

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. More than 750 parties are registered with the _____. [1]
a) Electrol Commission of India b) Indian Election Commission
c) Election Commissioner of India d) Election Commission of India
2. The **community government** is not elected by people belonging to which language community – no matter where they live. [1]
a) Sri Lankan Tamils b) German-speaking
c) French-speaking d) Dutch-speaking
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]





Which of the following aspect is portrayed in the image of Bharat Mata?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Dispensing learning, food and clothing | b) Dispensing Heroism, Justice and Shelter |
| c) Dispensing Justice, Knowledge and Education | d) Dispensing power, authority and responsibility |

4. Match the following:

[1]

(a) When the value of exports is higher than value of imports	(i) Great Depression
(b) This was a period during which most parts of the world experienced a catastrophic decline in production, employment, income and trade.	(ii) Trade surplus
(c) Production of goods on large-scale with the help of machines	(iii) Cultural fusion
(d) A process under which two or more than two cultures intermingle and produce a new culture.	(iv) Mass Production

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii) | b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii) |
| c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i) | d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i) |

5. At which level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making?

[1]

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) State | b) Local |
| c) Central | d) Foreign |

6. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

[1]

- i. The Second Round Table Conference
- ii. Ambedkar established Depressed Class Association
- iii. Chauri Chaura Incident
- iv. The Non-Corporation Movement and the Khilafat Movement launched.



a) ii, i, iv, iii

b) iv, iii, ii, i

c) ii, iv, iii, i

d) iii, iv, i, ii

7. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Commercial banks	(i) Plays a significant role in the improvement of the condition of the poor women in Bangladesh.
(b) Informal Sources of Credit	(ii) Accepting deposits from the individual
(c) Krishak cooperative	(iii) Charge very high interest rates
(d) Grameen bank	(iv) Provides loan for the purchase of agricultural implements etc.

a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

8. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content.	(i) Meghalaya
(b) The most popular coal in commercial use.	(ii) Damodar valley
(c) Gondwana coal deposits.	(iii) Lignite
(d) Tertiary coal deposits.	(iv) Bituminous

a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

9. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector?

[1]

a) IT (Information technology) sector

b) Manufacturing sector

c) Tertiary sector

d) Secondary sector

10. In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented?

[1]

a) 1971

b) 1974

c) 1972

d) 1970

11. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Commercial farming	(i) Milpa in Mexico & Central America
(b) Slash & burn agriculture	(ii) Labour-intensive farming
(c) Jhumming	(iii) High Yielding Varieties seeds
(d) Intensive subsistence farming	(iv) Primitive subsistence farming

a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii) b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii) d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

12. What do the saints, angels, and Christ symbolise in the utopian vision? [1]

- a) Resentment against nations b) Equality among people
c) Freedom of nations d) Fraternity among nations

13. **Assertion (A):** Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing. [1]

Reason (R): Mutual trust and agreement to live together is required for a federal system.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

14. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

General Land Use Categories	Percentage (2014-15)
Current Fallow	4.9
Culturable Wasteland	4.0
Barren and unculturable land	5.5
Net Sown Area	45.5
Forest Area	23.3

What percentage of land was left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year?

- a) 5.5 b) 4.0
c) 4.9 d) Not mentioned

15. Read the given data and find out the difference in the percentage of literate rural boys and rural boys who are attending school in UP. [1]

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

from easily as compared to Rani. Why is Rani not able to get the loan? Tick the most appropriate reason.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Because Rani is uneducated. | b) Because Rani is engaged in informal sector. |
| c) Because Rani is from an untouchable caste, Dalits. | d) Because Rani is poor. |

20. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialization? [1]
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Foreign exchange earnings | b) Economic growth |
| c) Rapid urbanization | d) Pollution |

Section B

21. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words. [2]
22. How were the 'tankas' beneficial to the people of Rajasthan? [2]
23. Give an account of different sources of credit in rural India. [2]
24. What do you mean by power sharing? [2]

OR

What was the series of majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government?

Section C

25. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days? [3]
26. What are the steps involved in the estimation of GDP? Who conducts this process? [3]

OR

Explain the interdependence of all the three economic sectors giving examples from the transportation system.

