

Question - 01

Due to the influence of trade guilds, merchants couldn't expand production in towns. They moved countryside, supplying small producers, artisans, peasants with orders to produce for international market.

Question - 02

Print led several individual interpretation of faith, a picture of god and creation that enraged Roman Catholic church, increased questioning on the sacred authority of church. Hence, they imposed several restrictions to control publishers and booksellers. [Index of prohibited books, 1558]

Question - 03

(a) Abiotic - Without life - eg:- Sun, water resources.

(b) Biotic - Derived from organic material with life. eg:- Humans, plants

Question - 4

A challenge carries within it opportunity of progress and can be overcome.

Once we overcome a challenge, we stand at a much higher level than before.

Question - 5

- (a) Job security. (c) Better working conditions
(b) Opportunity to learn

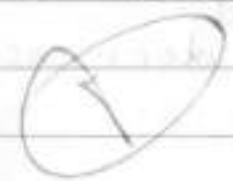
Question - 6

"Primary Sector" also called "agriculture & related sector."



Question - 7

- (a) Credit from 'moneylenders'
- (b) Credit from 'family members'



Question - 8

Introduction : Weavers in India faced a new set of problems in 19th century that led to further eroding of it.

- (a) The Indian market flooded with cheap, machine-made goods from Manchester. It led to decline in domestic market.
- (b) Traders in Britain persuaded the govt to impose import duties. This led to decrease in international market.
- (c) Trade depression in America led to decrease in cotton supply to Britain. So, now it turned to India for raw cotton supplies. As the supplies of raw cotton boomed, prices rose and weavers had to buy cotton at such high prices.

(d) After that in late nineteenth century, Indian factories set up and weavers faced stiff competition.

Conclusion : In such unfavourable conditions how could they flourish. It suffered a major setback.



Question - 9

Introduction : Print revolution was not just a new way of producing books but it transformed the lives of people to information and knowledge.

(a) It reduced the time, labour and cost of producing books. Books became accessible. People from all spheres of life began reading books. Transition from hearing to reading public.

(b) The people now looked at the world with new eyes, eyes that were questioning and critical, applying the rule of reason and rationality.

(c) People were persuaded to think differently. It opened their mind to vast horizons of

knowledge as they exposed to ideas of thinkers and philosophers. They analysed the things in their own way.

Conclusion : Thus, a new world of debate & discussion was created. They were now aware, rational and judged everything with reason.

③

Question - 10

Introduction : Industrialisation exerted a pressure on existing freshwater resources by sufficiently exploiting them.

- (a) Nearly 22% of existing freshwater resources are used by industries in various stages of production without ever been recycled or reused. Aquifers and river water exploited.
- (b) The used water is released onto various streams without properly treating. Chemicals, radioactive materials, lead, and mercury, etc pollute river water. Nearly one litre of wastewater pollutes 8 times fresh water.

(c) The hot water from various thermal power plants and industries are released without cooling, thus affecting aquatic life, depriving it of oxygen. This depletes the amount of freshwater that can be used.

Conclusion : Thus, industries need to adopt sustainable water resource management in order to save them.

3

Question - 11

Introduction : Transport facilitates trade & commerce that is pre-requisite for development

- (a) Dense and efficient network of transport aids trade and commerce by increasing the ease with which they can be taken from one place to another. (products and raw materials)
- (b) They increase accessibility to markets and site of production. Save time and labour. Act as an integrating force. As resources are space bound no country can sustain without trade (International/National) which is superseded by transport and communication.

(c) Increased technology in transport has linked the countries, made a global village, binded the economic life, aided in development of agriculture and rural areas along with industries and urban development.

(d) It has increase foreign investment and foreign trade by globalization.

Conclusion : Thus, trade transport is pre-requisite for local and national development.

(3)

Question - 12

Introduction : Amendment in constitution 1992, has strengthened decentralisation, provided local govt with power and resources, by :-

- (a) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular and free elections to local bodies (Panchayats and municipal corporations, other urban and rural local bodies)
- (b) Reservation of seats in local bodies and executive heads for scheduled classes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- (c) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the seats reserved for women.

(d) Independent State Election Commission set up to conduct municipal and panchayats elections.

(e) State govt are supposed to transfer some power and resources to local bodies. This ^{distribution,} varies from state to state.

Conclusion : It is very effective, has deepened democracy and voice of women.

3

Question - 13.

