



Competency Focused Practice Questions

Social Science (Volume 2) | Grade 10



Co-created by
CBSE Centre for Excellence in Assessment
and
Educational Initiatives

PREFACE

Assessments are an important tool that help gauge learning. They provide valuable feedback about the effectiveness of instructional methods; about what students have actually understood and also provide actionable insights. The National Education Policy, 2020 has outlined the importance of competency-based assessments in classrooms as a means to reform curriculum and pedagogical methodologies. The policy emphasizes on the development of higher order skills such as analysis, critical thinking and problem solving through classroom instructions and aligned assessments.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been collaborating with Educational Initiatives (Ei) in the area of assessment. Through resources like the [Essential Concepts document](#) and [A- Question-A-Day \(AQAD\)](#), high quality questions and concepts critical to learning have been shared with schools and teachers.

Continuing with the vision to ensure that every student is learning with understanding, Question Booklets have been created for subjects for Grade 10th and 12th. These booklets contain competency-based items, designed specifically to test conceptual understanding and application of concepts.

Process of creating competency-based items

All items in these booklets are aligned to the NCERT curriculum and have been created keeping in mind the learning outcomes that are important for students to understand and master. Items are a mix of Free Response Questions (FRQs) and Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs). In case of MCQs, the options (correct answer and distractors) are specifically created to test for understanding and capturing specific errors/misconceptions that students may harbour. Each incorrect option can thereby inform teachers on specific gaps that may exist in student learning. In case of subjective questions, each question also has a detailed scoring rubric to guide evaluation of students' responses.

Each item has been reviewed by experts, to check for appropriateness of the item, validity of the item, conceptual correctness, language accuracy and other nuances.

How can these item booklets be used?

There are 350 questions in this booklet.

The purpose of these item booklets is to provide samples of high-quality competency-based items to teachers. The items can be used to—

- get an understanding of what good competency-based questions could look like
- give exposure to students to competency-based items
- assist in classroom teaching and learning
- get inspiration to create more such competency-based items

Students can also use this document to understand different kinds of questions and practice specific concepts and competencies. There will be further additions in the future to provide competency focused questions on all chapters.

The item booklets are aligned with the 2022-23 curriculum. However, a few questions from topic which got rationalized in 2023-24 syllabus are also there in the booklet which may be used as a reference for teachers and students.

Please write back to us to give your feedback.

Team CBSE

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Chapter: What Development Promises - Different people different goals

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
	Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow. Development as Freedom is Amartya Sen's first book after receiving the Nobel and the most widely read of all of his works. Based on the author's World Bank Fellow Lectures in 1996, this descriptive, non-technical overview of welfare economics argues that 'development' should be viewed not in terms of economic measures (e.g. GDP growth, average annual income) but in terms of the real 'freedoms' that people can enjoy such as economic facilities and social opportunities. Sen describes human freedom as both the primary end objective and the principal means of development; economic measures are merely the means to this end. Sen frames development as the realisation of freedom and the abolishment of 'unfreedoms' such as poverty, famine, and lack of political rights. <i>Source: Terjesen, Siri. (2004). Amartya Sen's Development as Freedom.</i>	
Q.1	Which of the following definitions of development are aligned with the view of development presented in this excerpt? A. Development refers to improvements in way of managing an area's natural and human resources in order to create wealth and improve people's lives. B. Development means raising the standard of living for citizens of the world today, through relating to the needs of the coming generations. C. Development means an increase in the size or pace of the economy such that more products and services are produced. D. Development is a tool to make conditions that lead to a realisation of the highest potentials of human personality.	1
Q.2	Which of the following would be true development according to Amartya Sen? A. Providing services through charity to people living in a slum area B. Constructing a city by-pass to divert heavy traffic away from the city C. Equal participation and representation of women in political matters D. Building well-planned cities with smart technology for city management	1

Q.3	Which indicator of development would come the closest to measuring the kind of development that is being talked about? A. Ease of Doing Business Index B. Human Development Index C. Global Happiness Index D. Gross Domestic Product	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.4	Consider a situation where the government of a developing country has decided to undertake a large dam-building project. This project is touted to provide significant benefits such as hydroelectric power, improved irrigation, and flood control. However, this project also involves relocating several tribal communities that have lived in the project area for generations. These tribal groups are protesting the project, citing the loss of their ancestral lands and insufficient rehabilitation measures In 3 relevant points, analyse this scenario in the context of development.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

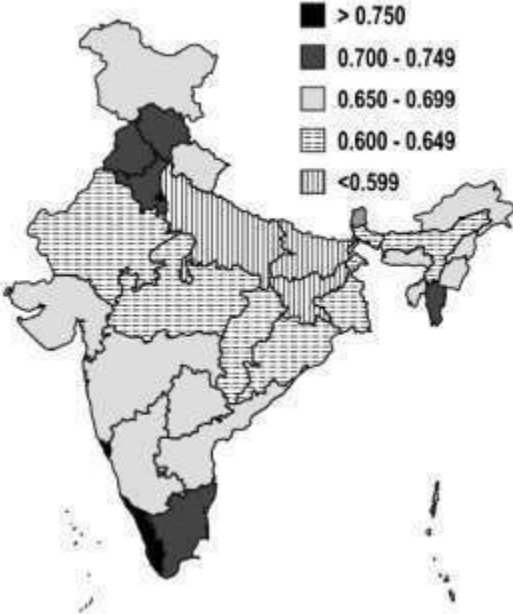
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.1	D. Development is a tool to make conditions that lead to a realisation of the highest potentials of human personality. Correct Answer Explanation: Development as a means to enhance human capabilities and freedoms, not just economic metrics, emphasizing development as the realization of human potential and freedom, not just economic growth. Option 4 aligns with Sen's view in the excerpt.	1
Q.2	C. Equal participation and representation of women in political matters Correct Answer Explanation: Equal participation and representation of women in political matters aligns with Sen's view that development involves the realization of freedoms and the abolishment of 'unfreedoms'. Equal participation and representation in political matters, particularly for underrepresented groups like women, directly contribute to the enhancement of political freedoms and rights, key aspects of Sen's definition of development. Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.	1
Q.3	B. Human Development Index	1
Q.4	Award 1 mark each for any 3 relevant points: (1) development for the government and for the people, destruction for the tribal minorities (2) poor rehabilitation measures provided (3) delayed justice (4) judiciary should intervene in matters of conflict between the government and the people (5) effects of dam-building projects on tribals	3

Q.No	Question	Marks										
Multiple Choice Question												
Q.5	Study the table given below. <table><tr><td>Person A</td><td>Person B</td><td>Person C</td><td>Person D</td><td>Average income</td></tr><tr><td>2500</td><td>4600</td><td>5000</td><td>X</td><td>4000</td></tr></table> Find X, the income of Person D. A. 3000 B. 4000 C. 3900 D. 4100	Person A	Person B	Person C	Person D	Average income	2500	4600	5000	X	4000	1
Person A	Person B	Person C	Person D	Average income								
2500	4600	5000	X	4000								
	Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow. Development as Freedom is Amartya Sen's first book after receiving the Nobel and the most widely read of all of his works. Based on the author's World Bank Fellow Lectures in 1996, this descriptive, non-technical overview of welfare economics argues that 'development' should be viewed not in terms of economic measures (e.g. GDP growth, average annual income) but in terms of the real 'freedoms' that people can enjoy such as economic facilities and social opportunities. Sen describes human freedom as both the primary end objective and the principal means of development; economic measures are merely the means to this end. Sen frames development as the realisation of freedom and the abolishment of 'unfreedoms' such as poverty, famine, and lack of political rights. <i>Source: Terjesen, Siri. (2004). Amartya Sen's Development as Freedom.</i>											
Q.6	In present-day Indian society, which of the following people would be the <u>MOST</u> 'unfree' as defined in this passage? A. Arvind, a shopkeeper who cannot afford to move from his 3 bedroom flat to a bigger house B. Afreen, a woman who is not allowed to pursue education C. Hiralal, a farmer has insurance against crop failure due to famine	1										

	D. Anjana, a 15-year old, who does not have voting rights	
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Answer Key& Marking Scheme

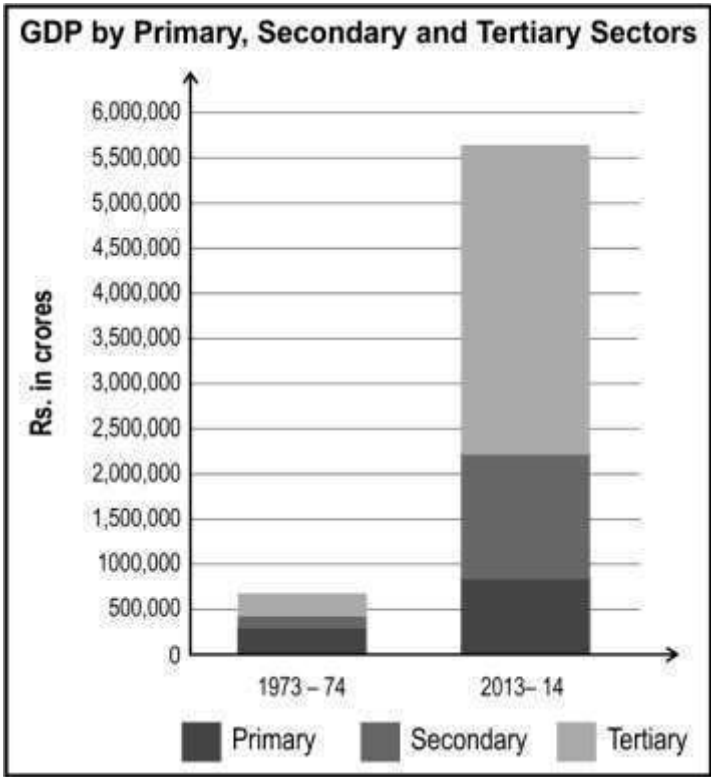
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.5	C. 3900 Correct Answer Explanation: The average income is calculated by adding up the income of all four people, and dividing the sum by 4. Here, we know the average income to be 4000, hence making person D's income, on substituting values into the formula, 3900 - or option B.	1
Q.6	B. Afreen, a woman who is not allowed to pursue education	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.7	The map given below shows the Indian states with their categorisation on the basis of their Human Development Indices (HDI). Indian States & Union Territories by HDI (2018)  (a) Identify the top two states with the highest HDI. (b) Name any two states at the bottom of the HDI ranking. (c) In 2020-21, Maharashtra is the richest state in India with a GDP of Rs. 26.61 lakh crore, but has a lower per capita income than Goa. What is the reason for this? (d) Gujarat has a higher per capita income but lower HDI than Mizoram. What can be the reason for this? (e) India's neighbouring country Sri Lanka has an HDI of 0.782 (2019), while India's HDI is 0.645 (2019). Name any one Indian state with an HDI similar to that of Sri Lanka, and one Indian state with the HDI closer to the national average.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.7	(a) Award 0.5 marks for each: Kerala, Goa (b) Award 0.5 marks each for any 2: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand (c) Maharashtra's high population (d) better health and education in Mizoram (e) Award 0.5 marks each: HDI closer to Sri Lanka - Goa / Kerala HDI closer to the national average - Rajasthan / Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh / Odisha / West Bengal / Assam	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.8	Nina is a baker. She uses eggs in her cakes. Will the value of these eggs be included in the calculation of the total domestic product? A. Yes, because eggs are a final product in themselves. B. Yes, because they are included in the primary sector. C. No, because they are included in the value of the cakes. D. No, because eggs have no value of their own without the cake.	1
Q.9	When a country progresses from underdeveloped to developing to developed, the sector that contributes the largest part to the national income, changes. Which of the following shows this change? A. Primary --> Tertiary --> Secondary B. Primary --> Secondary --> Tertiary C. Tertiary --> Primary --> Secondary D. Tertiary --> Secondary --> Primary	1
Q.10	Which of the following is moving from primary to the tertiary sector? A. A farmer is relocating to the city and joins a food delivery agency. B. A miner quits his job and starts working at an iron and steel factory. C. A taxi driver goes back to his village and opens his own grocery shop. D. A cattle farmer begins making milk products and selling them in the village.	1
Q.11	Which of the following shows an instance of dependence on the tertiary sector? A. An icecream producer buys milk from a dairy farmer. B. A farmer needs a savings account to deposit her money. C. An oil and gas company need big machines to drill the earth's surface. D. An educational organisation buys stationery from a local cottage industry directly.	1

Free Response Question / Subjective Question																	
Q.12	State the changes that have taken place in the employment share of the three sectors in India, since the 1970s.	3															
Q.13	Interpret the graph given below in terms of the growth of the three sectors in India and their contribution to the total GDP of the country, over the last half a century.  <table border="1"> <caption>GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors (Estimated values in Rs. in crores)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>1973-74</th> <th>2013-14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>~300,000</td> <td>~800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>~200,000</td> <td>~1,400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tertiary</td> <td>~200,000</td> <td>~3,400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>~700,000</td> <td>~5,600,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	1973-74	2013-14	Primary	~300,000	~800,000	Secondary	~200,000	~1,400,000	Tertiary	~200,000	~3,400,000	Total	~700,000	~5,600,000	3
Sector	1973-74	2013-14															
Primary	~300,000	~800,000															
Secondary	~200,000	~1,400,000															
Tertiary	~200,000	~3,400,000															
Total	~700,000	~5,600,000															
Q.14	Anandhi was forced into buying additional warranty, which she didn't want, for a TV she bought. She thinks that she has been denied the right to choose. (a) Is she correct? Justify your answer. (b) Who can she approach to address her grievance?	3															
Q.15	Suman's family owns a small farm. She works there with her four siblings. They all put in two hours of work each morning and evening. There isn't any work to be done on the farm in between. Additionally, none of them have any other jobs. What type of unemployment is Suman and her family dealing with? Support the answer with a reason.	2															

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.8	C. No, because they are included in the value of the cakes. Correct Answer Explanation: The eggs in this case are intermediate goods, and the value of eggs is implicitly included in the value of the final product, i.e., cake. Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.	1
Q.9	B. Primary --> Secondary --> Tertiary	1
Q.10	A. A farmer is relocating to the city and joins a food delivery agency. Correct Answer Explanation: A primary sector job generates raw materials while the tertiary sector is a service sector. Option 1 correctly demonstrates this shift.	1
Q.11	B. A farmer needs a savings account to deposit her money in.	1
Q.12	Award 1 mark each for the following 3 points. 1) Agriculture continues to employ the most people, but the share has decreased. 2) Share of tertiary sector has grown the most. 3) Share of secondary sector has grown as well.	3
Q.13	Award 1 mark each for the following: 1) growth in all 3 sectors 2) highest growth in tertiary sector 3) contribution of agriculture and allied (primary) sector declined and tertiary increased	3
Q.14	(a) - Anandhi is correct. - Since Anandhi didn't want to buy additional warranty and was forced to buy it, she has been denied the right to choose. (b) She can approach the consumer forum to lodge a complaint against the store.	3

