

Ans.	The Import tax is acting as a Trade Barrier. Economics – Chapter 4, Globalization and Indian Economy – Page – 64	
7.	Sania buys a packet of biscuits and finds details about ingredients used, price, batch number etc. printed on it except the expiry date. Under which right of the consumers she can claim to know this information from the manufacturer?	1
Ans.	Consumers’ right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase. Economics – Chapter 5, Consumer Rights – Page – 80	
8.	Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain.	3
Ans.	<p>a. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.</p> <p>b. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.</p> <p>c. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. 1X3</p> <p>History - Sub Unit 1.1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe Page 9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
Ans.	<p>The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. Explain.</p> <p>a. The Vietnamese were represented in the text books as primitive and backward</p> <p>b. They were shown capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection; ‘skilled copyists’ but not creative.</p> <p>c. School children were told that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam 1X3</p> <p>History - Sub Unit 1.1 Theme 2 – The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China Page 35</p>	
9.	“Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it.” Justify the statement by giving three arguments.	3
Ans.	<p>a. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds</p> <p>b. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.</p> <p>c. If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.</p>	

	<p style="text-align: right;">1X3</p> <p>History - Sub Unit 1.3, Theme 1 – Print Culture and the Modern World, Page 160</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans. “Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.” Prove the statement by giving three evidences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes. b. As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life. c. They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices etc. 1X3 <p>History - Sub Unit 1.3, Theme 2 Novels, Society and History Page – 191</p>	
<p>10.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain any three reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers’ aquatic life. b. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning. c. The reservoirs that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time. 1X3 <p>Geography – Theme 3 Water Resources, Page -27</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>11.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh. He wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. Which crop out of these two should he cultivate keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. He should cultivate Sugarcane as the geographical conditions it requires are available in Uttar Pradesh. b. Sugarcane grows well in hot and humid climate c. Requires a temperature of 21°C to 27°C d. Needs annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100cm. e. Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall. f. It can be grown on a variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing to 	<p>3</p>

	<p>harvesting. All these conditions are available in Uttar Pradesh. 0.5X6</p> <p>Geography – Theme 4, Agriculture, Page – 40</p>	
12.	<p>Distinguish between the Unitary and Federal systems of government.</p> <p>Ans. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.</p> <p>In federal system government and its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-level. In this system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.</p> <p>In federal system State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other valid point. 1X3 If done in a tabular form, then three points each - 0.5X6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Political Science - Chapter 2, Federalism, Page - 15</p>	3
13.	<p>“Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.” Elaborate upon the statement.</p> <p>Ans. First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.</p> <p>Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.</p> <p>Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1X3</p> <p>Political Science - Chapter 3, Democracy & Diversity, Page - 36</p>	3
14.	<p>Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. b. But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to 	3

	<p>represent the general view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. 1+2 <p>Political Science - Chapter 7, Outcomes of Democracy, Page - 96</p>	
15.	<p>Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why?</p>	3
Ans.	<p>His BMI is 33.16 He is over weight Because his BMI is more than 25 1X3</p> <p>Economics – Chapter 1, Development, Page – 13</p>	
16.	<p>Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?</p>	3
Ans.	<p>Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because –</p> <p>Can do the documentation required Can fulfil the terms of credit Bank can be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary</p> <p>Any other valid point 1X3 Economics – Chapter 3, Money and Credit – Page – 45/49</p>	
17.	<p>How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all?</p>	3
Ans.	<p>a. Government’s policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.</p> <p>b. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.</p> <p>c. It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. 1X3</p> <p>Economics – Chapter 4, Globalization and Indian Economy – Page – 70</p>	
18.	<p>Create an advertisement for an online Consumer Awareness campaign to help consumers know their rights and save themselves from exploitation.</p>	3
Ans.	<p>Open ended question with a number of valid answers at least one example.</p>	

(The below mentioned example is given only for reference)

**Today on
WORLD CONSUMER RIGHTS DAY**
I have resolved to exercise
my Consumer Rights
Today, Tomorrow and Everyday !

WORLD CONSUMER RIGHTS DAY
15 March, 2010

- I will check MRP and Insist on bill for my purchase.
- To assess its Quality properly, I will make sure to know what it contains.
- I will make sure that goods/service provided to me is safe.
- I will choose only that which is right for me.
- I will ensure that my complaint, if any, is heard properly by its seller and manufacturer.
- I will seek assistance from the Consumer Forum, if my complaint is not properly redressed.

Why don't you do the same?

JAGO GRAHAK JAGO

(courtesy:<http://gama.gov.in/ConsumerAwareness.aspx>)

Economics – Chapter 5, Consumer Rights – Pages – 80 -84

19. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.

5

Ans.

- a. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- b. Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- c. Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.
- d. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.
- e. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

1X5

History - Sub Unit 1.2, Theme 1, The making of a Global World: Page – 78

OR

Ans. “Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side.”
Elucidate.