Introduction : The outcome of politics of social divisions is decided by 3 factors :-

- (a) It depends on how the people perceive their identities. If they perceive their identities in singular and exclusive terms: (like in Srilanka), it becomes difficult to accomodate. If they perceive their identities in multiple & complementary with nation (eg:- Belgium), it is easier to accomodate.
- (b) It depends on how the political parties raise the issues. If they raise the issues that are within the constitutional framework and not at the cost of other communities, it leads to peace in the country. eg:- The various leaders of different ethnic groups raised

The issues in such a way that they couldn't be accommodated within a single country, and lead to division of country into 6 independent units.

(c) It depends on how the gouvt reacts to the reasonable demands of minority. If they suppress the reasonable demands in name of national unity, it turns into conflicts. eg:- Srilanka.

Conclusion : Thus, it depends on these factors, the outcome of politics of social division.

(3)

Question - 14

Introduction : Secularism is the foundation of ^{our} country's pati. Our constitution clearly states that India is a secular country. in articles - 25 to 28 Part - III of constitution.

(a) There is no official religion of India like the status of Islam in Pakistan, Christianity in England and Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

(b) Every individual is given the right to profess, propagate and practice religion of their choice or not to follow any.

(c) There is no discrimination on the grounds of religion.

Conclusion : Thus, communalism threatens the very idea of democracy.

Question - 15

Introduction: Sustainable development means the development that takes place without damaging the environment or compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

- (a) The resources are not free gifts of nature. Their exploitation will lead to their depletion and thus halt on development. eg:- resources like Petroleum are exhaustible resource, their reckless exploitation will lead to their deficiency.
- (b) Resources are vital for development. Industries, agriculture, etc all depend on resources. Economic development depends on resource availability.

QUESTION

(c) Millions of people earn their livelihood and sustain on resources. Resources like minerals, coal are pre-requisite for development. Water, food, etc are necessary for survival. To protect future generations.

Conclusion : Hence, we need to use the resources judiciously to sustain development.

3

Question - 16

Organised

Unorganised

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) They are <u>registered</u> with the <u>gout</u> . | They are not registered with <u>gout</u> . |
| (b) <u>Rules and regulation</u> given in various acts like <u>Minimum wages act</u> , <u>Factories act</u> are followed. | Rules and regulations are there but <u>not followed</u> . |
| (c) Fixed <u>working hours</u> .
Payment for <u>overtime</u> .
(<u>High salary</u>) | Long working hours.
No payment for overtime.
(<u>Low salary</u>)
wages |
| (d) <u>Job security</u> is there.
They receive <u>call letter</u> specifying working conditions. | No Job security. Workers <u>exploited</u> . |
| (e) Provision of <u>paid holiday</u> , <u>gratuity</u> , <u>provident fund</u> . | No such provisions. No work means no pay. |

3

Question - 17

Introduction : Cheap affordable credit is important for country's development :-

- (a) It creates opportunities of self employment.
eg:- women in Bangladesh, through cheap affordable credit, set up various jobs like sewing for themselves.
- (b) It helps the poor people to invest in new technology and resources like farmers to implement buy machines, fertilizers, etc and increase their earning and help in economic development also increasing per capita income of country.

(c) It helps to expand trade and commerce, development in industries, agriculture, and other sectors, thus leading to increase in GDP and foreign exchange earnings.

Conclusion - Hence, it is an index of country's development.

3

Question - 18

Introduction : Consumers are exploited in many ways in the market. Hence, the consumers need to be well-informed and aware.

- (a) It can happen by advertisements, banners, hoardings, radio programmes in vernacular languages, writing articles, etc for consumer awareness of various acts and rights.
- (b) People can set up consumer groups and function actively to promote interests of consumers and awaring them. They must be aware of the various ^{consumer} rights mentioned in COPRA Act, 1986.

(c) This can happen by people participation against unfair trade practices, raising voice and struggling to promote the interest of various consumers.

Conclusion : Hence, we must raise voice against our exploitation in the market place by the producers.

3

Question - 19

Introduction : Towards the late 19th century nationalism aligned with imperialism and became a narrow creed. This was evident in Balkan region of Europe, after 1871.

- (a) Balkan was the region including the present day Romania, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, etc. This region was under the control of Ottoman Empire.
- (b) This region became an area of intense conflicts due to the breakdown of Ottoman Empire along with the spread of romantic nationalism.
- (c) One by one, each of the European subject nationalities broke away. They based their claims on history that they were once

independent and then subjected to colonial powers.

(d) Each tried to occupy the region and get independent at the expense of others. At the same time the European powers came to the scene.