Q.15	- Disguised unemployment/underemployment - Labour is divided between Suman and her siblings and neither of them are using their labour to its full potential.	2
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Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.16	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): People in the organised sector are vulnerable to exploitation and need protection. Reason (R): Organised sector has many benefits along with job security for the employees. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true and R does not explain A.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.17	Why is the Right to Work Act important for India? State any two provisions under this.	5
Q.18	Saroj works in an office. Suman is her house help. State any five points of difference in the working conditions of Saroj and Suman.	5
Q.19	Explain in three points the conditions of work in the unorganised sector.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.16	B. A is false but R is true.	1
Q.17	Award 1 mark each for the following 2 or any other relevant points: 1) One must work and earn in order to meet basic needs of life. 2) Universal employment is difficult to achieve, so the government must introduce some measures for a short term fix. Award 1 mark each for the following 2 or any other relevant points: 1) Under MNREGA (2005), all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. 2) If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. 3) The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.	5
Q.18	Award 1 mark each for any 5 relevant points: 1) working hours - fixed / not fixed 2) job security - exists / does not exist 3) paid leaves - allowed / not allowed 4) medical and other allowances - provided / not guaranteed 5) provident fund - paid / not paid	5
Q.19	- low wages - no paid leaves - no provision for overtime - insecure employment	3

	-any other relevant point (any three to be evaluated)	
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Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.20	Which of the following are goods which need to be provided by the public sector? A. Goods that are very profitable to provide B. Goods that the government wants to control in the private sector C. Goods that are not used by the common people but are for the ultra rich D. Goods that cannot be provided by the private sector at a reasonable cost	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.21	How can providing cheap credit facilities to poor farmers help them in increasing their income?	3
Q.22	Fair Price Shops are part of the public distribution system. These are operated by the government and they offer daily food products and other daily commodities at much lower prices than the market prices. The products at these shops are supplied by the farmers. Source (edited): pmjandhanyojana How are these fair price shops beneficial for both producers and consumers?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.20	D. Goods that cannot be provided by the private sector at a reasonable cost	1
Q.21	Award 1 mark each for the following or any other relevant point: 1) modernise farming 2) protect them from debt trap 3) allow them to diversify	3
Q.22	- Farmers and other producers sell their produce to the government at fixed 'fair' prices, which is the price assured to the producers beforehand. - People who cannot afford daily use food items can purchase such products from these shops because here they are sold at a price below the market value. - In this way, this system protects and benefits both the farmers and the consumers. (to be evaluated as a whole)	3

Chapter: Reasons for power sharing

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.23	Read the following headline in a newspaper. A government in a conflict-ridden country offered a power-sharing agreement to a militant group as part of a negotiation to cease hostilities. Which type of reasoning for power-sharing is demonstrated here?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

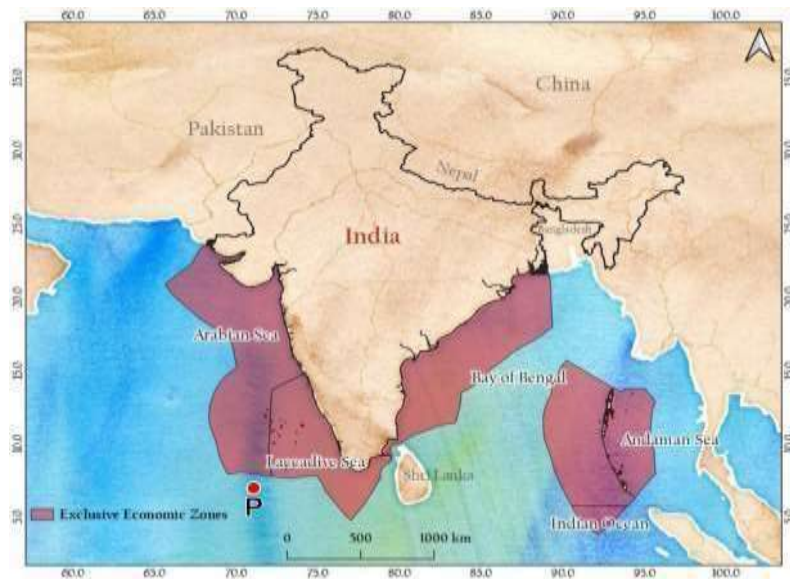
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.23	Prudential reason	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.24	Read the two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option. (A): About 24% of the total seats in Lok Sabha are reserved for SC-ST categories. (R) : To uphold democracy, power is shared with the people who get affected by the decisions taken. A. (A) is true but (R) is false. B. (A) is false but (R) is true. C. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A). D. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.24	C. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A). Correct Answer Explanation: Reservations have historically been regarded as an effective way to ensure that the marginalized, who get most affected or excluded from state decisions, are provided a platform and opportunity to demand rightful attention and consideration. This is a core of the democratic ideal. Hence, option 3 is correct.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.25	This is a cartoon on climate change.  Which of the following statements best describes the cartoon? A. While the rich are benefitted from the depletion of resources, the poor are affected by its consequences. B. Resources are available to everyone equally, but the adverse effects are faced by the poor. C. Those who do not use natural resources sustainably are left to face its adverse effects. D. The rich try to reverse the effects of climate change by helping the poor.	1
Q.26	The area shaded in light blue is India's Exclusive Economic Zone.	1



Which of the following should be consulted for an Indian company to dredge the ocean at point P?

- A. Indian government only
- B. International institutions and charters
- C. Governments of all neighbouring countries
- D. International institutions and the government of the country closest to point P

Free Response Question / Subjective Question

Q.27 The production of which type of resource is more sustainable, renewable or non-renewable? Justify your answer with a reasoning.

2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.25	A. While the rich are benefitted from the depletion of resources, the poor are affected by its consequences. Correct Answer Explanation: The rich contribute to depletion while the poor face the consequences; the inequitable distribution of resources also leads to the have nots bearing the brunt of its consequences. Option 1 best describes the message of the image.	1
Q.26	B. International institutions and charters	1
Q.27	-Renewable Resources -Renewable resources are sustainable since they can be replenished without jeopardising the needs of the future generation. This ensures sustainable development. (to be assessed as a whole)	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.28	List three key impacts of the Muslim League on India's National Movement.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.28	Award 1 mark each for any three of the following points or any other relevant point: 1. In 1927, it renegotiated an alliance with the Congress party to fight the British together which brought Hindu-Muslim unity. 2. It participated in the demonstration which demanded the 'Simon Commission' to go back. 3. It participated in the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement against the British 4. It fought for the creation of a separate nation for Indian Muslims. 5. It secured its demand for a separate electorate for Muslims.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.29	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): The Poona Pact made the depressed classes a formidable political force for the first time in history. Reason (R): Dr. B.R Ambedkar and Gandhi agreed to make separate electorates for the depressed classes in the Poona Pact. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.29	A. A is true but R is false.	1

Chapter: Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.30	If one was a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), which of the following would they be engaged in? A. Organising a protest against the Muslim league B. Working with Dr. Ambedkar to mobilise the Dalits to stand in elections C. Planning multiple violent attacks on British soldiers over a period of time D. Participating in Satyagraha Movement against the British policies in India	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.30	C. Planning multiple violent attacks on British soldiers over a period of time	1

Chapter: Round Table Conference

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.31	Observe the image given below.  What was the agreement between Gandhi and the Viceroy? A. The British government will lift the ban on meetings, demonstrations, and boycotts. B. The British government will reserve seats for depressed classes in the councils. C. Gandhi will participate in Round Table Conference. D. Gandhi will accept dominion status for India.	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.31	C. Gandhi will participate in Round Table Conference.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.32	Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> an example of power-sharing? A. The Central government takes care of foreign affairs and the state government looks after agriculture and irrigation. B. The Supreme court directs the Haryana government to remove illegal constructions in the Aravali range. C. Thirty three percent of the total seats are reserved for women in the Lok Sabha. D. The citizens of India have the power to vote out the leader in the next elections.	1
Q.33	<i>'The movement achieved its principal objective, which included forcing the colonial state to withdraw a policy aimed at raising the rate of land revenue paid by peasants (which was a tax that was levied in the form of rent paid to the state).'</i> Source: Valiani, A. (2011) Militant Publics in India: Physical Culture and Violence in the Making of a Modern Polity. Springer The above lines are about_____. A. Kheda Satyagraha B. Bardoli Satyagraha C. Rowlatt Satyagraha D. Ahmedabad Satyagraha	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.34	Read this excerpt from Louis Fischer's <i>The Life of Mahatma Gandhi</i>. The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life. "What I did," he [Gandhi] explained, "was a very ordinary thing. I declared that the British could not order me about in my own country." Why does Fischer call the Champaran episode the turning point of Gandhi's life?	1

Q.35	Here is a passage on Mahatma Gandhi's experience in South Africa. <i>On 7 June 1893, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was on his way from Durban to Pretoria in South Africa on a business errand. Soon, he was ordered by the conductor to move from the first-class carriage (reserved for white passengers) where he was sitting, to the van compartment for lower-class travellers. When Gandhi refused, showing the conductor his first-class ticket, he was evicted from the train. A plaque on the platform marks the approximate spot where he was pushed from the train carriage with his luggage. "This incident changed the course of his life," it reads.</i> Source: BBC, 26 March 2019, "The Birthplace of Gandhi's peaceful protest" Based on your reading of the passage, answer the following questions. (a) What can you deduce about the plight of the non-white people living in South Africa at the time? (b) Explain in two ways how "this incident changed the course" of Gandhi's life.	3
Q.36	In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru went around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. What was the outcome of this exercise?	2
Q.37	"The most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever-restive semi-tribal Rampa region in the north of the Godavari, scene of a veritable guerrilla war between August 1922 and May 1924. <i>[The leader of the revolt]</i> won the grudging admiration of the British as a formidable guerrilla tactician. That the Government had to spend over Rs 40 lakhs in those days to defeat the rebellion speaks volumes about the success of the Rampa rebellion." Source: The Hindu State the causes of the rebellion that the passage talks about.	5
Q.38	Explain how Alluri Sitaram Raju's methods to protest against the British atrocities were in direct contradiction to Gandhi's methods.	3
Q.39	<i>Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together.</i> Source: NCERT How did nationalists such as Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri use folk art and music to bring this about?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.32	D. The citizens of India have the power to vote out the leader in the next elections.	1
Q.33	B. Bardoli Satyagraha	1
Q.34	Award 1 mark for any one of the following or any other relevant point: 1) first satyagraha in India, successful in inspiring and giving courage to peasants and farmers 2) encouraged Gandhi to launch other satyagraha movements against the oppressive policies of the British	1
Q.35	Award 1 mark for any one of the following or any other relevant point: 1) facing racial discrimination 2) experienced human rights violation 3) saw inhuman treatment meted out to them Award 1 mark each for any two of the following or any other relevant point. 1) the first-hand experience of racial discrimination made him realise the problems Indians and the Blacks were facing 2) vowed to work for the rights of the oppressed 3) fought for the rights of Indians and the Blacks 4) came up with the idea of <i>satyagraha</i> and led the freedom movement in India	3
Q.36	-setting up of Oudh Kisan Sabhas headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others -over 300 branches were set up in the villages around the region within a month (to be evaluated as a whole)	2
Q.37	-The rebellion happened in the Gudern Hills of Andhra Pradesh.	5

	-The colonial government had closed large forest areas and prevented people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. -It enraged the hill people. -Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied. -When the government began forcing them to contribute <i>begar</i> for road building, the hill people revolted. (to be evaluated as a whole)	
Q.38	-use of force, not non-violence -attacked police stations -attempted to kill British officials -carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving <i>swaraj</i> (any 3 points to be evaluated)	3
Q.39	-Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, nursery rhymes and myths. -Some nationalists felt it was essential to preserve such folk traditions to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride. -Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales - <i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>. -any other relevant point (any 3 points to be evaluated)	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.40	'Pakistan has once again laid claim in the coastal region of Junagadh in Gujarat even after suffering a massive defeat during the 1948 plebiscite that formalised the accession of Junagadh into India.' Source: Smriti Chaudhary, August 2020, The Eurasian Times 'After 72 Years & 91 Votes – Why Is Pakistan Again Claiming Junagadh?' Explain what happened in the process of the plebiscite that formalised the accession of Junagadh into India.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.40	Award 1 mark each to the following point or any other relevant point: A direct vote of all the people who were residents of the Junagadh region was taken in 1948 to either accept or reject the proposal of being part of India.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.41	Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions: Language revitalisation movements globally play a crucial role in asserting national identities, often in response to historical suppression. These movements, encompassing language revitalisation, renewal, and reclamation, aim to restore languages based on historical and archival evidence. Such efforts are typically a response to colonial or oppressive impacts on national formation, aiming to 'reclaim' languages associated with national identities. The resurgence of national languages symbolises more than communication; it signifies a reassertion of cultural and national heritage. Although the specifics vary across nations, these movements reflect a common desire to rectify past injustices and foster future cultural and political autonomy, underscoring the intertwined nature of language and national identity in the global context. Source: Lo Bianco, Joseph. (2012). National language revival movements: Reflections from India, Israel, Indonesia and Ireland. (a) Identify two historical examples where the revival or promotion of a language played a significant role in fostering national identity or resistance against foreign dominance. (b) Provide two examples of countries where a particular language was instrumental in the nation-building process following significant political change or the establishment of a new state. (c) Describe an instance in history where a foreign language was imposed on a population as part of colonial or foreign occupation.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.41	(a) Award 1 mark to each of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) Polish clergy used Polish during Church gatherings and all religious instruction. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. 2) The Grimm brothers collected German folk tales and published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language to create a German national identity among German-speaking people (b) Award 1 mark to each of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) After the French Revolution constitutional monarchy system was established where French was made the common language for the entire nation. This step was taken for nation-building. 2) Once Great Britain was formed the English language was actively promoted as a step towards nation-building. (c) Award 1 mark to any one of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) After the Russian occupation of Poland the Russian language was imposed on Polish people. 2) After the French occupation German-speaking people were forced to learn and use French. 3) After England colonised India in the 19th century, English was used for official work and people were discouraged from using local dialects.	5

Chapter: Civil Disobedience Movement

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.42	Many rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh refused to participate when the Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched in 1932. What can be interpreted from their refusal? A. There was a lack of clarity on Gandhi's plans for the country. B. They wanted a more extremist and quicker way to gain freedom. C. Freedom for them was connected to personal instead of collective benefit. D. There was a lapse in the planning and execution of the movements of the freedom struggle.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.43	Read the given excerpt on the Dharsana Salt Works Demonstration. <i>'Slowly and in silence, the throng commenced the half-mile march to the salt deposits. The salt deposits were surrounded by ditches filled with water and guarded by 400 native Surat police. Suddenly, at a word of command, scores of native police rushed upon the advancing marchers and rained blows on their heads with their steel-shod lathis.</i> <i>Not one of the marchers even raised an arm to fend off the blows. . . They marched slowly toward the police. Although everyone knew that within a few minutes he would be beaten down, perhaps killed, I could detect no signs of wavering or fear. They marched steadily with heads up.'</i> Source: John Carey (ed), Eyewitness to History, New York: Avon, 1987, pp. 501-504 Based on the excerpt, answer the following questions. (a) State two reasons for the Dharsana Salt Works Demonstration. (b) State two ways in which the Dharsana <i>satyagrahis</i> demonstrate the ideals of <i>satyagraha</i>.	3

