna Congress which met after the French Revolution of 1789-1815 partitioned the kingdom of Poland among Austria, Russia and Prussia. But the people of Poland kept the nationalist feelings alive in one way or the other

1. National feelings were kept alive through music, operas, folk dance, etc. Though this medium for example, polish writer Karal Kurpinski, kindled the national feelings.
2. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist feelings. Even when the Russian languages was imposed on the Polish people, the clergy continued to use the Polish language as a weapon of national resistance.
3. Though Russia did all to crush the national feelings in Poland but the freedom-fighters time and again revolted against the foreign rule in 1830, 1848 and in 1863.

**or**

How were the Indian merchants and industrialists discriminated by the Britishers?

**Ans :**

1. The market within which Indian merchants could operate became increasingly limited.
2. Indian merchants and traders were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods and had to export mostly raw materials and foodgrains, raw cotton, opium and wheat, indigo-required by the British.
3. With the entry of modern ships Indian merchants were edged out of the shipping business.
4. The European merchant industrial industrialists had their excensive chambers of commerce and Indians were not allowed to become its members.

19. Distinguish between 'Regur soils' and 'Laterite soils'.

**Ans :**

**Regur Soils:** Regur soils are deposits of lava sheets and are black in colour. They are also called cotton soils because they are useful for growing cotton. They are made of very fine material. They are rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime but, they are poor in phosphorus. They can hold moisture, but they develop deep cracks in hot weather. These soils are sticky and are sown soon after the first pre-monsoon showers.

**Laterite Soils:** Laterite soil develops in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall. This is the result of intense leaching. Humus content of soil is very low. These are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

20. "Local Government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy." Explain the statement with an example. [3]

**Ans :**

1. An important principle of democracy is local self-government. It is also the basic idea behind decentralisation.

2. Democracy insists on participation of the people in the decision-making process of the government.
3. Most of the population lives rural India and village government (Panchayat Raj) makes the spirit of democracy meaningful.
4. In 1992, the constitution was amended to make the third-tier democracy.

**or**

Differentiate between the federal system in India with that of federal system in the USA.

**Ans :**

Both the USA and India have federal form of governments. But the structure of both the federalism is different.

Federal system in the USA	Federal system in India
Federal system in the USA is called the 'coming together' federation. In this system many independent states came together and grouped themselves into a bigger nation. In it, individual states retain their identity.	Federal system in India is called 'holding together' federation. In this system a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
In it, all the constituent states have equal power.	In it the Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis states.
All the states are equally strong vis-a-vis the federal government.	Different constituent states have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

21. Enumerate any three factors that contributes to the human development. [3]

**Ans :**

Both the economic and non-economic factors contribute to the human development. Some of them are:

1. To have education, information and knowledge.
2. Living a long, healthy and purposeful life.
3. To enjoy decent standard of living.
4. To enjoy basic fundamental rights such as freedom, equality, security, education, peace.
5. To have quality and enjoyment of human rights.

22. Describe any three advantages of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the poor. [3]

**Ans :**

The three advantages of the SHGs for the poor are as follows:

1. These groups help the rural poor, in particular women, to get organised to handle the money collected and sanction loans.
2. These groups help the women to become financially self-reliant.
3. These groups create-self-employment opportunities for the numbers and thus, save the poor from being indebted.

## Section-C

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In use of Stayagraha, there is no ill-will whatever’.

‘Satyagraha is pure soul force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why, this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Non-violence is the supreme dharma’.

‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-Cod and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of million in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own.’

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:**

- 23.1 Who spoke these words? [1]

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(b) Bhagat Singh  
(c) Gandhiji  
(d) None of these

**Ans :** (c) Gandhiji

- 23.2 What do the British worship? [1]

- (a) The British worship the war god, as they are bearers of arms.  
(b) Truth is the very substance of the soul.  
(c) They have made the religion of non-violence their own.  
(d) None of these

**Ans :** (a) The British worship the war god, as they are bearers of arms.

- 23.3 Satyagraha is pure ..... force. [1]

- (a) arm (b) soul  
(c) truth (d) flame

**Ans :** (b) soul

- 23.4 Truth is very substance of the soul’ This force is called ..... [1]

- (a) flame of love (b) bearers of arms  
(c) PhYsical (d) Satyagraha

**Ans :** (d) Satyagraha

24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire .... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate .... who was then working at the old Kent Road Gas Works ..... I finally decided to go .... in November, 1881, with two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of friend .... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food any lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less,

our money was gone at the end of the third day .... for two nights we slept out .... once under a haystack, and once in old farm shed .... On arrival in London we tried to find .... my friend .... but .... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us do but to walk around until late at night and then try to find some place to sleep, we found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Work and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time, he spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.’