(e) Nationalism aligned with Imperialism when Austria-Hungary, Germany and Britain tried to occupy the territory and countering the influence of others.

Conclusion : This finally led to 1st World War in Europe.

Question - 20

Introduction : The Non cooperation movement started in Jan 1921. Each group took it in its way. In the cities middle class group participated :-

(a) Students left govt schools, headmasters & teachers resigned, lawyers gave up their practice.

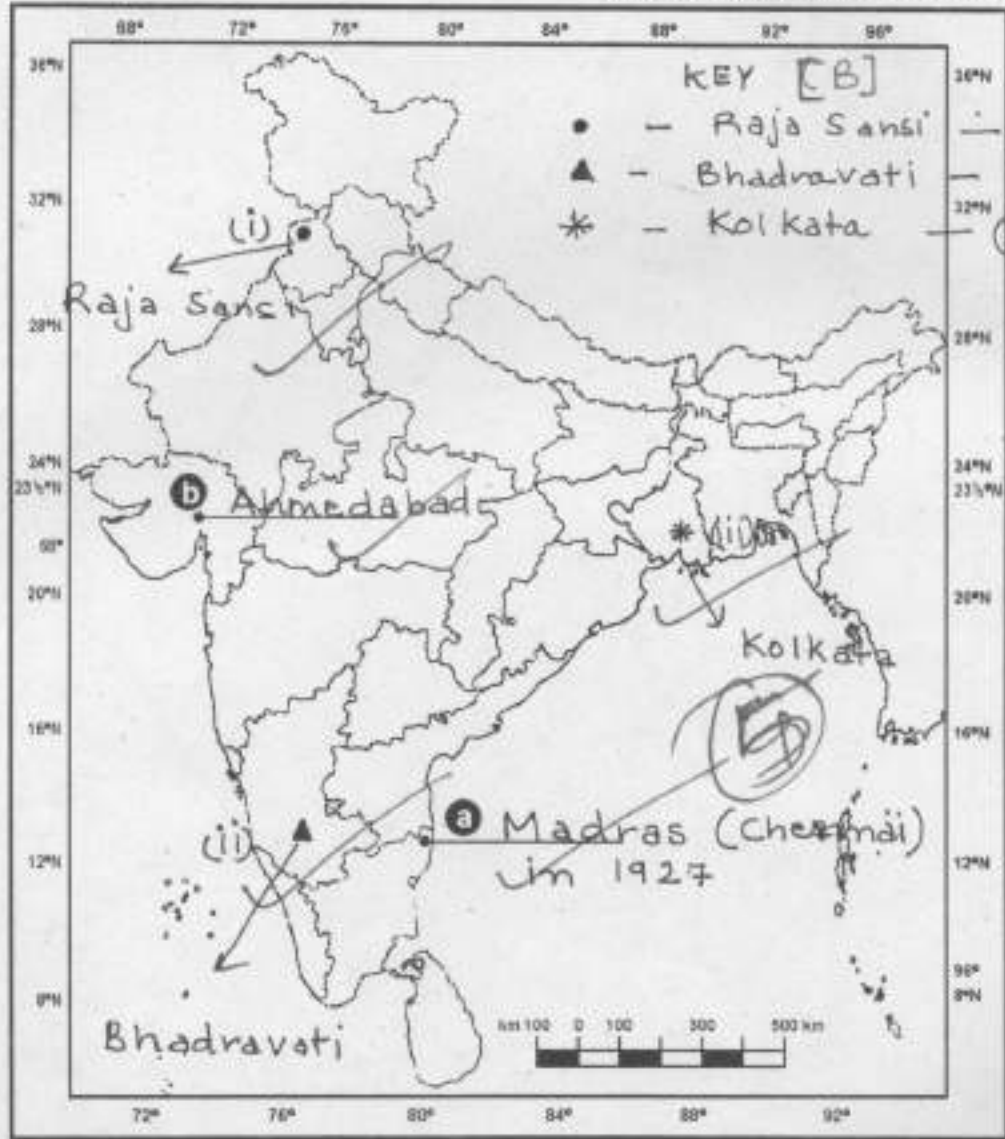
(b) Everyone joined the movement by boycotting European goods, using Swadeshi products, Dealers refused to trade in European products.

(c) **Economic Front :-**

- Foreign clothes burned in huge bonfires.
- Dealers refused to trade in imported goods.
- Liquor shops picketed, foreign cloth^{goods} boycotted

प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 26

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



⇒ Imports of British goods fell by half.