Q.44	Mention three different events where Gandhi organized Satyagraha to fight oppression.	3
Q.45	The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. How did this event bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement?	2
Q.46	A was a foreign brand that provided cheaper clothes in the Indian market versus B which is an Indian company. A suffered losses from 1921 to 1922 in the Indian market. State three possible reasons for the same.	3
Q.47	a) Why did the demand for the removal of salt tax unite all Indians? b) Mention the act of Gandhi that set civil disobedience into action.	2
Q.48	Name a party in Madras that did not boycott elections during the Non-Cooperation movement. State the reason for the same.	3
Q.49	Mention two ways in which the notion of <i>swaraj</i> of plantation workers in Assam was different from the notion of <i>swaraj</i> for tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.	2
Q.50	How was Ambedkar's vision of emancipation for the Dalits different from Gandhi's?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.42	C. Freedom for them was connected to personal instead of collective benefit.	1
Q.43	(a) Award 0.5 mark for each of the following: (1) The demonstration was against the Salt Tax. (2) The British had a monopoly over the production of salt which Indians resented. (b) Award 1 mark to any two of the following or any other relevant point: (1) They adhered to the idea of satyagraha as a non-violent protest. (2) They were not frightened of being beaten. (3) They were patient and did not seek vengeance. (4) They fought against an unjust law.	3
Q.44	- In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. - Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. - In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.	3
Q.45	- A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of united mass action on the issue. - At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for <i>swaraj</i>.	2
Q.46	- Foreign goods were boycotted and burnt due to the non-cooperation movement and demand for <i>Swaraj</i> .	3

	- Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. - As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones.							
Q.47	a) because it was a common cause that affected everybody b) Gandhi ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt by boiling seawater	2						
Q.48	The Justice Party did not boycott elections because they thought joining the council could help them get some power. They believed that usually, only Brahmans got to have power, and they wanted non-Brahmans to have a chance too.	3						
Q.49	<table><tr><th>Plantation Workers in Assam</th><th>Tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh</th></tr><tr><td>For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village they came from.</td><td>In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, as the British had closed off forests, the notion of <i>swaraj</i> became a way to regain the freedom to enter forests and continue their traditional rights.</td></tr><tr><td>It did not take a violent turn.</td><td>It took a violent turn.</td></tr></table>	Plantation Workers in Assam	Tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh	For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village they came from.	In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, as the British had closed off forests, the notion of <i>swaraj</i> became a way to regain the freedom to enter forests and continue their traditional rights.	It did not take a violent turn.	It took a violent turn.	2
Plantation Workers in Assam	Tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh							
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It did not take a violent turn.	It took a violent turn.							
Q.50	- Gandhi called them Harijans or the 'children of god' and was against the idea of separate electorates - Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the Dalits and focussed on political representation	2						

Q.No	Question	Marks
	Multiple Choice Question	
Q.51	What is the main reason why the colonial practice of 'enrichment plantation' is regarded to have led to the destruction of India's forest cover? A. Extensive use of fertilisers and pesticides to increase yield led to soil degradation. B. Commercially viable plants which were foreign to Indian forests were planted. C. Food crops for the subsistence of the farmers replaced large forests. D. Monoculture led to the loss of habitats and biodiversity.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.51	D. Monoculture led to the loss of habitats and biodiversity.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.52	Which of these is an example of people's traditional beliefs guiding them to protect the environment? A. Parts of forest areas called sacred groves are protected from interference. B. Many tribals use medicinal herbs found in forests to treat chronic diseases. C. The Beej Bachao Andolan succeeded in showing the viability of organic farming. D. Fuel-wood collection by rural people is not a valid cause of degradation of the environment.	1
Q.53	Which of the following pairs of species is an example of a rare species and an endemic species? A. Blackbuck and Sangai deer B. Asiatic cheetah and Indian rhino C. Asiatic elephant and Gangetic dolphin D. Himalayan brown bear and Andaman teal	1
	The Gharial is a river crocodile endemic to the Indian sub-continent. According to experts the drastic decline in the Gharial population can be attributed to a variety of causes including overhunting for skins and trophies, egg collection for consumption, killing for indigenous medicines, and killing by fishermen. The wild population of Gharials suffered a drastic decline of about 58% within a period of nine years from 1997 to 2006, due to an increase in the intensity of fishing and the use of gill nets. This occurs alongside the excessive and irreversible loss of riverine habitat due to developmental projects, sand mining, and agriculture. Despite a large restocking program for 30 years, resulting in over 5000 young Gharials being released into India's river system, only about 200 breeding adults still survive. "No matter how many Gharials are released in the wild, if their habitat continues to be destroyed, and they continued to be killed, this species will not be able to survive," explained an expert.	

	Source: The Times Of India, 31 January, 2013, 'The gharial's decline in UP.'	
Q.54	The Gharials will <u>NOT</u> fall into which of the following categories? A. Extinct species B. Endemic species C. Vulnerable species D. Endangered species	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.52	A. Parts of forest areas called sacred groves are protected from interference.	1
Q.53	D. Himalayan brown bear and Andaman Teal	1
Q.54	A. extinct species Correct Answer Explanation: Gharials are endemic species that are facing a loss of habitat and danger of extinction, but are still very much present and need to be conserved. Hence, Option 1 is correct.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.55	Which of the following will cause an adverse effect on the forest cover of an area? A. Jhum cultivation B. Marking reserved forests C. Hunting of endemic species D. Conservation of indigenous seeds	1
Q.56	Which tiger reserve is located in the state marked in the map given below?  A. Manas B. Corbett C. Sariska D. Bandhavgarh	1

Q.57	Loss of biodiversity is also considered to have a social impact. Which of these situations <u>BEST</u> illustrates this? A. Villagers are protecting habitats by rejecting government involvement. B. Tribal women's health is being impacted due to walking long distances for forest resources. C. Chemical fertilisers are used by small farmers to increase the agricultural yield of forest areas. D. An increasing number of endemic insect species, found exclusively in tribal areas are becoming endangered.	1
	The Gharial is a river crocodile endemic to the Indian sub-continent. According to experts the drastic decline in the Gharial population can be attributed to a variety of causes including overhunting for skins and trophies, egg collection for consumption, killing for indigenous medicines, and killing by fishermen. The wild population of Gharials suffered a drastic decline of about 58% within a period of nine years from 1997 to 2006, due to an increase in the intensity of fishing and the use of gill nets. This occurs alongside the excessive and irreversible loss of riverine habitat due to developmental projects, sand mining, and agriculture. Despite a large restocking program for 30 years, resulting in over 5000 young Gharials being released into India's river system, only about 200 breeding adults still survive. "No matter how many Gharials are released in the wild, if their habitat continues to be destroyed, and they continued to be killed, this species will not be able to survive," explained an expert. Source: The Times Of India, 31 January, 2013, 'The gharial's decline in UP.'	
Q.58	Which of the following initiatives will help save the Gharials in the Yamuna river? A. Building a dam on the Yamuna B. Shifting from gill nets to tangle nets C. Relocating Gharials from rivers to lakes D. Relocating agricultural farm from the riverbanks	1
Q.59	The following are measures proposed by Municipal Corporation to protect the <i>Gharials</i>. P: Releasing <i>Gharials</i> into the rivers Q: Cleaning freshwater with industrial equipment	1

	R: Stop throwing waste in the river S: Find alternative spots for fishing than <i>Gharial</i> habitats Which of these can be taken by citizens to protect the <i>Gharial</i> population? A. Only P B. Only R and S C. Only P, Q, and R D. All - P, Q, R, and S	
Q.60	How does sand mining affect the <i>Gharial</i> population? P: It destroys egg-laying grounds. Q: It causes floods and the destruction of forests. R: It causes a change in the river course and displacement of <i>Gharials</i>. S: It makes way for fertile soil and increases agricultural activities in the area. A. Only P B. Only P and Q C. Only P, Q, and R D. All - P, Q, R, and S	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.61	What have been the government policies towards forest and wildlife conservation during the pre and post independence period? Write any five points explaining how the policies under the British were destructive and the conservation needs were addressed post-independence.	5
Q.62	Overpopulation in third world countries is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation. Explain how this opinion is misinformed.	3
Q.63	In what way does the Wildlife Protection Act in its subsequent amendments focus on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components?	1
Q.64	The Himalayan Yew tree which is used to make a cancer treatment drug is now on the verge of extinction.	1

	Mention two ways in which the government can protect the tree from going extinct.	
Q.65	Sustainable forest management refers to the practice of using forest resources in a way that balances environmental, social, and economic considerations to ensure the long-term sustainability of forest ecosystems. The state of Arunachal Pradesh witnessed a significant decline in its forest cover, according to the Forest Survey Report 2021. The District Magistrate of the city of Itanagar wants to create a policy plan to address this issue while keeping in mind the principles of sustainable forest management. Discuss the <u>MOST PROBABLE</u> aspects that could be included in the policy plan? (Word limit: 60-80 words)	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.55	A. Jhum cultivation	1
Q.56	C. Sariska	1
Q.57	B. Tribal women's health is being impacted due to walking long distances for forest resources.	1
Q.58	D. Relocating agricultural farm from the riverbanks Correct Answer Explanation: The greatest problem that Gharials face today is loss of habitat, which endangers them as a species. Agricultural farmlands that are situated on riverbanks for ease of irrigation threaten the survival of this species by taking over their natural habitat . Hence, relocation of farmlands away from riverbanks would allows Gharial populations to thrive safely - option 4 is hence correct.	1
Q.59	B. Only R and S Correct Answer Explanation: Prevention of water pollution and conservation of river ecosystems would provide a safe habitat with non-interference for Gharial populations. Option 2 is thus correct.	1
Q.60	C. Only P, Q, and R	1
Q.61	Award 1 mark each for the following or any other relevant point: 1) Promotion of a few favoured commercially viable species which led to the elimination/damage of other species. 2) Expansion of railways, agriculture and mining during both British and post-colonial times, led to depletion of forests. 3) No conservation strategy in place during the British, wildlife conservation Acts and projects came up after independence. 4) An all-India list of protected species published in 1972.	5

	5) Several projects introduced for protecting specific species like tiger, gharials, rhinoceros.	
Q.62	Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point to explain disagreement: 1) Higher consumption in developed nations. 2) Richest 5 per cent in India cause more ecological damage than the poorest 25%. 3) Rich people and developed nations have minimum responsibility for environmental well-being.	3
Q.63	Award 1 mark for the following or the names of any relevant insects or plants: by including insects and plants	1
Q.64	Any one of the following points to be evaluated for one mark: - conservation of the natural habitat - ensure prevention of illegal cutting and extraction of resources - utilisation of resources is monitored and regulated - any other relevant point	1
Q.65	-Conservation of forest biodiversity- this could be done by creating more protected areas, regenerating degraded forests, etc. -Stakeholder involvement- giving local indigenous communities a greater role in forest management -Certifying forest produce- sustainable forest produce could be certified which would then become also a source of sustainable livelihood for the forest dependant communities -Organising forest craft fairs and festivals in the city -any other relevant point	3

	(any three points to be assessed)	
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Chapter: Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q.No	Question	Marks
	Free Response Question / Subjective Question	
Q.66	Overpopulation in developing countries is the most pressing reason for the large-scale exploitation of resources. In about 30 words, prove this statement wrong.	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

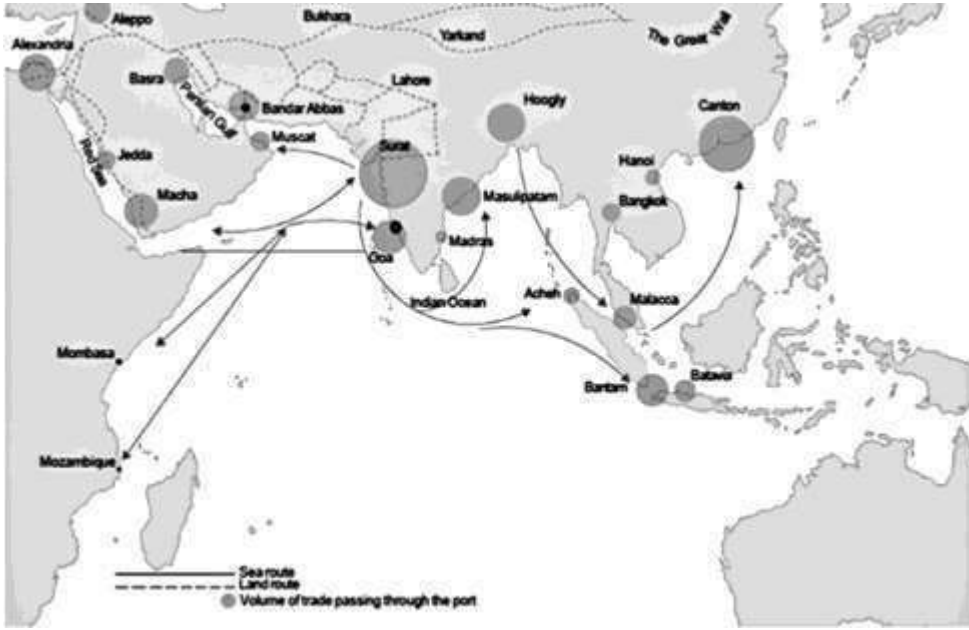
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.66	Award 1 mark for any answer that mentions: inequality of resource consumption between developed and developing nations Possible complete answer: An average American consumes 40 times more resources than an average Somalian. There is inequality in the consumption of resources between developed and developing countries.	1

Chapter: Community and Conservation

Q.No	Question	Marks
	Free Response Question / Subjective Question	
Q.67	A clear lesson from environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that the local communities should be at the center of decision-making for natural resource management, with shared responsibility and accountability. To what extent is the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme able to achieve this?	3

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.67	Award 1 mark each for the following or any other relevant point: 1) JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. 2) The members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'. 3) JFM is not able to achieve the goal of keeping locals at the center of decision making but is a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests, and of shared responsibility and accountability.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
	Free Response Question / Subjective Question	
Q.68	The map below shows the trade routes that linked India to the world at the end of the 17th century.  (a) Identify the port which handled the largest volume of India's maritime trade. (b) Why did this port remain the main centre of overseas trade throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth century?	3
	Read the following passage and answer the five questions that follow: The Columbian Exchange is defined as the exchange of diseases, ideas, food crops, and populations between the New World and the Old World following the voyage to the America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Old World, by which we mean not just Europe, but the entire Eastern Hemisphere, gained from the Columbian Exchange in a number of ways. Discoveries of new supplies of metals are perhaps the best known. But the Old World also gained new staple crops, such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize, and cassava. The exchange also drastically increased the availability of many Old World crops, such as sugar and coffee, which were particularly well-suited for the soils of the New World. European contact and exchange not only brought gains but also losses to the Native Americans.	