27. "Caste (system) and politics in India cannot be separated." Justify. [3]
28. Does availability of good health and educational facilities depend only on amount of money spent by the government on these facilities? What other factors could be relevant? [3]
29. "Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

Section D

30. How were the lives of workers negatively affected due to abundance of the labour? Explain. [5]

OR

How did Indian entrepreneurs accumulate capital for investment?



31. Which is the most widely spread and important soil of India? State four characteristics of this type of soil. [5]

OR

Explain the land use pattern in India.

32. "Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise". Justify the statement with reference to democratic politics by four arguments. [5]

OR

How would you explain the situation without political parties in country?

33. Why do people generally move from one country to another? Why has there been a slow movement of people between countries in the past few decades? Explain. [5]

OR

What are the advantages of Multinational Corporations?

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

By the late eighteenth century, the press came to be made out of metal. Through the nineteenth century, there were a series of further innovations in printing technology. By the mid-nineteenth century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspapers.

In the late nineteenth century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. From the turn of the twentieth century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations. A series of other developments followed. Methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced. The accumulation of several individual mechanical improvements transformed the appearance of printed texts.

Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product. Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series. The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

- (i) How did publishers sustain market during the Great Depression? Give one measure.
 - (ii) Explain the strategies that were adopted by the publishers and printers to sell their products in the 19th and 20th century England.
 - (iii) Describe any two innovations in printing technology during the 19th century.
35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]
- We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand



locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development of science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

- (i) Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times.
- (ii) Enumerate the domains and means of transport.
- (iii) Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country?

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

Workers in the plantations too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Under a discriminatory act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

- (i) What was **Swaraj** for plantation workers in Assam?
- (ii) Name the **discriminatory** that act as a barrier to the freedom of plantation workers?
- (iii) What did the plantation workers do when they heard of the Non-Cooperation?

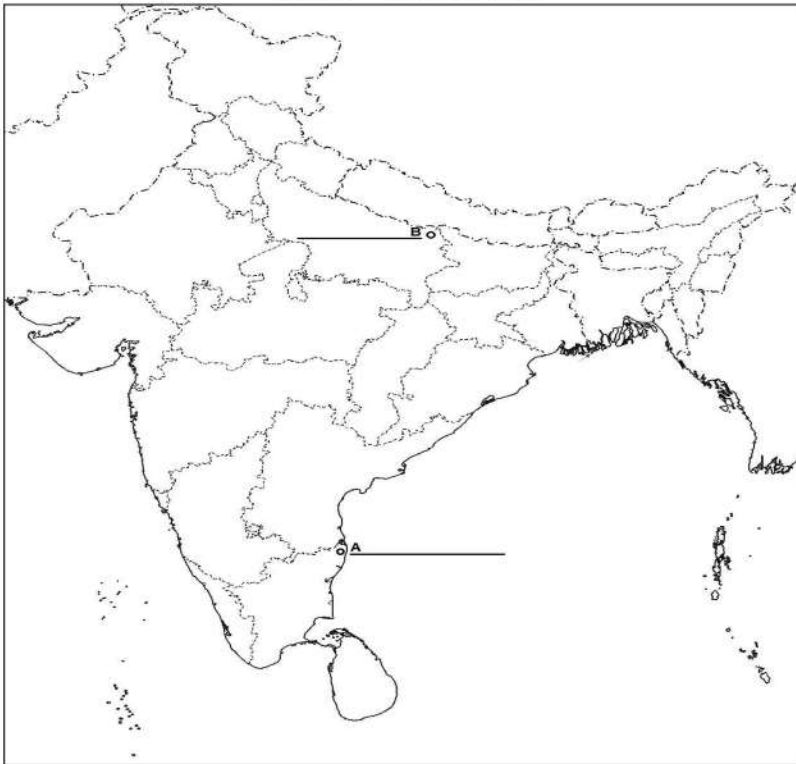
Section F

37. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [5]
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three)
- i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park



- iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel industry
- iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



Solution

Section A

1. **(d)** Election Commission of India

Explanation: In a democracy, any group of citizens is free to form a political party. In this formal sense, there are a large number of political parties in each country. More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

2. **(a)** Sri Lankan Tamils

Explanation: Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French, and German-speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational, and language-related issues.