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:**

- 24.1 What stimulated the narrator to go to London?[1]

- (a) in search of a job (b) in search of a food  
(c) in search of a shelter (d) None of these

**Ans :** (a) in search of a job

- 24.2 What is the found in the given passage? [1]

- (a) old shops (b) old faculty  
(c) new buildings (d) old buildings

**Ans :** (d) old buildings

- 24.3 When arrival in London, we tried to find my friend .... but .... were ..... [1]

- (a) successful (b) unsuccessful  
(c) unhappily (d) None of these

**Ans :** (b) unsuccessful

- 24.4 How many days they walked? [1]

- (a) Eighteen miles (b) Nineteen miles  
(c) Twenty miles (d) Forty miles

**Ans :** (c) Twenty miles

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in Defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to

women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:**

**25.1** Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1]

	List I		List II
1.	Pressure group	A	Narmada Bachao Andolan
2.	Congress Party	B	National Democratic Alliance
3.	Bharatiya Janata Party	C	State party
4.	Communist Party of India	D	United Progressive Alliance
5.	Telugu Desam Party	E	Left Front

- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D (b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B  
 (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B (d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

**Ans :** (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

**25.2** Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party? [1]

- (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Sahu Maharaj  
 (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Jotiba Phule

**Ans :** (a) Kanshi Ram

**25.3** What is the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Janata Party? [1]

- (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy  
 (c) Integral humanism (d) Modernity

**Ans :** (d) Modernity

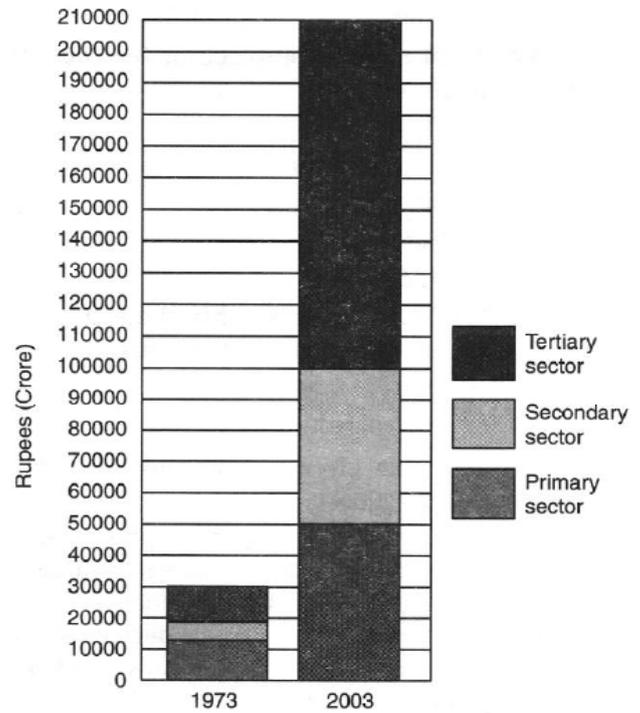
**25.4** Consider the following statements on parties: [1]

- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.  
 B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.  
 C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.  
 Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C (b) A and B  
 (c) B and C (d) A and C

**Ans :** (b) A and B

**26.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]



**Answer the following questions by looking at the graph:**

**26.1** Which was the largest producing sector in 1973? [1]

- (a) Secondary sector  
 (b) Tertiary sector  
 (c) Agriculture or Primary sector  
 (d) None of these

**Ans :** (c) Agriculture or Primary sector

**26.2** Which is the largest producing sector in 2003? [1]

- (a) Tertiary or Service sector  
 (b) Secondary sector  
 (c) Agriculture or Primary sector  
 (d) None of these

**Ans :** (a) Tertiary or Service sector

**26.3** What was the GDP of India in 2003? [1]

- (a) ₹ 1,80,000 crore (b) ₹ 2,10,000 crore  
 (c) ₹ 2,40,000 crore (d) ₹ 1,50,000 crore

**Ans :** (b) ₹ 2,10,000 crore

**26.4** Which sector has grown the most over thirty years? [1]

- (a) Service sector (b) Public sector  
 (c) Agriculture sector (d) Primary sector

**Ans :** (a) Service sector

## Section-D

**27.** Explain the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside? [5]

**Ans :**

- In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active participants.
- They participated in the movement because they suffered the most due to the economic depression. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to Pay the government's revenue demand.