	The effects of the Columbian Exchange also had large impacts on Africa and Asia in terms of trade. Moreover, the cultivation of financially lucrative crops in the Americas, along with the devastation of native populations from disease, resulted in a demand for labour. <i>Source (edited): The Columbian Exchange, Journal of Economic Perspectives, Vol.24, 2010.</i>	
Q.69	(a) How did the Native Americans suffer due to the Columbian Exchange?	1
Q.70	(b) How did the Columbian Exchange contribute to the global inter connections in the pre-modern era?	1
Q.71	(c) How was the demand for labour to grow lucrative crops in America met?	1
Q.72	(d) How did the Columbian Exchange change the centre of the world trade?	1
Q.73	(e) Give one example of the effect of the Columbian Exchange seen in Europe in the 19th century.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.68	(a) Surat (b) Award 1 mark each for the following or any other relevant point: 1) Surat was an important port exporting cotton textiles through the western Indian ocean. 2) Cotton textiles was the major export in seventeenth and eighteenth century India and was the major earner of revenue for the East India Company.	3
Q.69	(a) The native population had no immunity against the diseases that came from Europe, killing whole communities of the native population.	1
Q.70	(b) The Columbian Exchange discovered new supplies of metals and introduced new staple crops to Europe and eventually to Asia and Africa.	1
Q.71	(c) The demand for labour was met by capturing slaves from Africa.	1
Q.72	(d) The rising importance of the Americas due to the Columbian Exchange moved the centre of trade towards Europe from Asia.	1
Q.73	(e) Award 1 mark for the following or any other relevant example: Europe's poor started to eat better and live longer due to the introduction of potato. Many poor peasants died due to starvation when the potato crop was destroyed in mid 1840s.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.74	Which of the following is an impact of global agricultural economy that had emerged by 1890? A. Food was being transported from across the world. B. Local food production and consumption went hand in hand. C. The demand for labour in America and Australia fell greatly. D. Surplus food was being exported to other countries from Britain.	1
Q.75	How did the invention of refrigerated ships promote better living conditions for the people of Europe? A. Potatoes became a staple part of diet for many people. B. Many people could afford expensive items such as meat, eggs and butter. C. Corn laws were scrapped due to the easier transport of corn to Europe from America. D. British bread manufacturers made more profit since wheat could now be imported easily.	1
Q.76	Which of the following methods was used by the European employers to force Africans to work for wages? A. Infected cattle from British Asia were introduced, which caused rinderpest in the local cattle. B. Inheritance laws were changed so that some members of families had to work for wages. C. Incentives, like gold, were given for people who agreed to work for wages. D. Employers agreed to give part of their profits to workers.	1
Q.77	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion(A): Nineteenth-century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery.	1

	Reasoning (R): The indentured labourers had few legal rights and their living and working conditions were harsh. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.	
Q.78	Read the extract given below and answer the following question. "In a few days I got my hands bruised all over and I could not go to work for a week for which I was prosecuted and sent to jail for 14 days new emigrants find the tasks allotted to them extremely heavy and cannot complete them in a day." Who is it <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to be? A. Bonded labourer B. Cotton farmer C. Banker D. Trader	1
Q.79	In the early 19th century, the share of cotton textiles in exports from India reduced from 30 percent to 15 percent and the share of raw cotton increased from 5 percent to 35 percent. Which of the following explains the above statement? A. Taxes were imposed on imports of textiles into Britain. B. The British exported Indian textiles to Britain and other countries at a good price. C. Since there were more farmers than weavers in India, raw cotton was exported more than textiles. D. The Indian cotton textiles were of poor quality and was not being exported to international markets.	1
Q.80	Foxconn, an international electronics manufacturer, wants to set up a factory in Kerala. Which of the following would reduce the chances of Foxconn setting up a factory in Kerala?	1

	A. Tax deductions B. Liberal trade policies C. Stringent labour laws D. Modern infrastructure	
Q.81	The Indian government wants to reduce India's dependence on Indonesian palm oil. What economic measure can it take to do so? A. Impose tax on export of palm oil. B. Impose tax on import of palm oil. C. Announce subsidies on Indonesian products. D. Block cargo ships carrying Indonesian palm oil.	1
Q.82	Which of the following has NOT been an impact of the 1991 liberalisation on Indian economy? A. Foreign direct investment in India by Multinational Corporations increased. B. Exporting Indian goods became harder due to lower trade barriers. C. Indian markets were transformed and flooded with foreign products. D. Local companies faced tough competition and many of them suffered financially.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.83	Explain with three examples the role of technology in the expansion of world trade in the 19th century.	3
Q.84	Explain the contribution of Indian traders and bankers towards the growing world economy in the 19th century.	3
Q.85	Explain how Britain's trade surplus with India helped the world economy in the 19th century.	3
Q.86	How have Multinational Corporations facilitated globalization?	1

Q.87	State one way in which the World Trade Organization (WTO) failed to ensure free trade for all countries.	1
Q.88	How has technology impacted the rate of globalisation?	1
Q.89	Why do Multinational Corporations often acquire local companies in foreign markets rather than setting up their own operations? Write two points.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.74	A. Food was being transported from across the world.	1
Q.75	B. Many people could afford meat as price of meat reduced.	1
Q.76	B. Inheritance laws were changed so that some members of families had to work for wages.	1
Q.77	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. Correct Answer Explanation: Indenture is a form of slavery due to the harsh (physical or otherwise) conditions that people may be subjected to. Option 3 is thus correct.	1
Q.78	A. Indian bonded labourer	1
Q.79	A. Taxes were imposed on imports of textiles into Britain.	1
Q.80	C. Stringent labour laws	1
Q.81	B. Impose tax on import of palm oil. Correct Answer Explanation: Taxes on import discourage imports and thus can reduce dependence, hence making option 2 the correct answer.	1
Q.82	B. Exporting Indian goods became harder due to lower trade barriers. Correct Answer Explanation: Liberalisation made the export of Indian goods far easier than it had previously been. Hence, option 2 is correct.	1
Q.83	Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant example: (1) Faster transportation in the form of railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped in transporting food faster.	3

	(2) Faster communication in the form of telegraph helped in better planning. (3) Refrigerated ships enabled transportation of perishable goods over large distance.	
Q.84	Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point: 1) Indian traders and bankers financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia. 2) They developed sophisticated systems to transfer money over large distances. 3) They established flourishing shops at busy ports worldwide selling local and imported artefacts to tourists.	3
Q.85	Award 1 mark each to the following: 1) The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India. 2) Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to. 3) The trade surplus of Britain in India also helped pay the home charges that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt, and pensions of British officials in India.	3
Q.86	by spreading production across countries and increasing trade between them	1
Q.87	World Trade Organization (WTO) has failed to ensure removal of trade barriers by developed countries while forcing developing countries to remove trade barriers.	1
Q.88	Technology has accelerated the rate of globalisation by improving communication, transport and management of complex trade routes.	1
Q.89	It gives them direct access to pre-established marketing network. It saves them the time and resources to build their own marketing network from scratch.	1

Chapter: The Inter-War Economy

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.90	Which of the following explains the effect of the First World War on the life of women? A. Women were not allowed to work outside more than before due to the fear of war. B. Women stepped out to take up jobs that were earlier reserved for men. C. Women only worked in industries that produced war-related goods. D. Women directly participated in the war as soldiers.	1
Q.91	How did the US become an international creditor from an international debtor at the end of the First World War? A. By providing military support to any country for a huge sum B. By offering money to European nations for the war expenses C. By giving huge loans to farmers in Eastern European countries D. By giving financial capital to industrialists set up industries in India and Japan	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.90	B. Women stepped out to take up jobs that were earlier reserved for men.	1
Q.91	B. by offering money to European nations for the war expenses	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
	Free Response Question / Subjective Question	
Q.92	Answer the following questions based on the post-war economy in the US. (a) State one important feature of the US economy in 1920s. (b) State two ways in which the Fordist industrial practices helped in boosting the US economy. (c) State two ways in which the Fordist industrial practices negatively affected the life of a worker.	5
Q.93	Answer the following questions based on the Great Depression. (a) State one reason that caused the Great Depression. (b) Who was affected the most by the Great Depression in India? Give one example to support your answer. (c) Who was affected the least by Great Depression in India? Give one example to support your answer.	5
Q.94	Explain how agricultural trade barriers in America can affect farmers in poor countries like India.	3
Q.95	Give three reasons why a country would impose trade barriers.	3
Q.96	Tamil Nadu government wants to attract major car manufacturers to set up factories near their capital Chennai. What measures can the Tamil Nadu government take to do so?	5
Q.97	Even though Multinational Corporations are making huge profits, many of the workers in their factories are finding it hard to find full time jobs. Explain why.	3
Q.98	The pace of globalization has increased rapidly in the 20th century. Give reasons why.	5
Q.99	What can governments of developing countries do to make globalization fair?	5

Q.100	What are the negative impacts of Multinational Corporations on countries where they set up production?	5
Q.101	What the three ways in which an Multinational Corporation can enter a foreign market?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.92	(a) Award 1 mark to the following: Mass production (b) Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant points: 1) Faster efficiency of producing goods was achieved. 2) Mass production lowered the costs and prices of engineered goods. (c) Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant points: 1) Working on the assembly lines was very stressful. 2) Workers could not form trade unions since they were banned.	5
Q.93	(a) Award 1 mark to the following or any other relevant point: Withdrawal of loans from US affected many countries that were dependent on US for their investments. (b) Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point: 1) Peasants and farmers suffered the most. 2) Peasants of Bengal who produced raw jute were dependent on industries that produced gunny bags. The collapse of the gunny exports lowered the price of raw jute significantly. (c) Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point: 1) Urban landlords suffered the least. 2) All the commodities cost lesser than before and they received their fixed rents.	5
Q.94	- Farmers in America receive massive sums of money to produce crops and export to foreign countries.	3

	- This floods the markets of other countries with cheap American crops. - Local farmers are unable to compete with lower prices, and thus suffer major losses and income insecurity. (to be evaluated as a whole)	
Q.95	- to protect and nurture local industries - to reduce dependence upon imports from a particular country - to reduce dependence upon imports in general - to promote exports (evaluate any three points)	3
Q.96	- Set up Special Economic Zones (SEZ) with adequate infrastructure such as roads, electricity, etc. - Provide tax concessions on revenue. - Provide tax concessions on import of required raw material or machinery. - Make labor laws more appealing to the manufacturers. - Set up institutes or form partnership with institutes that can train skilled laborers for car factories. - Provide access to raw materials and land at cheaper rates. (Evaluate any five points)	5
Q.97	- Multinational Corporations look for cheapest suppliers of goods world wide in order to maximise profits. Thus, exporters have to reduce their selling price. - In order to maintain a high profit margin for themselves, exporters need to reduce cost price too. - They cannot reduce costs of raw materials. Therefore, they hire workers on a temporary basis in order to reduce labor costs. (To be evaluated as a whole)	3

Q.98	- Multinational Corporations have realized that distributed production is highly profitable, thus they have been a key contributor to globalization by setting up factories and offices across the globe. - Better technology has made international transport faster and cheaper. - Information technology has enabled management of distributed production. - Improved communication technology has allowed real time communication across the globe. - Organizations like the World Trade Organization and International Monetary Fund have helped spread liberal policies across the world, thus further helping the process of globalization through trade.	5
Q.99	- demand that liberal policies are adopted by rich and poor countries alike - ensure proper implementation of labour laws so that workers are not exploited - implement policies that help the poor earn their fairshare of profits generated - provide job security to workers - implement trade policies to support local organizations and entrepreneurs so that they can compete against bigger international players	5
Q.100	- Due to their immense wealth and control of markets, Multinational Corporations can gain strong political and economic influence, and thus force policies to be drafted in their favour. - Pre-existing enterprises find it hard to compete against the powerful Multinational Corporations and suffer losses or close down. - In some cases production of certain goods may completely stop in a county as Multinational Corporations might prefer importing cheaper goods from other countries. - Many workers are exploited, and have to work for long hours for less pay. - Many workers work as part time or temporary employees, thus they don't get benefits and security of full time employment.	5

	- Multinational Corporations can monopolize the market and destroy competition. (evaluate any 5 points)	
Q.101	- setup production and marketing network from scratch - acquire a local company and expand production - set up partnerships with local companies	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.102	Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange? A. It is made of precious metals which have intrinsic value. B. It is authorised by the government of a country. C. It is made of things we use in everyday life. D. It is authorised by the citizens of a country.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.103	Answer the following questions on double coincidence of wants. (a) What does double coincidence of wants mean? (b) Give an example of double coincidence of wants. (c) State one disadvantage of double coincidence of wants.	3
Q.104	Kumar wants to make a payment to his landlord. He has money in his bank account but no physical cash. Mention one way in which he can still make the payment.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.102	B. It is authorised by the government of a country.	1
Q.103	(a) A system where both parties have to agree to buy and sell each others' commodities (b) Award 1 mark to any relevant example: A weaver wants to buy an earthen pot and a potter wants to buy a saree. (c) It is not easy to find somebody who is selling exactly what you want and wants what you are selling.	3
Q.104	Award 1 mark for any of the following: - cheque - demand draft - internet banking	1

Chapter: Modern forms of money

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.105	Ibrahim gives a cheque of Rs. 10,000 to Sahil. What type of medium of exchange did he use? A. Paper note B. Metallic coins C. Barter system D. Demand deposit	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.106	How has currency changed from the early ages to the present day?	1