3. **(a)** Dispensing learning, food and clothing

Explanation: Bharat Mata, Abanindranath Tagore, 1905.

The mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality.

4. **(b)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

Explanation: (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

5. **(b)** Local

Explanation: The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have a better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level, it is possible for people to directly participate in decision making.

6. **(b)** iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation:

iv. The Non Corporation Movement and the Khilafat Movement launched, Jan 1921

iii. Chauri Chaura Incident, Feb 1922

ii. Ambedkar established Depressed Class Association, 1930

i. The Second Round Table Conference, Dec 1931

7. **(a)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

Explanation: (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

8. **(d)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

Explanation: (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

9. **(c)** Tertiary sector

Explanation: The tertiary sector has grown the most and is now the largest producing sector. However, the primary sector is still the highest job provider as it provides jobs to about half of the population.

10. **(c)** 1972

Explanation: 1972

11. **(d)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

Explanation: (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

12. **(d)** Fraternity among nations

Explanation: In a utopian vision, Christ, saints, and angels gaze upon the scene from the heavens above. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

13. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.



Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing. **They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.**

14. (c) 4.9

Explanation: 4.9

15. (a) 5

Explanation: 5

16. (b) Option (i)

Explanation: All other are medium of making payments. While people hold money is as **deposits** with banks.

17. (c) Johann Guttenberg

Explanation: Johann Gutenberg, a German goldsmith, is credited with the invention of the printing press. He learned the art of polishing stones and acquired expertise in creating lead moulds. Using this knowledge, he adopted the existing technology to design his innovation. By 1448, he had perfected this system, which led to the development of printing technology.

18. (b) Biochemical inputs and irrigation

Explanation: Biochemical inputs and irrigation

19. (b) Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

Explanation: Rani will not be successfully to get the loan from a formal source because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

Amrita, a government employee who belongs to a rich urban household would be successful in getting a loan from a formal source as compared to Rani who comes from a poor household and works as a helper on a construction site. This is because there are certain terms of credit which need to be fulfilled in the formal sector.

20. (d) Pollution

Explanation: Although industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise, and the resulting degradation of the environment that they have caused, cannot be overlooked. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution:

- a. Air
- b. Water
- c. Land
- d. Noise.

Section B

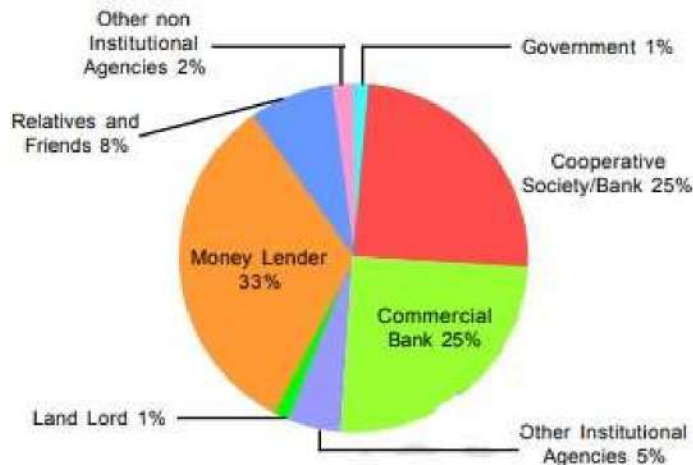
21. The basic idea behind formation of SHGs are mentioned below:

1. To create self-employment for the poor, particularly rural poor women. It helps poor rural people especially women to become self reliant.
2. The SHGs help poor borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral and provides credit at cheap interest.
3. With this credit, they are enabled with a variety of job opportunity as they can open a small cottage industry etc.
4. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes at a reasonable interest rate in the name of the SHG of which they are members.
5. The SHGs are thus the building blocks of the organisation of the rural poor.

22. The underground tankas were able to provide reliable sources of drinking water during summer when other sources had dried up in the state of Rajasthan. The rainwater or palar pani was considered to be purest form of water. They helped in keeping the room cool in order to manage the hot summer.