3. They demanded a reduction in revenue but the government refused to do so. This led to a widespread resentment. These rich landlords participated in the boycott programmes and refused to pay revenues. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenue.
4. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them did not participate.
5. The poor peasantry also participated on a large scale in a hope that their unpaid rent to the landlords will be remitted.

or

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

**Ans :**

1. **Role of Giuseppe Mazzini:** Mazzini was the leader of the Republican party. While in exile in 1831, he founded a new revolutionary association called young Italy. This secret society was formed to bring about regeneration of Italy through education. There were two revolutionary uprisings in 1831 and 1848, for the unification of Italy but both failed.
  2. **Role of Cavour:** Cavour became the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852. He directed his attention and energies to emancipate Italy from Austria. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. But through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, he succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1659.
  3. **Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi:** Garibaldi was the hero of Red shirts, a revolutionary movement. In 1860, he marched into South Italy and the kingdoms of Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
  4. **Victor Emmanuel II:** In 1861, the first Italian Parliament representing all Italy except Rome and Venetia, assembled in which they formally conferred upon Victor Emmanuel II, the crown of king of Italy.
28. "Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other". Justify the statement. [5]

**Ans :**

Agriculture and industry move hand in hand in the following ways:

1. Agriculture provides raw materials for the agro-based industries like textile industry, sugar industry, rubber industry, etc.
2. Industries provide various accessories to the agricultural sector that raise the productivity of crops, like irrigation plants, fertilizers, insecticides, etc.
3. Industries also help modernise agriculture by providing them tractors, harvestors, threshers with the help of these equipments, more work can be done in less time.
4. Industries transform the agricultural raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value such as sugarcane into sugar, cotton into cloth, etc. It helps the country become prosperous.

5. It is an eco-friendly mode of transport.
6. It promotes trade as more than 70% of the world trade is carried through waterways.

or

Why did the poor peasants and artisans begin working for merchants?

**Ans :**

Rural artisans and Poor Peasants found it in their own advantage to work for the city merchants. The following reasons were responsible for this:

1. They lack resources as well as ability to tap the growing global market for manufactured products.
2. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.
3. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income.
4. As such, they were compelled to look for alternative sources of income.
5. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide works for all members of the household.
6. So, when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed.
7. Thus, income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.
8. Moreover, it allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources.

29. How does a country become more powerful and united by sharing power among different social groups and communities? Examine. [5]

**Ans :**

A country become powerful and united by sharing power among different social groups and communities when,

1. Different social groups and communities get representation in the governance they begin to feel a sense of belonging to the country.
2. It ensures that the interests and rights of all the social groups would be protected and all the social groups, irrespective of their culture and language would be provided with equal opportunities in government jobs and equal political rights.
3. It discards discrimination and the spirit of alienation and leads to trust and harmony among the citizens who feel that they have a stake in the system.
4. It, thus, builds bridges of peace and security and eliminates political tensions and helps in the smooth functioning and stability of the system.

30. Explain the social outcome of democracy. [5]

**Ans :**

After going through the qualities of democracy, political as well as economic outcome of democracy it will be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life.

Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of social tension becoming explosive or violent. Hence, social outcomes of democracy can be evaluated as follows:

1. Accommodation of social diversity.
2. Dignity and freedom of the citizens.
3. Dignity of women.
4. Strengthening the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes.
5. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy is one of the most important outcome of democracy.
6. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

31. How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain. [5]

**Ans :**

The three sectors of economy, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent in the following ways:

1. Exploitation of the natural resources for the production of consumer goods is possible only through different activities like extraction (primary), production (secondary) and retail (tertiary).
2. It is through primary activities that secondary and tertiary activities came into existence.
3. Secondary sectors require raw materials from the primary sector and services like finance, transportation and information from the tertiary sector.
4. Secondary sector produces goods like machines and generations that are used by the primary as well as the tertiary sector,
5. Tertiary sector provides support activities to primary and secondary sectors in the form of expertise, advertisement, etc.