(d) However, ^{poor} people couldn't afford to wear rich khadi instead of cheap mill-made clothes.

(e) People began tickling back to govt institutions as Indian institutions were slow to come up.

Conclusion : Thus, Non-cooperation movement of cities was organised.

Question - 21

Introduction : Govt of India launched various institutional and technological reforms like :-

(a) Green Revolution based on package technology and operational flood was introduced to improve agriculture and allied products.

(b) Schemes introduced like
⇒ PAIS (Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)
⇒ Kisan Kisan Credit Card.

(c) Provision of cheap credit :-
⇒ Banks
⇒ Cooperative societies
⇒ Gramen Banks.

(d) Irrigational facilities, technological support provided. Programmes for farmers in Akaashvani and Doordarshan in vernacular languages.

(e) Subsidies on ~~tools~~, implements of agriculture. Announcement of Minimum Support Price to eliminate middlemen.

Conclusion: Agriculture showed various improvements by ~~this~~.

Question - 22

Introduction : Development of manufacturing industries is a major of economic prosperity of country. It ~~measure~~ of development in general and economic ~~development~~ in particular because.

- 2018
- (a) It helps to improvise ~~agriculture~~. It reduces the dependence of people on agriculture by providing the people with jobs in secondary and tertiary sector.
 - (b) The export of industrial goods brings in the much-needed ~~foreign exchange~~ and expands trade and commerce.

0903

Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)

10511857

अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर न लिखें
Please do not write your Roll Number on this Answer-Book

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
Supplementary Answer-Book(s) No. 1

22

(c) It is the prerequisite for elimination of poverty and unemployment. This was the main aim beside the development of public and joint sector ventures in India.

(d) The developed countries are developed due to development of manufacturing sector. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying industrial products.

(e) It contributes to GDP - 17% and helps in development. Desired growth rate over next decade - 12%.

Conclusion: Thus it is an index of development of country. It also calls for urbanisation.

Question - 23.

Introduction : Political parties perform many crucial functions in democracy :-

(a) It contest elections. Parties choose candidates to contest elections. The process of choosing candidates varies eg:- In USA, party members choose the candidates while in India top party leaders choose.

(b) It puts forward policies and programmes and people choose from them. They pile up the similar opinions into major stance that the parties support, usually on the line of ruling party.

5
(c) They make laws. Legislature makes laws since majority of the members are from a party, they go by the lines parties take. Moreover, they train and make people (party members) leader which constitute the executive.

(d) They influence play the role of opposition. The parties which lose elections form opposition, criticising govt policies and wrong decision. Mobilise public support against them.

(e) They make govt machinery and welfare schemes accessible to people. People feel close to parties than govt officials.

6
Conclusion :- Parties perform crucial roles in democracy.

Question - 24

Introduction : Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of individuals.

- (a) People want respect and dignity from fellow beings. Promotion of dignity and freedom of individual is foundation stone of democracy.
- (b) It has moral and legal force in constitution. However, no such provision in other forms of govt.
- (c) There is no discrimination on the basis of race, religion, caste, sex, creed.
- (d) Women have agitated for equal rights and opportunities as men. Democracy has helped in voicing their views and proper support.

5
D) Once, something has a legal force, it becomes easier to raise demands and hold respect. This has improved the situation of women.

E) This has also helped in empowerment and respect for untouchable by promoting their interests. It is a legitimate govt.

9) Conclusion: Thus, it stands much superior to any other form of govt promoting dignity and freedom of individual.

Question - 25.

Introduction: Foreign trade has been integrating the markets by :-

(a) Producers from one country go beyond the domestic market and compete globally.

(b) Producers from different countries come in close contact and closely competing with each other.

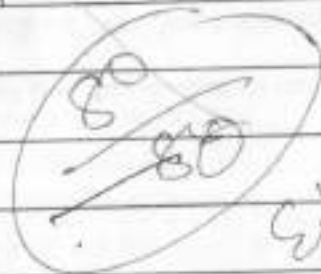
(c) The prices of ^{similar} goods in ^{different} similar markets tend to become equal.

(d) Manufacturing by Multinational companies operate production across various countries thus linking the consumers and producers.

5
(e) The producers supplying goods, consumers and products producers in widely dispersed locations become associated through the means of foreign trade and investment by MNCs. Consumers have greater choices available.

(f) eg:- multinational company that manufactures automobiles, gets parts by China, assembles in Mexico & Eastern Europe, gets call centre facilities from India.

Conclusion: Thus, globalisation is taken place and markets getting interlinked



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