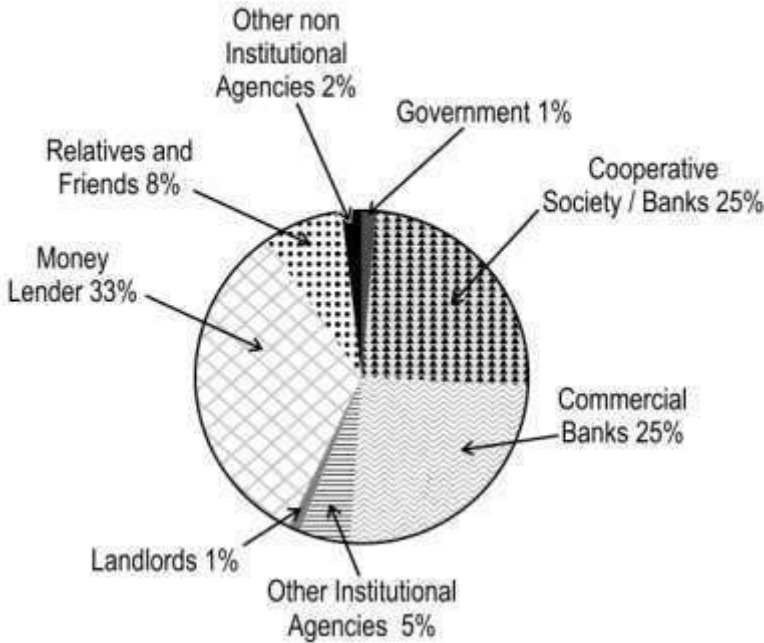
Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.105	D. Demand deposit	1
Q.106	- moved from precious materials like gold and silver to cheap materials like steel and paper	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.107	Shyama needs a loan to start farming this season. She has no collateral and already has a debt. Who among the following is she <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to get a loan from? A. Moneylenders B. Commercial banks C. Cooperative societies D. Rural development bank	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.108	When Charu learnt that banks provide loans, she wondered how banks make money. Explain in three points where banks get their income from.	3
Q.109	Lalita took a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs at 7% per annum against her small baking business. She can repay the loan in 2 years by paying monthly instalments of a fixed amount. In the above situation, mention the various terms of credit.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.107	A. Moneylenders	1
Q.108	Award 1 mark for each of the following three points: - low interest is provided on deposits made by people - high interest is charged on loans - the difference in interest is the bank's income	3
Q.109	Award 1 mark for each of the following points: 1) Interest rate - 7% 2) Collateral - baking business 3) Mode of repayment - payment in monthly instalments of a fixed amount over two years.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks																		
Multiple Choice Question																				
	Observe the graph given below and answer the questions based on it. Graph 1 : Source of Credit per Rs 100 of Rural Households in India in 2012  <table><caption>Data for Graph 1: Source of Credit per Rs 100 of Rural Households in India in 2012</caption><thead><tr><th>Source of Credit</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Money Lender</td><td>33%</td></tr><tr><td>Commercial Banks</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Cooperative Society / Banks</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Institutional Agencies</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Other non Institutional Agencies</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Government</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Landlords</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Relatives and Friends</td><td>8%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Source of Credit	Percentage	Money Lender	33%	Commercial Banks	25%	Cooperative Society / Banks	25%	Other Institutional Agencies	5%	Other non Institutional Agencies	2%	Government	1%	Landlords	1%	Relatives and Friends	8%	
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Q.110	Which of the following sources of credit will <u>MOST LIKELY</u> lead to a debt trap? A. Cooperative societies B. Relatives and friends C. Landlords D. Banks	1																		
Free Response Question / Subjective Question																				
Q.111	Maruthi is a poor weaver who lives in a small hut in a village. He needs money to buy cotton and repair his tools so that he can start making clothes that he can then sell in the local market.	5																		

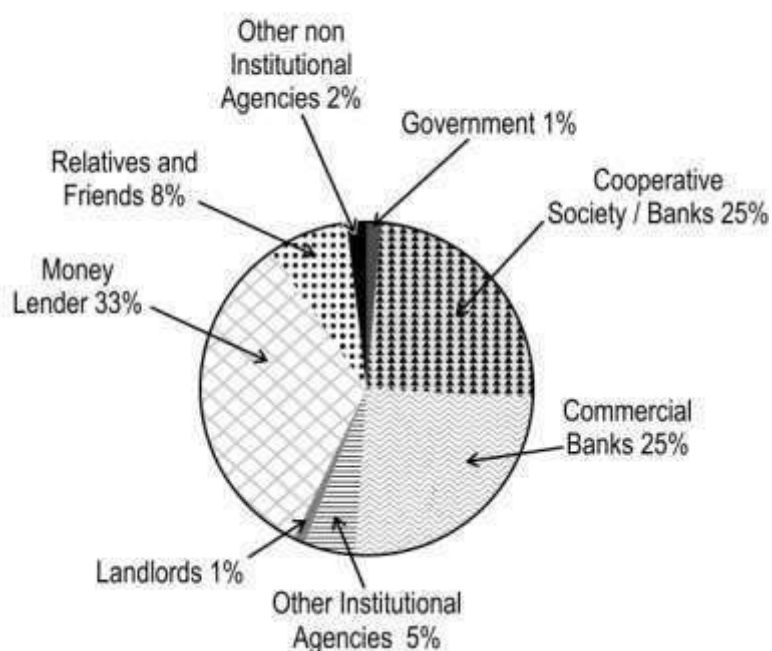
	<i>Tanu is a software engineer in a big company in Bengaluru who lives in her own house. She needs money to buy a new car because she does not like the car she currently has.</i> (a) Who is more in need of credit among them and why? (b) Which source of credit will each of them MOST LIKELY receive? Explain your answer. (c) Who is more likely to pay a higher interest rate? (d) Who is more likely to fall into a debt trap? Explain	
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Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.110	C. Landlords	1
Q.111	(a) Award 1 mark to the following: Maruthi, because his livelihood depends on the credit that he needs (b) Award 1 mark each to the following: Maruthi - informal source because he does not have a collateral Tanu - formal source because she has collateral (c) Maruthi (d) Maruthi is more likely to fall into a debt trap because he will receive the credit from informal source of credit which will have a higher rate of interest and in order to repay that, he will have to take more loans.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.112	Which of the following situations <u>DEFINITELY</u> involves some form of credit? A. Amala sends her son Rs.500 to pay his school fees. B. Irfan gives Rs.1000 to a shopkeeper for buying a pair of shoes. C. Paul gives Rohan Rs.100 today and asks him to pay him back in the next few days. D. Susan gives Rs.300 to an organisation which helps people who do not have money for food.	1
Q.113	Which of the following situations is a correct example for double coincidence of wants? A. David has a horse and he wants a cow. Riya has a cow and wants to buy a horse. B. Arhaan has two cows and wants a horse. Afreen has a cow and wants a horse. C. Suresh has a bull and he wants a cow. Ahmed has a cow and wants a horse. D. Aleena has a horse and a bull. Manjunath has a cow and wants a bull.	1
Q.114	Ramesh got a home loan from a bank with easy terms of credit. This means he MOST LIKELY got the loan with_____. A. Less collateral B. High interest rate C. Tough repayment plan D. Rigorous documentation	1
	Observe the graph given below and answer the questions based on it.	

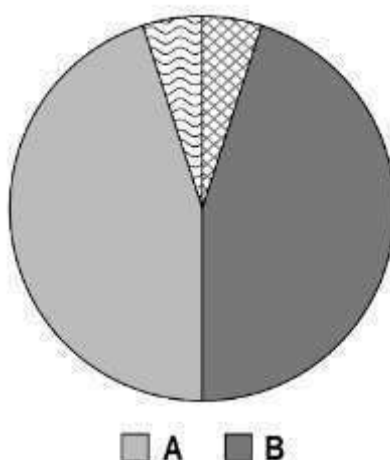
Graph 1 : Source of Credit per Rs 100 of Rural Households in India in 2012



Q.115 Lakshmi drew the following graph showing an ideal distribution of sources of credit where everyone could have a fairer access to credit.

1

Ideal Sources of Credit in Rural India



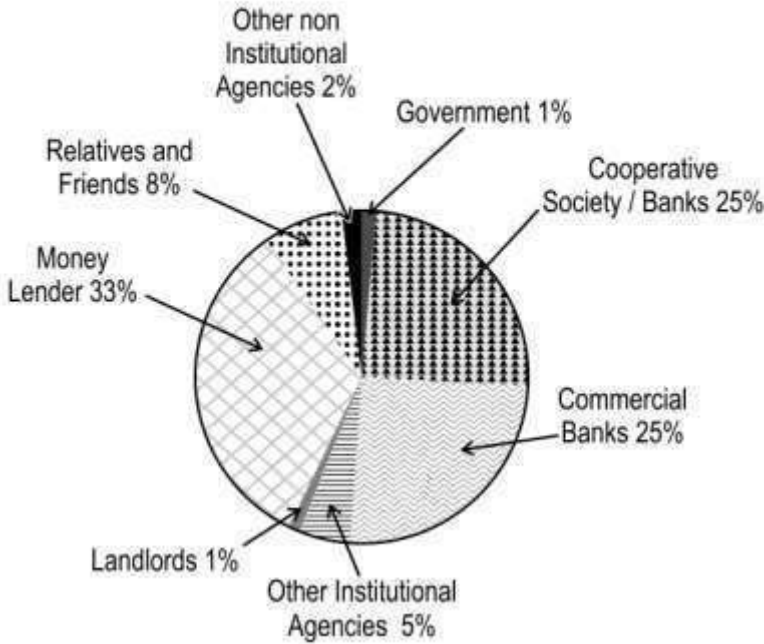
Identify A and B.

- A. A - money lenders, B - cooperative societies
- B. A - cooperative societies, B - money lenders
- C. A - money lenders, B - friends and relatives
- D. A - cooperative societies, B - banks

Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.116	Which component of the terms of credit protects the bank while giving out a loan?	1
Q.117	Read the following excerpts of two instances where credit is required. "Rama has to depend on her employer, a medium landowner in Sonpur, for credit. The landowner charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Rama repays the money by working for the landowner. Most of the time, Rama has to take a fresh loan, before the previous loan has been repaid." "Arun has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 per cent per annum and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Arun plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt." Who will benefit the most from a cooperative? Explain how by describing the working of a cooperative in four points.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

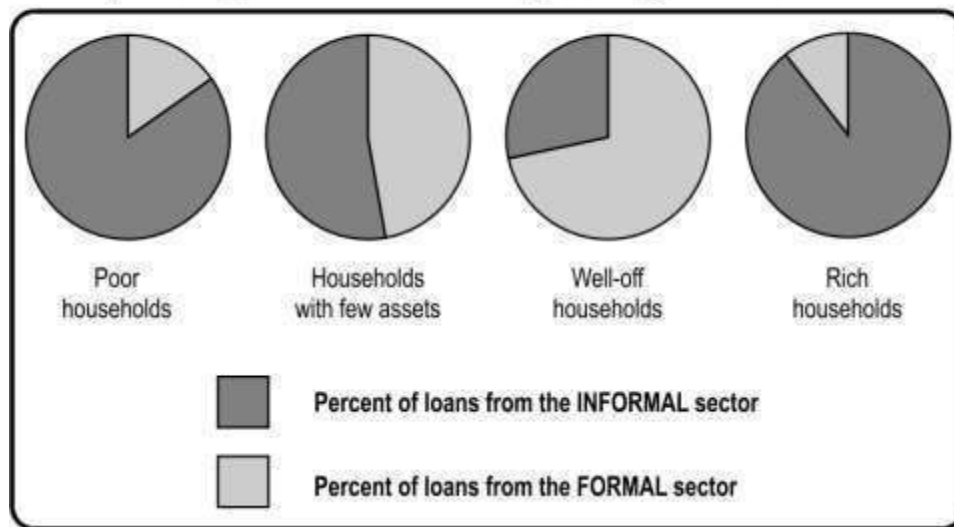
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.112	C. Paul gives Rohan Rs.100 today and asks him to pay him back in the next few days. Correct Answer Explanation: Credit involves lending money with the intention of being paid back at a later time, which option 3 showcases best.	1
Q.113	A. David has a horse and he wants a cow. Riya has a cow and wants to buy a horse.	1
Q.114	A. Less collateral	1
Q.115	D. A - cooperative societies, B -banks Correct Answer Explanation: Formal sources of credit like cooperative societies and banks are ideal sources of credit that should constitute majority of the credit sources - hence, option 4 is correct.	1
Q.116	Collateral	1
Q.117	Rama Award 1 mark each for the following or any other relevant answer: - A cooperative is formed by a group of people who pool resources. - They use the combined resources as collateral to gain credit facilities. - Right now, Rama's debt will keep on increasing because she is not able to pay it off. - In a cooperative, she will have to contribute much less money for credit at an affordable interest rates.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks																		
Multiple Choice Question																				
Q.118	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Richer households have more access to formal sources of credit than poorer households. Reason (R): Poorer households do not need credit from formal sources. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.	1																		
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Q.119	Based on the image, which of the following statements is <u>TRUE</u> ?	1																		

	A. About three-fourth of the credit in a rural household comes from the informal credit sources. B. The single largest source of credit in the rural households is a formal credit source. C. The single largest source of credit in the rural households is supervised by the RBI. D. About half the credit in rural households comes from formal credit sources.	
Q.120	Who among the following is supervised by the RBI regarding the credit activities? A. Landlords B. Money lenders C. Relatives and friends D. Cooperative societies	1
Q.121	Based on the graph, what percentage of loans will definitely require a collateral in Indian rural households? A. About 50 percent B. About 33 percent C. About 8 percent D. About 5 percent	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.122	<i>Yellamma, a weaver in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra is a member of a weavers' cooperative. She deposits a certain amount of money every month. The cooperative uses this pooled money as collateral and gets a huge loan from the bank. This loan is then distributed among the members of the cooperative. She has received a loan twice for her needs like buying raw materials and tools. Her fellowweavers have taken loans to build mud houses and workshops as well. She has re-paid both her loans. Manjunath, her nephew is also a weaver but does not want to join the cooperative. He has already taken two loans from the local moneylender at a high-interest rate.</i> (a) What types of needs are met by the loans? (b) How did Yellamma get a loan from the cooperative?	5

	(c) Who is more likely to get credit from a formal source, Manjunath or Yellamma? (d) Who can get a loan through the cooperative? (e) Mention any one other occupation that generally forms cooperatives.																			
Q.123	(a) What are terms of credit? (b) What does 'collateral' mean? (c) Give one example of collateral.	3																		
Q.124	The following graph shows the various sources of credit in India in 2012. Graph 1 : Source of Credit per Rs 100 of Rural Households in India in 2012 <table border="1"><caption>Data for Graph 1: Source of Credit per Rs 100 of Rural Households in India in 2012</caption><thead><tr><th>Source of Credit</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Money Lender</td><td>33%</td></tr><tr><td>Commercial Banks</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Cooperative Society / Banks</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Institutional Agencies</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Other non Institutional Agencies</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Government</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Landlords</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Relatives and Friends</td><td>8%</td></tr></tbody></table> Roughly what per cent of credit facilities is provided by informal methods?	Source of Credit	Percentage	Money Lender	33%	Commercial Banks	25%	Cooperative Society / Banks	25%	Other Institutional Agencies	5%	Other non Institutional Agencies	2%	Government	1%	Landlords	1%	Relatives and Friends	8%	1
Source of Credit	Percentage																			
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Q.125	Consider this scenario. Ganesh wants to borrow Rs 1 lakh, he has collateral but does not require the money urgently. Which source - a local moneylender or a national bank - will help him the most? State two reasons.	3																		
Q.126	This graph led Sumi to understand that there is a huge inequality between the poor and the rich in terms of access to credit facilities. State three points to justify this statement.	3																		

Graph: Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?



Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.118	A. A is true but R is false. Correct Answer Explanation: There is a need for formal sources of credit to be accessible to a larger population. Hence, option 1 is correct.	1
Q.119	D. About half the credit in rural households comes from formal credit sources.	1
Q.120	D. Cooperative societies	1
Q.121	A. About 50 percent	1
Q.122	(a) for personal and professional needs (b) Award 1 mark to any relevant explanation: Yellamma being a member of the cooperative deposits a certain amount every month. This collected money is used as collateral to get loan from the bank which is then distributed to the members. (c) Yellamma (d) Only the members of the cooperative, who are weavers, can get a loan through the cooperative. (e) Award 1 mark to any relevant example: farmers, workers	5
Q.123	(a) Terms of credit comprises of interest rate, collateral, mode of repayment and documentation requirement. (b) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid. (c) Award 1 mark to any relevant example: land/building/vehicle/livestock	3

Q.124	44%	1
Q.125	loan from the bank Award 1 mark for two of the following two points or any other relevant point: 1) With moneylenders, there is no central body that oversees the transactions and hence it bears a higher risk of exploitation. 2) Interest rates are much higher in informal credit facilities like with moneylenders 3) Often, the amount of repayment with informal credit facilities is much higher than the income obtained, leading to debt traps.	3
Q.126	Award 1 mark each for the following three points or any other relevant point: 1) Poor households mostly depend on informal credit while the rich use informal credit services very sparingly. 2) As the economic condition increases, so does the access to the formal sector. 3) There is high inequality in the access to formal credit facilities between the rich and the poor.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.127	Which of the following statements about Self-Help Groups(SHG) in India is <u>TRUE</u>? A. Only women can be the members of SHGs. B. SHGs can be a platform to discuss social issues of the village. C. Government has made SHGs compulsory in all the villages of India. D. Each SHG consists of members who belong to different villages of a district.	1
Q.128	Suguna is a member of a Self-Help Group (SHG) in her village. Which of the following actions can she take as a member of the group? A. She can take a personal loan from a bank as a member of the group. B. She alone can decide to whom her contribution to the group goes. C. She can take a small loan from the group to meet her expenses. D. She can make money by lending to the SHG at a high interest.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.129	Explain how self-help groups help rural poor overcome the issue of having no collateral to avail formal sector credit.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.127	B. SHGs can be a platform to discuss social issues of the village.	1
Q.128	C. She can take a small loan from the group to meet her expenses. Correct Answer Explanation: As a member of a Self-Help Group (SHG), one can take utilize the group as a source of credit. Hence, option 3 is correct.	1
Q.129	Award 1 mark each to the following five points or any other relevant point: 1) Self-helpgroups are formed by groups of people who come together and pool their savings to form a reserve of money. 2) Loans are granted from this reserve, with a low-interest rate. 3) If the members are regular in their repayments, they can avail a loan from a bank. 4) If one member defaults on a loan payment, the other members follow up and take responsibility. 5) For banks, having numerous people accountable replaces the need for collateral.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.130	Which of these is an example of a social division? A. Ali and Amar celebrate different festivals because they belong to different religions. B. Elizabeth is an Indian and Edward is an African-American. C. Manu and Sunil speak different languages at home. D. Pooja lives in a slum area because of her caste.	1
Q.131	When the constitution of India was created in 1950, it was decided that active steps would be recognized and address various social divisions. In which of these constitutional provisions can we see this being enacted? A. Right to seek redressal in court B. Right to protection against discrimination C. Right to be represented in elected positions D. Right to be tried under the indian penal code	1
Q.132	In which of these countries did the politics of social divisions cause the complete disintegration of the country? A. Northern Ireland B. Yugoslavia C. Sri Lanka D. Belgium	1
Q.133	"Democracy is not the law of the majority but the protection of the minority" - Albert Camus What does the above quote indicate about the role of the government in a democracy?	1

	A. Governments should remove the social divisions of majority and minority and aim to achieve equality. B. Governments should take the advice of only the minorities while framing laws for the country. C. Governments should take prompt action to safeguard and accommodate minority interests. D. Government should take steps to remove the influence of social divisions on politics.	
	The region of Northern Ireland is predominantly Christian but divided between Catholics and Protestants. Here, class and religion overlap with each other. If you are Catholic, you are also more likely to be poor, and you may have suffered a history of discrimination. This (Northern Ireland) region of the United Kingdom (UK) has been for many years the site of a violent and bitter ethnopolitical conflict. Its population is divided into two major sects of Christianity: 53 percent are Protestants, while 44 percent are Roman Catholics. The Catholics were represented by Nationalist parties who demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the Republic of Ireland, a predominantly Catholic country. The Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to remain with the UK, which is predominantly Protestant. Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces were killed in the fight between Unionists and Nationalists and between the security forces of the UK and the Nationalists.	
Q.134	Which of the following statements about social divisions is <u>TRUE</u>? A. Social divisions became political divisions. B. The UK's aim was to abolish social divisions. C. The armed struggle was caused by cross-cutting social divisions. D. Northern Ireland has only one social division, which is based on religion.	1
Q.135	In which of these ways could the government have intervened that may have resulted in a peaceful settlement? A. Establishing power-sharing between different wings of the government B. Establishing power-sharing between the two communities C. By imprisoning the leaders of the movement D. Offering protection to protestants	1

Q.136	How was the conflict resolved by the UK government? A. They reached a peace treaty with the Nationalists. B. They withdrew the military and let the two sects end the war themselves. C. They agreed to the fragmentation of the country based on religious sects. D. They declared themselves as a secular state and made conflict over religion illegal.	1
Q.137	The conflict in the above excerpt eventually led to a peaceful settlement. In which of these countries did such a conflict lead to a violent end? A. Netherlands B. Yugoslavia C. Sri Lanka D. India	1
Q.138	When Raunak's teacher asked him a question, he replied, "Religion and economic status." What could have been the teacher's question? A. What were the two groups fighting about? B. What are the two overlapping social differences? C. What were the similarities between the two groups? D. What are the social groups in this example that are formed by choice?	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.139	State one difference between overlapping and cross-cutting social differences along with an example of each.	3
Q.140	Social groups are created only by choice. State whether you agree or disagree with this statement with an explanation.	1
Q.141	There are three primary factors that determine the outcome of the politics of social divisions. Explain the three factors with regard to Belgium.	3
Q.142	In the photograph given below, US athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos are seen to stand in protest in the Mexico Olympics in 1968.	5



Explain this symbol of protest and how the world reacted to it in five points.

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

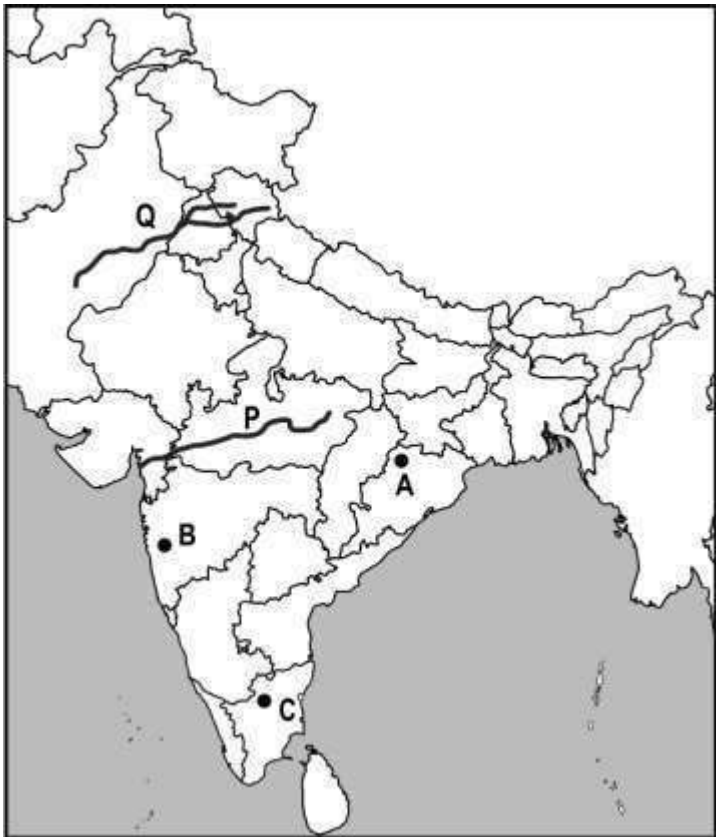
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.130	D. Pooja lives in a slum area because of her caste.	1
Q.131	C. Right to be represented in elected positions Correct Answer Explanation: Electoral representation has reservations for backward groups and this is a step taken to safeguard their interests. Hence, option 3 is correct.	1
Q.132	B. Yugoslavia	1
Q.133	C. Governments should take prompt action to safeguard and accommodate minority interests.	1
Q.134	A. Social divisions became political divisions.	1
Q.135	B. Establishing power-sharing between the two communities Correct Answer Explanation: Power-sharing is an essential part of democracy that respects and recognizes all social groups, while also giving them equitable rights and a responsibility in the functioning of government. Hence, option 2 is the most likely to have initiated a peaceful settlement.	1
Q.136	A. They reached a peace treaty with the Nationalists.	1
Q.137	B. Yugoslavia	1
Q.138	B. What are the two overlapping social differences?	1
Q.139	Overlapping Social Differences: Overlapping social differences occur when a single group faces multiple disadvantages. An example could be a situation where people from economically weaker sections also experience limited access to education. This creates an overlap of social and economic challenges.	3

	Cross-cutting Social Differences: Cross-cutting social differences happen when people from various social backgrounds may find common ground on different aspects. For example, individuals from different religious communities might come together for a shared cause, like supporting a local environmental initiative, illustrating unity beyond religious lines.	
Q.140	Award 1 mark for the following answer: Disagree. Social groups like caste, religion, class, gender, ethnicity, race are created based on birth and not on choice.	1
Q.141	Award 1 mark each for the following points or any other relevant point: 1) How people perceive themselves - Dutch and German-speaking people identified as Belgian and had a sense of national unity 2) Demands made by politicians - Politicians from both groups fought for representation in the government and not for a separate government altogether 3) Response of government - the government made constitutional accommodations for fair representation in state and central governments	3
Q.142	Award 1 mark each for five of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) drawing international attention to racial discrimination 2) Support Black Power, a movement for racial pride 3) black socks and no shoes to show black poverty and discrimination 4) medals were taken back and received a lot of criticism 5) silver medalist also reprimanded 6) brought attention to the Civil Rights Movement in the US 7) statue erected in San Jose to commemorate this action	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.143	Which of the following would be an example of unequal access to water? A. There is no supply of municipal water to some colonies of the city. B. The municipal water supply was stopped for three days due to strike. C. The city had irregular supply of municipal water due to less rains this year. D. The cost for the municipal water was decreased this year as compared to last year.	1
Q.144	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Water resources are scarce in urban areas. Reason (R): Over-exploitation of fragile water resources has caused their depletion. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.145	An area or a region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity. What could be the reason for this?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.143	A. There is no supply of municipal water to some colonies of the city.	1
Q.144	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
Q.145	Award 1 mark to the following: Water scarcity may be an outcome of a large population and consequent greater demand and unequal access to water.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.146	(a) 'Dams are an invention of the modern society'. State if the statement is true or false. Support your answer. (b) Name one modern day multi-purpose river project and two ways in which it has helped the society.	3
Q.147	Observe the map and answer the questions given below.  (a) Identify the dam marked as A on the map. (b) Identify the dam marked as B on the map. (c) Identify the dam marked as C on the map. (d) Identify the river marked as P on the map. (e) Identify the river marked as Q on the map.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.146	False because there are evidences of dams found in ancient India as well. (b) Award 1 mark for the name and 0.5 marks each to the benefits for this or any other relevant example: Name: Hirakud project in the Mahanadi Basin. Benefits: 1) Conservation of water 2) Flood control.	3
Q.147	Award 1 mark each for the following: (a) Hirakud (b) Koyna (c) Mettur (d) Narmada (e) Satluj/ Beas	5

Chapter: Advantages of dams

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.148	Which of the following <u>BEST</u> explains the proclamation that dams are the 'modern temples' of India? A. Dams will act as a spiritual place for the local communities to settle down. B. Dams will be the site of religious significance where the rivers are prayed to. C. Dams will integrate the development of agricultural economy with the urban economy. D. Dams will act as a place of integration of the local aquatic fauna and vegetation with a flourishing biodiversity .	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.148	C. Dams will integrate the development of agricultural economy with the urban economy.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.149	In recent years, large dams have come under a great scrutiny for various reasons. Which of the following is a reason for this scrutiny? A. Dams have changed the cropping pattern which has in turn increased the gap between the rich and the poor. B. Dams act as a recreational spot as well as help in breeding of local varieties of fishes. C. Dams can not only give water for irrigation but also help in power generation. D. Dams help in conservation of water along with flood control.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.150	'In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons.' Explain this statement with examples.	5

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.149	A. Dams have changed the cropping pattern which has in turn increased the gap between the rich and the poor.	1
Q.150	Award 5 marks for any five of the following points or any other relevant points: 1) Damming affects the natural flow leading to poorer sediment flow and excessive sedimentation. 2) Fragmentation of rivers due to damming makes it difficult for migration of aquatic fauna. 3) The reservoirs that are created on the existing floodplains submerge and cause decomposition of existing vegetation. 4) Multi-purpose projects have led to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Example- Tehri Dam Andolan 5) Inter-state water disputes regarding the costs and benefits of these projects, are increasing. Example- Krishna-Godavari dispute between Andhra and Karnataka governments. 6) Conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resource are increasing. Example- Agitation by farmers in Sabarmati basin, Gujarat.	5

Chapter: Different types of River waterharvesting

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.151	<i>Rainwater harvesting is used only in dry and arid regions.</i> State if the statement is true or false. Support your answer.	1
Q.152	(a) Mention two advantages of rainwater harvesting. (b) State two different ways in which rainwater harvesting is practiced in India.	3
Q.153	Shown below is an image of a stepwell. Stepwells are dug out ponds that were constructed by kings and are generally found in western India.  (a) State one unique advantage of a stepwell. (b) State one way in which stepwells are different from a rooftop rainwater harvesting system.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.151	(a) False (b) It is used across India in different regions of varied rainfall like Cherapunjee and a village near Mysuru.	1
Q.152	(a) Award 0.5 mark each to the following or any other relevant advantage: 1) Provides water for drinking 2) Provides irrigation water for inundation channels (b) Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant example: 1) People build diversion channels like kuls or guls of Western Himalayas. 2) People build tankas, underground tanks in Rajasthan.	3
Q.153	(a) The water in the stepwells can be accessed easily by descending down the steps. (b) Stepwells are communal in nature where anyone can use the water.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.154	USA, Spain, Switzerland, Australia When Santosh was asked to pick the odd one out of the above four countries, he picked Spain, which is the correct answer. What could be the reason for this? A. It is a "holding together" federation. B. It is the only country that has a federal government. C. It is the only country that does not account for regional diversity. D. All the states in Spain have equal power and can rule above the central government.	1
	 This is a cartoon titled, "States plead more powers". Answer the following questions with respect to this cartoon.	
Q.155	When Sunil looked at this cartoon, he said that this could not happen in the USA. Why did he say this? A. There are more individual states in the USA than in India. B. The central government holds absolute authority over the entire country. C. The individual states in the USA can make their own laws, unlike in India.	1

	D. The central government in the USA does not hold more power than the individual states.	
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Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.154	A. It is a "holding together" federation.	1
Q.155	D. The central government in the USA does not hold more power than the individual states. Correct Answer Explanation: Even though the USA is a federation, all states have equal power and are not governed by the central government. Hence, option 4 is the correct reason for this difference in Indian and American politics.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.156	The Indian Constitution protects the marginalised in the country in several different ways. How is this practiced through federalism? A. States with religious minorities have different criminal laws. B. Some states with indigenous populations have special powers. C. States with a majority tribal populations have guaranteed urban living spaces for tribals. D. States with a majority of people belonging to backward castes come directly under the central government.	1
Q.157	Which of the following situations about federalism in India could be <u>TRUE</u>? A. Agriculture is moved from the State to the Union list by the Parliament. B. All states and union territories are granted equal jurisdiction over all matters. C. Small states with a high population of minorities were merged to form larger states. D. A dispute between a state government and the centre is settled by the Supreme Court.	1
	 Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/jess402.pdf	