**or**

Define Bank. Also explain the functions of Commercial Bank.

**Ans :**

**Bank:** A financial institution whose main activities are borrowing and lending money. Banks borrow by accepting deposits from the general public or other financial institutions. Bank loans are an important source of finance for firms, consumers and government.

**Commercial Bank:** A bank dealing with the general public, accepting deposits from and making loans to a large number of households and small firms.

**Functions of Commercial Bank:**

1. It accepts deposits from its customers. It can be in the form of saving account deposits, current account deposits or fixed term deposits.
2. It gives loans and advances.
3. It discounts bills of exchange.
4. It provides overdraft facility.
5. It finances foreign trades.
6. It acts as trustee.
7. It creates credit through loans.
8. It performs functions such as transfer and collection of funds, payment of various items, purchase and sale of shares and securities.
9. It also performs utility services such as issue of traveller's cheques and gift cheques, locker facilities, etc.

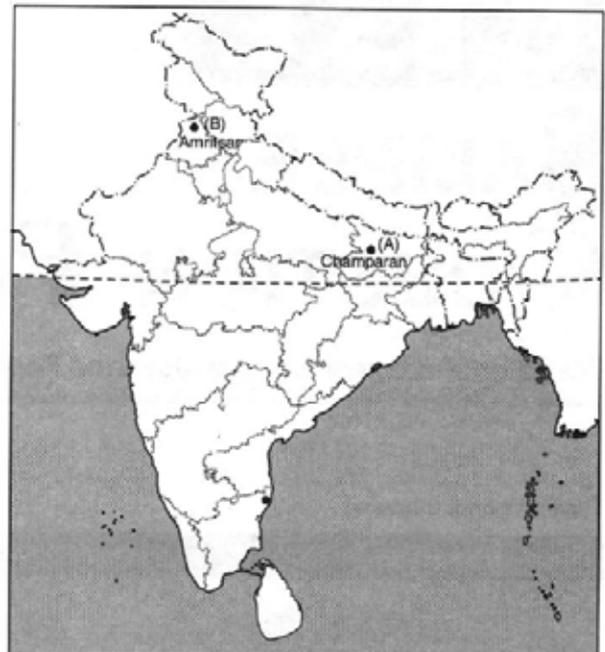
## Section-E

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

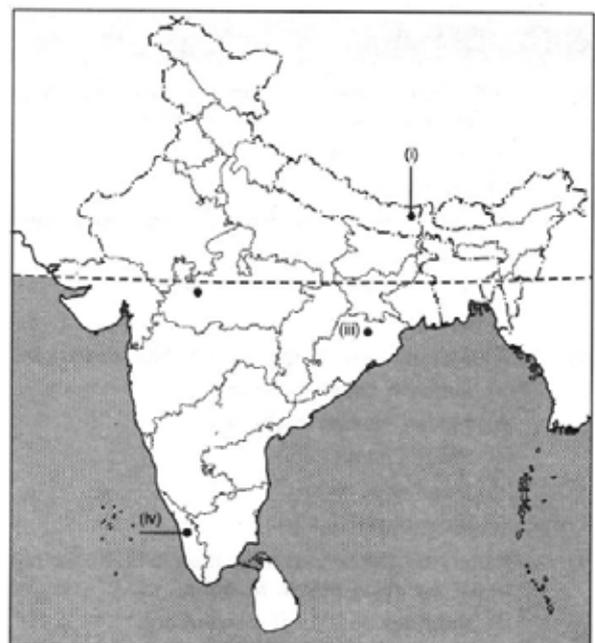
32. (a) Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India:  
 (A) A place associated with the movement of Indigo planters.  
 (B) Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- (b) On the given outline political map of India, locate and mark:  
 (i) Coffee (Darjeeling) Producing Region  
 (ii) Indore (Cotton Textile Industries)  
 (iii) Telcher (Thermal Power Station)  
 (iv) Kochchi (Seaport) [5]

**Ans :**

(a)



(b)



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