23. As per 2012 statistics, moneylenders are sources of credit for 33% of rural households, followed by cooperative societies/banks and commercial banks 23% each, relatives and friends 8%, other non-institutional agencies 2% and government and landlord 1% each. The given chart shows the sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012.



24.

- Power sharing means sharing of responsibility and powers among different organs and levels of government.
- The concept of providing a permanent share of power in the government to different communities or regions is termed as power sharing.
- Under this the people and the leaders of the nation respect the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.
- It is a strategy for resolving disputes over-exercising of power.
- It is a powerful approach to unite the diversities by making them party to the decision making process.
- The principle of power-sharing is very important for the unity and growth of democracy.

OR

In 1948, after independence, the democratically elected Sri Lankan Government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy by passing an Act in 1956.

- a. In Sri Lanka, Sinhala was recognized as the only official language. The Tamil language was not given due importance.
- b. The governments followed preferential politics that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- c. The new constitution of Sri Lanka declared that Buddhism would be promoted by the state. It shall protect and foster Buddhism.

Section C

25. **Difference:**

- i. Unitary government has only one level of government whereas a federal government has two or more levels of government.
- ii. In a unitary government, the sub-units are subordinate to the centre, whereas, in a federation, the central government cannot encroach on the rights of state governments.
- iii. In a unitary system, the centre can order the subunits which cannot happen in the federation. Both governments are answerable to the people in a federal system.
- iv. In a unitary system, power is not shared but in a federal system governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.

A federation is preferred because:

- i. It helps in making administration effective and efficient.

- ii. It helps to accommodate all diverse groups.
 - iii. The existence and authority of each tier of the government is constitutionally guaranteed
26. Estimation of GDP in India is measured by a central government ministry with the help of various governments of states and union territories. It collects information about the total volume (number) of goods and services and their price and then estimates the GDP. Step involved in the estimation of GDP is as follows.
- a. First, the total production of each sector is calculated by adding the values of final goods and services produced in that sector in a year.
 - b. Then the production of all the three sectors is added, the sum of which is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
 - c. The counting of the various goods and services for calculating GDP can be understood by the following example:
Wheat and Flour are intermediate goods used for making final products like bread and biscuits. Intermediate products should not be counted in the figure of GDP. Biscuits and bread are the final products prepared using flour and other ingredients like sugar, salt, oil etc. Only the final products are reaching the actual consumer. The value of the intermediate products is already counted in the final products and if this is again counted, it will lead to double counting, causing an error in the estimation of GDP.

OR

All the three sectors are highly interdependent on each other:

- i. All that is produced in the primary sector is of no use until it undergoes a change into a finished product which is not possible without transportation.
- ii. Secondary sector is the manufacturing sector. To make these products and to sell them in the market, we need transportation.
- iii. For moving from primary to secondary sector and further to the market, requires services of trades at different places and require many other services. For all this, we cannot think of working without transportation.

Let's take an example of iron-ore. It is extracted in mining which is a Primary activity, then it is transported to industries for making pig-iron and steel in iron and steel plant, which is a Secondary activity. Transportation and finance services are provided to these two sectors by Tertiary sector. An example of Transportation system (a tertiary sector) is, Trucks taking raw materials like steel to factories that make cars.

27. Caste system is inherent in Indian politics because it plays a dominant role in Indian politics.
- a. There are many caste pressure groups like the Scheduled Caste Federation, etc., which influence those who are in power by different methods to get their demands met.
 - b. Caste also plays an important role when candidates are nominated by political parties for a particular constituency.
 - c. The powerful upper castes have access to all property and all power while the lower castes are devoid of all rights. This contradiction shows the seed for caste-based politics.
 - d. While the upper castes use politics to keep its societal hierarchy intact by grabbing the highest political seats. The lower castes use politics to win back their rights that they have been devoid of. And so caste and politics become almost inseparable.
 - e. Voters even though illiterate tend to vote for people belonging to their caste, in the hope that they will uphold their caste interest.
 - f. Political parties like the DMK, AIADMK, and BSP have come up to protect the interests of the backward classes. Even while ministries are formed, different castes are kept in mind.