- a. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
- b. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.
- c. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- d. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns.
- e. So they turned to the countryside. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans who had lost their common lands began working for merchants and produced goods and indirectly served the international market.

Answer to be assessed as a whole

History - Sub Unit 1.2, Theme 2, The Age of Industrialization Page – 105

OR

Ans. “The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city.” Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18th century.

- a. Ties between members of households loosened, and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.
- b. Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain, on the other hand, faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages.
- c. Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes. However, many social reformers felt that the family as an institution had broken down, and needed to be saved or reconstructed by pushing these women back into the home.
- d. The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.
- e. But men and women did not have equal access to this new urban space. As

	<p>women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public spaces, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Answer to be assessed as a whole History - Sub Unit 1.2, Theme 3, Work, Life & Leisure Page – 135</p>	
20.	<p>How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging?</p> <p>Ans. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people’s imagination.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. United struggles b. History and fiction c. Folklore and songs d. Popular prints e. Symbols and Icons, all played a part in the making of nationalism. To be explained in detail. <p style="text-align: right;">Answer to be assessed as a whole History - Sub Unit 1.1, Theme 3, Nationalism in India, Page – 70 – 72</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Struggle of Peasants in Awadh and formation of Kisan Sabhas b. Struggle of the Tribals in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh <p>Ans. Both to be explained in detail. 2.5+2.5 History - Sub Unit 1.1, Theme 3, Nationalism in India, Page – 59-60</p>	5
21.	<p>Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Textile Industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent). b. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products. c. In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. d. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, 	5

	<p>cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.</p> <p>e. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2+3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Geography – Theme 6, Manufacturing Industries, Pages – 67 – 68</p>	
22.	<p>India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain.</p>	5
Ans.	<p>a. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines</p> <p>b. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas</p> <p>c. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances,</p> <p>d. It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower</p> <p>e. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1X5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Geography – Theme 7, Life lines of National Economy, Page – 82</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
Ans.	<p>“The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well.” In light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.</p> <p>Means of Personal Communication in India –</p> <p>1. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.</p> <p>2. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level, the government has</p>	

	<p>made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.</p> <p>Mass communication in India –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups. 4. India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu. 5. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films. <p style="text-align: right;">Any other valid points 2+3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Geography – Theme 7, Life lines of National Economy, Page – 90</p>	
<p>23.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education. b. The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued. c. The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. d. In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio. e. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence. <p style="text-align: right;">1X5</p>	<p>5</p>

Political Science - Chapter 4, Gender, Religion & Caste, Pages – 42 - 43		
24.	Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Explain any five of them.	5
Ans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parties contest elections. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Parties form and run governments. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 points with explanation 1X5 Political Science - Chapter 6, Political Parties, Pages – 73 – 74</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
Ans.	<p>Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about any two of such challenges while citing appropriate examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of internal democracy within parties Challenge of dynastic succession Growing role of money and muscle power in parties Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters <p style="text-align: right;">Any two challenges to be explained with examples. 2.5+2.5 Political Science - Chapter 6, Political Parties, Pages – 83-84</p>	
25.	Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Find out the difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.	5
Ans.	<p>Rohan works in an organised sector; he will enjoy security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If he works more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get pension as well.</p> <p>In contrast, Sumit works in the unorganised sector which is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.</p> <p>So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such</p>	

as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.

Answer to be assessed as a whole
Economics – Chapter 2, Sectors of Indian Economy, Page 31

OR

Ans. Reema works as a Head Technician in Mehta Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.

Reema works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Shirin works in the Tertiary or Service Sector

Role of Secondary/Manufacturing Sector –

This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity, hence it is also called as industrial sector.

The product in this sector has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential, may be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, spinning yarn and weaving cloth etc.

This sector provides large scale employment and helps in earning huge revenue. It helps in the development of a nation.

Role of Tertiary/Service Sector –

These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops; they have to be stored in godowns.

So, transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. It also includes services of teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washer men, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.

Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing.

1+2+2

Economics – Chapter 2, Sectors of Indian Economy, Page 20

ANSWERS OF MAP BASED QUESTIONS

26. Ans.	<p>Locate and label the place on the given outline political map of India:</p> <p>The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.</p> <p>Nagpur</p>	1
27 Ans.	<p>Locate and label the place on the given outline political map of India:</p> <p>The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized satyagraha for cotton mill workers.</p> <p>Ahmedabad – To be located and labelled on the given map</p>	1
28. Ans.	<p>The following features are to be located and labelled on the same given India political outline map:</p> <p>a. Namrup Thermal Power Plant b. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>Identify the features marked on the same given India political map and write their names:</p> <p>c. Iron ore Mine – Mayurbhanj d. Mica Mine - Ajmer</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1+1=2</p> <p>0.5+0.5 =1</p>