	This is a cartoon titled, "States plead more powers". Answer the following questions with respect to this cartoon.	
Q.158	Which of the following features of federalism is being violated in the cartoon? A. The jurisdiction of the states B. The union granting equal powers to all states C. Power of the states to hold the union accountable for its decisions D. A unified authority with administrative powers vested with the states	1
Q.159	The food being served to the states can be interpreted as which of the following? P) monetary support Q) decision-making power R) defining state borders A. Only P and R B. Only Q and R C. Only P and Q D. All - P, Q and R	1
Q.160	Suppose in the cartoon, a third party was to step in and directly intervene to resolve the conflict, what body of the government would that be? A. The media B. The judiciary C. The executive D. The legislature	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.156	B. Some states with indigenous populations have special powers.	1
Q.157	D. A dispute between a state government and the centre is settled by the Supreme Court. Correct Answer Explanation: The Supreme Court is the ultimate dispute-settler between one or more states as well as between the Centre and the states, hence making option 4 correct.	1
Q.158	A. The jurisdiction of the states	1
Q.159	C. Only P and Q	1
Q.160	B. The judiciary	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
	 This is a cartoon titled, "States plead more powers". Answer the following questions with respect to this cartoon.	
Q.161	Some states are pictured as people begging for food. Who is providing the food? A. The Supreme Court B. The Central government C. International organizations D. The local governments of the state	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.162	State in three points, how the period after 1990 strengthened the way federalism was practised in India with reference to political parties.	3
Q.163	"It is the formation of linguistic states that has allowed India to escape what might have been a worse fate still. If the sentiments of the native speakers of Telugu, Marathi, et. al. had been disregarded, what we might have here was: 'One language: 14 or 15 nations'." Explain in one point what Ramachandra Guha's quote implies with reference to the type of federalism that exists in India.	1

Q.164	In post-independent India, which language was proposed to replace English? Write two points to illustrate how retaining English as an official language in India, helped upkeep the spirit of federalism.	3
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Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.161	B. The Central government	1
Q.162	Award 1 mark for each of the following points: 1) Until 1990, the same parties usually ruled in Centre and State which led to states having less autonomy. 2) After 1990, the number of regional parties increased and states were able to reclaim some power. 3) Coalition governments became more prevalent that invited collaboration and participation	3
Q.163	Award 1 mark for any of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) Federalism means respecting language diversity. 2) If we forced the country to have one language (Hindi), it would cease to be one nation.	1
Q.164	Hindi Award 1 mark for each of the following points: 1) Only 40% of the country had Hindi speakers 2) English was accessible to the majority and respected linguistic diversity	3

Q.No	Question	Marks						
Multiple Choice Question								
Q.165	Which of the following represents the government structure in Belgium and in Sri Lanka? <table><tr><td>A</td><td>Regional governments have some powers but they can be revoked by the Central government.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>The country is governed by a central body.</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Regional governments have powers that are independent of the central government.</td></tr></table> A. Belgium - c B. sri lanka - b C. Belgium - a D. sri lanka - c E. Belgium - a F. sri lanka - b G. Belgium - b H. sri lanka - c	A	Regional governments have some powers but they can be revoked by the Central government.	B	The country is governed by a central body.	C	Regional governments have powers that are independent of the central government.	1
A	Regional governments have some powers but they can be revoked by the Central government.							
B	The country is governed by a central body.							
C	Regional governments have powers that are independent of the central government.							
Free Response Question / Subjective Question								
Q.166	State five advantages of decentralisation in India.	5						

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.165	A. Belgium - C Sri Lanka - B	1
Q.166	Award 1 mark for any five of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) issues best settled at the local level 2) local knowledge being better for understanding problems 3) efficient management and allocation of funds 4) participation in decision-making 5) internal diversity within states accounted for 6) participation of women and minorities in democracy	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.167	Which of the following explains the aim of the popular struggle of Nepal in 2006? A. To demand for the punishment of the king who overthrew the democratic government B. To re-establish popular control over the government from the king C. To protest for the ban of the maoist insurgents D. To regain the trust of the people in monarchy	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.167	B. To re-establish popular control over the government from the king	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.168	The organisation which led protests in Bolivia against increased water prices could be considered as a public interest group. Which of the following statements supports the assertion above? A. The protests were led by an organisation that defended the general interests of the people. B. Mass participation of the people in the protests was spontaneous in nature. C. The political party which supported the organisation came to power. D. The organisation was fighting against the government.	1
	In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood Limited. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle. However the company began to plant eucalyptus trees on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp. In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. The Green Belt Movement has planted 30 million trees across Kenya. Its leader Wangari Maathai is very disappointed with the response of government officials and politicians: "In the 1970s and 1980s, as I was encouraging farmers to plant trees on their land, I also discovered that corrupt government agents were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling off land and trees to well-connected developers. Supporters of the ruling party got the land, while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced. This was one of the government's ways of retaining power; if communities were kept busy fighting over land, they would have less opportunity to demand democracy."	
Q.169	Which of the following groups are playing a role similar to that of the Kittiko-Hachchiko movement?	1

	A. a group of local people fighting against deforestation to build roads B. a students union fighting against increase of fee by the college management C. an NGO that provides shelter to women who are the victims of domestic violence D. an organisation researching and advising the government on environmental issues	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.170	Explain the similarities and differences between the movement for democracy in Nepal and the Bolivian water war.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.168	A. The protests were led by an organisation that defended the general interests of the people.	1
Q.169	A. A group of local people fighting against deforestation to build roads Correct Answer Explanation: The main feature of the Kittiko- Hachchiko movement is the group of local people fighting against the government. A group of local people who are fighting against deforestation is thus similar to the Kittiko-Hachchiko movement, rendering option 1 the correct answer.	1
Q.170	Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point: Similarities: 1) Both these conflicts led to popular struggles which involved mass mobilisations. 2) Both instances involved the critical role of political organisations. Differences: 1) The popular struggle in Nepal was led by political parties while the one in Bolivia was led by FEDECOR which was not a political party. 2) The struggle in Nepal was about the foundation of the country's politics while the one in Bolivia was about one specific policy. 3) Movement in Nepal took place under a monarchy while the Bolivian struggle was against a democratic government.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.171	'The role of popular struggles does not come to an end with the establishment of democracy.' Which of the following explains this statement? A. Popular struggles do not necessarily lead to establishment of democracy. B. Popular struggles play an important part in the working of democracy. C. Popular struggles can be ended only in an established democracy. D. Popular struggles can only start in a democracy.	1
	In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood Limited. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle. However the company began to plant eucalyptus trees on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp. In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. The Green Belt Movement has planted 30 million trees across Kenya. Its leader Wangari Maathai is very disappointed with the response of government officials and politicians: "In the 1970s and 1980s, as I was encouraging farmers to plant trees on their land, I also discovered that corrupt government agents were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling off land and trees to well-connected developers. Supporters of the ruling party got the land, while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced. This was one of the government's ways of retaining power; if communities were kept busy fighting over land, they would have less opportunity to demand democracy."	
Q.172	If Kenya was a democracy, how might the Green Belt movement have acted to ensure that land should be used for planting trees? A. It might have contested elections. B. It might have organised protests against the cutting down of trees.	1

	C. It might have received money from the government for planting trees. D. It might have influenced land policy by giving donations to the ruling party.	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.173	State two differences between pressure groups and movements. Give an example for each for pressure group and movement.	3
Q.174	Explain three ways in which popular struggles interact with democracy.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.171	B. Popular struggles play an important part in the working of democracy.	1
Q.172	B. It might have organised protests against the cutting down of trees.	1
Q.173	Award 1 mark to each of the following: 1) Pressure groups are organisations with clear roles whereas movements have a loose organisation. 2) Most of the interest groups work on a wide variety of topics while most movements are issue-specific. 3) Interest group- Trade Unions Movement- Anti- liquor Movement	3
Q.174	Award 1 mark each to the following: 1) Democracy evolves through popular struggles. These struggles help in taking significant decisions when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion or deepening of democracy. 2) Deep democratic disputes are settled through mass mobilisations. 3) The popular struggles and mobilisations are the basis for new political organisations.	3

Chapter: Pressure groups and movements

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.175	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Pressure groups and political parties operate in a similar manner. Reason (R): Both pressure groups and political parties attempt to influence government policies. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.175	B. A is false but R is true.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.176	Which of the following is an example of an interest group? A. A group of people working for rights of children B. A political party working for the well-being of labourers C. A group of people campaigning for a candidate in elections D. A movement whose objective is to stop the construction of a dam	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.177	'In June 2004, about 15,000 landless farmers from West Java, travelled to Jakarta, the capital city. They came with their families to demand land reform, to insist on the return of their farms.' Explain how this is an example for sectional interest group?	1
Q.178	Explain the difference between the sectional and public interest groups and their impact on the society. Give examples of each.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks						
Q.176	A. A group of people working for rights of children Correct Answer Explanation: An interest group is a group of people who work towards a common objective without directly taking part in politics. Hence, option 1 best describes an interest group.	1						
Q.177	Award 1 mark for the following: This is an example for sectional interest group because it this interest group seeks to promote the interests of farmers and the well-being of that section of society.	1						
Q.178	Award 1 mark each to the following: <table><tr><th><u>SECTIONAL INTEREST GROUPS</u></th><th><u>PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS</u></th></tr><tr><td>They usually promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.</td><td>They promote collective rather than selective good.</td></tr><tr><td>Their principal objective is the well-being of their members, not society in general.</td><td>Their principal concern is with social justice and equality for the entire society.</td></tr></table> Award 1 mark to any relevant example: Sectional interest group- FEDECOR Public interest group- BAMCEF	<u>SECTIONAL INTEREST GROUPS</u>	<u>PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS</u>	They usually promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.	They promote collective rather than selective good.	Their principal objective is the well-being of their members, not society in general.	Their principal concern is with social justice and equality for the entire society.	5
<u>SECTIONAL INTEREST GROUPS</u>	<u>PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS</u>							
They usually promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.	They promote collective rather than selective good.							
Their principal objective is the well-being of their members, not society in general.	Their principal concern is with social justice and equality for the entire society.							

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.179	The following cartoon is titled 'News and No News. It is depicting the relationship between movements and media. How is the following cartoon relevant to interest groups and movements?  A. Illiterate people cannot contribute to movements effectively since they cannot read newspapers. B. Only the news about movements that benefit the powerful appear in the media. C. Only the movements that used newspapers effectively were successful. D. People who participate in movements should keep up with the news.	1
	In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood Limited. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle. However the company began to plant eucalyptus trees on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp. In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non-violent	

	protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. The Green Belt Movement has planted 30 million trees across Kenya. Its leader Wangari Maathai is very disappointed with the response of government officials and politicians: “In the 1970s and 1980s, as I was encouraging farmers to plant trees on their land, I also discovered that corrupt government agents were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling off land and trees to well-connected developers. Supporters of the ruling party got the land, while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced. This was one of the government’s ways of retaining power; if communities were kept busy fighting over land, they would have less opportunity to demand democracy.”	
Q.180	From the example of the Green Belt Movement given above, which of the following statements about the relationship between movements and the government is true? A. Movements of a small group of rich and powerful people can pressurise the government. B. Movements maintain the balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests in a democracy. C. Movements wield power without responsibility since they are not accountable to people in a democracy. D. Movements counter the undue influence of powerful people and remind the government of the needs of citizens.	1
Q.181	The Green Belt Movement was an indigenous movement involving local people who wanted to conserve the environment. Which of the following movements is similar to the green belt movement? A. National Alliance for Peoples' Movements B. Narmada Bachao Andolan C. Asom Gana Parishad D. FEDECOR	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.182	Explain why the Narmada Bachao Andolan is a good example of a movement.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.179	B. Only the news about movements that benefit the powerful appear in the media.	1
Q.180	D. Movements counter the undue influence of powerful people and remind the government of the needs of citizens.	1
Q.181	B. Narmada Bachao Andolan	1
Q.182	Award 1 mark to the following: Narmada Bachao Andolan focussed on a single issue that later led to wider discussions about the effect of dams. Its shelf life was short and it had clear leadership and organisation.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
	In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood Limited. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle. However the company began to plant eucalyptus trees on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp. In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. The Green Belt Movement has planted 30 million trees across Kenya. Its leader Wangari Maathai is very disappointed with the response of government officials and politicians: "In the 1970s and 1980s, as I was encouraging farmers to plant trees on their land, I also discovered that corrupt government agents were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling off land and trees to well-connected developers. Supporters of the ruling party got the land, while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced. This was one of the government's ways of retaining power; if communities were kept busy fighting over land, they would have less opportunity to demand democracy."	
Q.183	In which of the following ways are the two case studies similar to each other? A. Both the governments wanted the land to be free of trees. B. Both the movements fight against the government for people's rights. C. Both the movements wanted the land to be distributed to the farmers. D. Both the governments were corrupt and wanted the land for themselves.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.184	Explain how the influence of pressure groups and movements in democracy is both healthy and dangerous.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.183	B. Both the movements fight against the government for people's rights. Correct Answer Explanation: Both the Kittiko-Hachchiko movement in Karnataka and the Green Belt Movement in Kenya represent fights against governmental actions for the rights of local people, particularly concerning land use and environmental conservation. These movements were responses to government-linked activities that adversely affected local communities. Therefore, option 2 is the correct answer.	1
Q.184	Award 1 mark each to any five of the following or any other relevant point: Pros: 1) Pressure groups and movements help the government to re-focus on the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens. 2) Through different pressure groups, the government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want. 3) It embodies the spirit of democracy and lends voice to the voiceless. Cons: 1) Pressure groups with small public support but lot of money can hijack a public discussion. 2) There is a danger that the needs of only one section of population are fulfilled. 3) Some interest groups might wield more power without responsibility.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.185	Which of the following <u>BEST</u> explains the reason for lower representation of women in parliaments across the world? A. Women's role in politics has always been minimal due to division of labour. B. Women tend to not vote in elections because they have a lower literacy rate. C. Preference for sons has decreased the sex ratio due to which there are lesser women. D. Women's issues can be solved only through social change and not through legislation.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.185	A. Women's role in politics has always been minimal due to division of labour.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.186	Which of the following examples is an expression of a relationship between religion and politics? A. Child marriage is banned in India B. Maternity leave is mandatory for government employees. C. Sex ratio in India has declined due to sex-selective abortions. D. Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.186	A. Child marriage is banned in India Correct Answer Explanation: The banning of child marriage in India, as an expression of a relationship between religion and politics, reflects how political decisions can be influenced by or respond to religious practices or societal norms often rooted in religion. Childmarriage has been practiced in various cultures and religions, and its prohibition through legal means represents a political action that can intersect with religious customs. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it illustrates the interplay between religious practices and political or legal responses.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.187	Which of the following is one of the ways to combat communal prejudices in everyday life? A. Encouraging children to have friends within their own communities. B. Ensuring that all the people in your apartment building have similar religious beliefs. C. Voting for a candidate in election on the basis of her capability irrespective of religion. D. Making sure that festivals of each community are celebrated by people belonging to that community.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.187	C. Voting for a candidate in election on the basis of her capability irrespective of religion. Correct Answer Explanation: One of the ways to combat communal prejudices in everyday life is "Voting for a candidate in an election on the basis of her capability irrespective of religion." This action reflects the practice of judging individuals based on their merits and abilities rather than their religious background, which helps to reduce communal biases and promotes inclusivity and equality. Therefore, option 3 is the correct answer.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.188	Which of the following is an example of communal politics? A. Candidates not disclosing the religion they follow. B. Candidates bribing voters of all religions with money for their votes. C. Candidates bringing a religious leader to campaign in their support. D. Candidates visiting religious sites of all religions during campaigning.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.189	"The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. That is far from true." Elaborate this statement in five points.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.188	C. Candidates bringing a religious leader to campaign in their support. Correct Answer Explanation: An example of communal politics is "Candidates bringing a religious leader to campaign in their support." This action involves using religion directly in the political process, potentially appealing to voters on the basis of religious identity or sentiments, which is a characteristic of communal politics. Therefore, option 3 is the correct answer.	1
Q.189	Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point: 1) Every candidate needs to win the confidence of more than one caste to win elections since no constituency has a clear majority of single caste. 2) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste. 3) Many parties may put up candidates from the same caste which means that some voters have more than one candidate and some may not have anyone from their caste. 4) Many ruling parties have frequently lost elections which means that castes are not frozen in their political preferences. 5) People from the same caste often vote differently based on different factors like economic status and gender.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
	Caste is an important source of economic inequality because it regulates access to resources of various kinds. The relationship between caste and economic status has certainly changed a lot. Today, it is possible to find very rich and very poor people in every caste, whether 'low' or 'high'. This was not true even twenty or thirty years ago – it was very rare indeed to find rich people among the 'lowest' castes. However, caste continues to be very strongly linked to economic status in many important ways. The effects of centuries of accumulated advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt. Moreover, new kinds of inequalities have also developed.	
Q.190	Most people belonging to which of the following communities are <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to be living under the poverty line? A. Hindu B. Muslim C. Scheduled Tribes D. Other Backward Classes	1
Q.191	The passage states that caste continues to be very strongly linked to economic status even today. Explain the statement above. A. In terms of proportions, lower castes are still financially worse off than upper castes. B. Lower castes today are economically better off than upper castes due to the policies of the government. C. Differences in economic status today are more to do with choices of individual castes rather than caste hierarchy. D. Caste hierarchy has changed in the last thirty years such that upper castes have become lower castes and vice versa.	1
Q.192	Which of the following would <u>MOST LIKELY</u> be true thirty years ago?	1