- g. The scheduled castes and tribes are given reservations in educational institutions, legislatures, and government jobs. This is to remove their historically accumulated backwardness. But it has led to the strengthening of casteism and caste identity and reservation conflicts.
28. No, it does not depend only on the amount of money spent by the government on these facilities. It depends on the effective implementation and monitoring of the policy mechanism by government officials. Community participation is also relevant to fulfilling these demands. In the case of health care facilities it depends on the capabilities of the doctors and the quality of medicines being supplied and in case of education quality of teachers matters a lot.
29. **Democratic governments in practice are accountable because:**
- It is right to expect democracy to form a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
 - It is also expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think it as fit.
 - The democratic government is accountable to the people. If it ignores the will of the people, they will not elect their ruler in the next general election.
 - The procedures and decision-making process should be transparent for a democratic government to be accountable to the people.

Section D

30. The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers adversely.
- Plenty of labourers: As news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds thronged to the cities. When there is plenty of labour wages are low.
 - Networking and sources: The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks for friendship and kin relations. If there was a relative or a friend in a factory, the chances of getting a job quickly were more likely.
 - Wastage of time and money: Those job-seekers having poor or not social connection had to wait weeks, spend nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.
 - Seasonal type of labour: Seasonality for work in many industries means prolonged periods without works. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again.
- Although, wages increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century but they tell us little about the welfare of the workers.

OR

- The British in India started exporting opium to China and in return took tea from China to England in the 18th century.
- Many Indians were engaged in this China trade, providing finances, procuring suppliers and shipping consignments. Having earned through this they wanted to establish industrial enterprises in India.
- Dwarkanath Tagore started to give shape to the vision by investing and setting up six joint stock companies in Bengal between the 1830s and 1840s. Industrial development in India suffered a setback in the 1840s owing to business crises
- In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamesetjee Nusserwanjee Tata began building huge industrial empires in Bombay with the wealth accumulated from exports to China and shipments to England.
- Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman, started the first jute mill in Calcutta in 1917. He also traded with China.



- vi. Some traders in Madras had links with Burma and others with the Middle East and East Africa. There were other groups but were not involved in foreign trade. They worked within the country, carrying goods, banking money, financing traders and transferring funds between cities. When the opportunity came they set up industries or factories.
31. Alluvial soil is the most fertile, widely spread and important soil of India. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems— the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The four main characteristics of this soil type are:
- According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.
 - The soil is porous because of its loamy (equal proportion of sand and clay) nature. Porosity and texture provide good drainage and other conditions favorable for agriculture.
 - Alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
 - Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

OR

The land use pattern is divided in the following ways:

- The net sown area in India has decreased from 45.26 per cent to 43.41 per cent. This means that more and more agricultural land is being shifted to other activities.
 - The pattern of the net sown area varies gently from one state to another. In Punjab and Haryana the net sown area is 80 per cent of the total area but in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it is less than 10 per cent of the total area.
 - The area under forests has been increased from 18.11 per cent in 1960-61 to 22.57 per cent in 2000-2003 and to 23 per cent in 2005-06, yet it is far below than the scientific norms.
 - The land under permanent pastures is very low, i.e., only 3.45 per cent.
 - Area under fallow land has also decreased which shows, that subsistence agriculture is being replaced by commercial agriculture.
32. The four arguments in support of the given statement are as follows:
- In almost all the democracies, elections are contested among the candidates put up by political parties. The party which wins the majority of the seats forms the government. In a parliamentary system, the leader of the party which is in power becomes the Prime Minister and he, in turn, appoints the other ministers.
 - A large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together in a democracy, in order to provide a direction for policies to be formulated by the government. The political parties reduce a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic ones and if it is the ruling party, the government accepts the angle assumed by it.
 - Political parties in a democracy raise and highlight issues. In this way, they often shape public opinion. There are always some political and socio-economic issues at the international and domestic levels. The political parties always try to take care of the issues.
 - The parties that are in the opposition in the government always criticise the government for its wrong and wasteful policies. Political parties are thus correctly called the "government in disguise."



OR

- A. We can understand the necessity of political parties by **imagining a situation** without parties.
 - B. The every candidate in the elections **will be independent**. So no one will be able to make any **promise to the people** about any major policy changes.
 - C. The government will be formed but its **utility will remain ever uncertain**.
 - D. Elected representatives will be **responsible only to their constituency** and not for the entire country.
 - E. But **no one will be responsible** for how the country run.
 - F. Elections without political parties will also be **responsible for the disintegration** of the country.
 - G. India also has non-party based elections to the panchayats in many states. Although parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village splits into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. This is exactly what the party does. That is why we have political parties in almost all the countries of the world.
 - H. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies, large-scale societies need representative democracy. Large societies needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
33. Due to following reasons, people move from one country to another:
- i. People generally move from one country to another in search of a better living standard.
 - ii. They move from one country to another in search of better jobs.
 - iii. They also move for the purpose of better education.
 - iv. Political instability also forces people to move from one country to another country.
 - v. War is another factor that is responsible for the movement of people from one country to another.

Due to following reasons, there has been the slow movement of people during the past few decades:

- i. In the past few decades, there has not been much increase in the movement of people between countries due to various restrictions.
- ii. There was not much involvement with MNCs.
- iii. Information and communication technology were not so well developed.
- iv. There is an almost peaceful environment in every country.

OR

As one can imagine, there are a lot of merits of having a multinational corporation exist and function in an economy. They bring many advantages to the consumers as well. Let us see some merits of an MNC in both the host country and the home country.

- i. **Availability of capital and foreign investment:** The Multinational Corporations or the MNCs help to solve the problem of capital and foreign investment of the underdeveloped and the developing countries. Most of the underdeveloped countries suffer from a lack of capital. Consequently, their rate of economic growth is low. MNCs set up factories, and offices for the production in these developing and the underdeveloping countries, and make huge investments.
- ii. **Availability of foreign exchange:** The MNCs can be helpful in solving the problem of foreign exchange of the underdeveloped and the developing countries.
- iii. **Promotion of Small-scale Industries:** Most of the MNCs take help from small-scale and local industries in manufacturing. Garments, footwear, sports items, etc. are

examples of industries where the production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.

- iv. **Reduces the Host countries Dependence:** MNCs also reduce the host countries dependence on imports. Imports reduce while exports from the country see a rise.
- v. **Foreign Trade and Integration of Markets:** The MNCs help in the integration of world markets. With the entry of MNCs even the small countries have opened up their domestic markets for other countries.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

By the late eighteenth century, the press came to be made out of metal. Through the nineteenth century, there were a series of further innovations in printing technology. By the mid-nineteenth century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspapers.

In the late nineteenth century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. From the turn of the twentieth century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations. A series of other developments followed. Methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced. The accumulation of several individual mechanical improvements transformed the appearance of printed texts. Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product. Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series. The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

- (i) To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.
- (ii) The strategies that were adopted by the publishers and printers to sell their products in the 19th and 20th century England were:
 - i. Periodicals, serialized novels gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.
 - ii. In England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling series.
 - iii. The dust cover or the book jacket was innovated.
 - iv. At the beginning of the Great Depression, publishers brought out cheap paperback editions.
- (iii) The innovations in printing technology during the 19th century were:
 - i. Power-driven cylindrical press: Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour.
 - ii. Offset press: In the late nineteenth century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time.
 - iii. Electrically operated presses: From the turn of the twentieth century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these



movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development of science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

- (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (ii) i. Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air.
ii. Based on these, transport can also be classified into the land, water and air transport.
- (iii) i. Efficient and good transport for speedy movement of goods and services to different parts of India and to fulfill the needs of the people is needed.
ii. Goods and services do not move from supply location to demand locations on their own. This necessitates the need for transport.
iii. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. They go to traders who make the products and take them to the consumers by transportation.
iv. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movements over space. (Any two relevant points)

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Workers in the plantations too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Under a discriminatory act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant (a) the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and (b) sit meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (ii) The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was a discriminatory act that act as a barrier to the freedom of plantation workers. Under this act, they were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission.
- (iii) When the plantation workers heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of them defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home.

Section F

37. a. A. Madras



B. Chauri Chaura

b.