	A. Lower caste people had no access to own land. B. Caste did not play a role in access to education. C. Caste did not determine the economic status of people. D. Upper caste people living in extreme poverty was lesser.	
Q.193	Which of the following factors has <u>MOST LIKELY</u> led to the shift in the economic status of lower castes in the last thirty years? A. Large scale urbanisation B. Lesser inter-caste marriages C. Government owning all the resources like land D. Generosity of people belonging to the upper caste	1
Q.194	In which of the following ways can the economic status of all people belonging to the lower castes <u>MOST LIKELY</u> be improved? A. Improving literacy and access to education of people of lower castes B. Government deducting more tax from people of upper castes C. Restricting the salaries of people of upper castes D. Making land of lower castes government owned	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.190	C. Scheduled Tribes	1
Q.191	A. In terms of proportions, lower castes are still financially worse off than upper castes. Correct Answer Explanation: The passage indicates that despite the presence of rich and poor individuals in every caste today, caste continues to influence economic status significantly. This suggests that, in general, lower castes are still financially worse off than upper castes due to historical accumulated advantages and disadvantages for different castes. Therefore, the statement that best explains the passage is option 1: "In terms of proportions, lower castes are still financially worse off than upper castes." This reflects the ongoing impact of caste on economic disparities, even though there may be exceptions to this trend.	1
Q.192	D. Upper caste people living in extreme poverty was lesser.	1
Q.193	A. Large scale urbanisation	1
Q.194	A. improving literacy and access to education of people of lower castes Correct Answer Explanation: The most likely way to improve the economic status of all people belonging to the lower castes is by improving literacy and access to education for people of lower castes. Education is a key factor in enhancing individual capabilities, increasing employment opportunities, and enabling upward social and economic mobility. By ensuring equal and quality educational opportunities, people from lower castes can gain the skills and knowledge necessary to compete in the job market and improve their economic status. Therefore, option 1 is the most effective and sustainable approach.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.195	Social divisions should not be made into political issues since they do not benefit anyone. State if the statement is true or false and explain your answer.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.195	Award 1 mark to the following: False because disadvantaged groups do benefit when social divisions become political issues.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.196	Mention three ways in which caste takes various forms in politics.	3
Q.197	How does occupational mobility help transform society with respect to caste?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.196	Award 1 mark each to any three of the following or any other relevant point: 1) Parties choose candidates in elections keeping in mind the caste composition of the electorate. 2) Governments are formed by taking care that representatives of different castes find a place in it. 3) Political parties muster support by appealing to caste sentiments. 4) Universal adult franchise compelled political leaders to mobilise political support from people belonging to lower caste.	3
Q.197	- With an increase in migration, landlords who were upper caste have less power over people who migrate to cities for access to other opportunities - Urban areas have more formalized spaces and organisations where caste discrimination is strictly prohibited (to be evaluated as a whole)	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.198	Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into the political arena. Explain this statement.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.198	Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant point: 1) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating sub-castes which were earlier excluded. 2) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes that lead to dialogue and negotiation. 3) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.	3

Chapter: The Coming up of the factory

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.199	Give reasons why proto-industrialisation in Europe started in the countryside and not in towns.	3

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.199	Award 1 mark each to the following: 1) Crafts and trade guilds were strong in towns and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. 2) Poor peasants in the countryside had to look for alternative sources of income due to the decrease in open fields and common land. 3) It allowed poor peasants a fuller use of their family labour resources.	3

Chapter: The Pace of Industrial Change

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.200	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Historians recognise that the typical worker in the mid 19th century in Europe was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsperson and labourer. Reason (R): The new technological changes occurred and spread slowly across Europe in the mid 19th century. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.201	Why were industrialists hesitant in adopting the new technology till the end of the 19th century?	1
Q.202	'Historians now have come to increasingly recognise that the typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsperson.' Give one point to justify the statement above.	1
Q.203	(a) Why did the East India Company find it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export before establishing political power in India? (b) How did it ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods afterwards?	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.200	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. Correct Answer Explanation: The assertion that the typical worker in mid-19th century Europe was a traditional craftsperson and labourer is true, as is the reason that technological changes spread slowly across Europe during this period. The gradual spread of new technologies explains why many workers remained in traditional roles. Therefore, the correct answer is option 3.	1
Q.201	Award 1 mark to any one of the following: 1) The new technology was expensive and the industrialists were cautious about using it. 2) The machines broke down frequently and the repairs were costly.	1
Q.202	Award 1 mark to the following or any other relevant point: Even at the end of the nineteenth century, less than 20 per cent of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industrial sectors.	1
Q.203	(a) - The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth. - The weaver and supply merchants had bargaining power and tried selling the produce to the best buyer. (b) - After gaining power, the Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, and establish more direct control over the weaver. - The company appointed a paid servant called the <i>gomastha</i> to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.	5

	- It prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers, through the system of advances.	
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Chapter: Hand Labour and Steam Power

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.204	Why did the industrialists of America prefer using machines over human labour in the 19th century?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.204	Award 1 mark to the following: Industrialists of America were keen on using machines due to the labour shortage. In this way, use of human labour could be minimised.	1

Chapter: The Age of Indian Textiles

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.205	Give an example of how technological advancement positively affected the weavers of India in the early 20th century.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.205	The invention of fly shuttle increased productivity per person, speeded up production and reduced labour demand among handloom weavers in India.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.206	Which of the following describes the situation of the Indian handloom cloth production between 1900 and 1940? A. All groups of weavers had a hard time selling their produce because demand fluctuated across the population. B. All the handloom designs and forms could be easily replicated in the mill production. C. The entire household of the weavers had to take part in the process of production. D. There was no technological changes brought about in the Indian handloom sector.	1
	One common feature of European empires was the prominence of trade between the colonies and imperial power. This resulted in a pattern of specialisation whereby the colonies exported mainly primary products and imported mainly manufactured. Accordingly, in the colony, this likely benefited consumers of manufactured products, and producers of primary products. The imperial powers encouraged this specialisation in multiple ways. But the First World War disrupted this pattern in favour of the colonies especially in case of India. Source: Trade, Industrialisation, and British Colonial Rule in India, E-International relations, Aug 10 2020	
Q.207	Which of the following describes the effect of the 'specialisation' in the Indian context? A. The cotton goods imported from Britain was more expensive than the local handwoven clothes. B. The import of the cotton goods decreased from 50 percent in 1790s to almost zero in 1870s. C. A majority of Indian weavers could not sell their produce in the Indian market.	1

	D. The Indian weavers got export quality cotton at cheap rates.	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.208	State three points that show how political events in other countries had an impact on Indian weavers in 1850s and 1860s.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.206	C. The entire household of the weavers had to take part in the process of production.	1
Q.207	C. A majority of Indian weavers could not sell their produce in the Indian market. Correct Answer Explanation: The effect of the 'specialisation' in the Indian context, as described by the pattern where colonies exported primary products and imported manufactures, is that a majority of Indian weavers could not sell their produce in the Indian market. This specialization often led to the decline of local industries, as the colonies became markets for the manufactured goods of the imperial power. In India, this meant that imported British goods, particularly textiles, competed with and often replaced local handwoven clothes, adversely affecting local weavers. Therefore, option 3 is the correct answer.	1
Q.208	Award 1 mark each to the following: 1) Industrial groups in Britain pressured the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles which caused the export market of Indian cotton textiles to collapse. 2) Industrialists in Britain persuaded the East India Company to sell British textiles in Indian markets as well. These textiles were much cheaper than Indian textiles as they were made with machines. Thus the local market for textiles also shrank. 3) Britain turned to India for raw cotton supply because the Civil War broke out in America. Due to this, the price of raw cotton shot up and weavers were forced to buy it at exorbitant prices.	3

Chapter: Selling Manchester goods in India

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
	One common feature of European empires was the prominence of trade between the colonies and imperial power. This resulted in a pattern of specialisation whereby the colonies exported mainly primary products and imported mainly manufactured. Accordingly, in the colony, this likely benefited consumers of manufactured products, and producers of primary products. The imperial powers encouraged this specialisation in multiple ways. But the First World War disrupted this pattern in favour of the colonies especially in case of India. Source: Trade, Industrialisation, and British Colonial Rule in India, E-International relations, Aug 10 2020	
Q.209	Which of the following describes the 'pattern of specialisation' in the Indian context of industrialisation? A. Britain exported handwoven clothes and imported machine parts to set up factories. B. Britain exported machine-made clothes and imported opium. C. Britain exported cotton from India and imported indigo. D. Britain exported cotton and imported finished clothes.	1
Q.210	In which of the following ways was this pattern of specialisation encouraged in British India? A. The British encouraged free trade where various buyers could compete for the Indian textiles. B. The British gave tax exemptions to the British merchants on import of finished cotton goods. C. The British sold their finished goods in the Indian market at cheaper price. D. The British exported the Indian textiles to sell in the European markets.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		

Q.211	State five ways in which British manufacturers appealed to the Indians to create new customers.	5
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Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.209	D. Britain exported cotton and imported finished clothes. Correct Answer Explanation: The 'pattern of specialisation' in the Indian context of industrialization, as described in the passage, is that Britain exported cotton from India and imported finished clothes. This pattern reflects the colonial economic relationship where India primarily supplied raw materials, such as cotton, and imported manufactured goods, like textiles, from Britain. Therefore, option 4 accurately describes this pattern of specialization in the Indian context of industrialization.	1
Q.210	C. The British sold their finished goods in the Indian market at cheaper price.	1
Q.211	- One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements - When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. - Images of Indian gods and goddesses regularly appeared on these labels. It was as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. - By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products. - Like the images of gods, figures of important personages, of emperors and nawabs, adorned advertisements and calendars to hint at the quality of the product. -any other relevant point (any 5 points to be evaluated)	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.212	State five factors that enabled local industrialists to gradually consolidate their position and capture the home market in clothing in the mid 20th century.	5
Q.213	(a) Where did the money for investments in Industries come from for early Indian industrialists in the 19th century? (3) (b) How did the tightening colonial control over these industrialists affect their trade? (2)	5
Q.214	Identify and locate on the map the following places.  A - The place where the first cotton mill was set up in India. B - The state where the first jute mill in India was set up.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.212	- As the <i>Swadeshi</i> movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. - The export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. - With British mills busy with war production during the first world war, to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. - As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs and for meeting these new factories were set up. - After the war, unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically leading to the consolidation of local industrialists. (evaluated as whole)	5
Q.213	(a) - Many Indians became junior players in the trade of opium and other goods to China. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India. - In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. - Capital was accumulated through other trade networks as well. Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma while others had links with the Middle East and East Africa. (b) - As colonial control over Indian trade tightened, they were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods, and had to export mostly raw materials and food grains – raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo – required by the British. - They were also gradually edged out of the shipping business.	5

Q.214

A - Bombay/Mumbai

B - Bengal

2



Chapter: Factory workers and their recruitment

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.215	How did the mills in early 20th century India acquire their labour force?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.215	- In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work. - Over time, as news of employment spread, workers travelled great distances in the hope of work in the mills. - Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
	One common feature of European empires was the prominence of trade between the colonies and imperial power. This resulted in a pattern of specialisation whereby the colonies exported mainly primary products and imported mainly manufactured. Accordingly, in the colony, this likely benefited consumers of manufactured products, and producers of primary products. The imperial powers encouraged this specialisation in multiple ways. But the First World War disrupted this pattern in favour of the colonies especially in case of India. Source: Trade, Industrialisation, and British Colonial Rule in India, E-International relations, Aug 10 2020	
Q.216	How did the First World War disrupt the pattern of specialisation in the case of India? A. Indian mills were forced to only supply the war needs of Britain. B. Local industrialists consolidated their position in the local markets. C. Lack of skilled labour in India due to the war caused the disruption in export of Indian goods. D. Indian mills declined to support Britain's war needs and concentrated only on the local market.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.216	B. Local industrialists consolidated their position in the local markets. Correct Answer Explanation: With Britain focusing on the first world war, its supply of manufactured goods to colonies decreased, allowing Indian industries to expand and meet domestic demand. This shift altered the established trade pattern of India mainly exporting primary products and importing manufactured. Therefore, option 2 is the correct answer.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.217	List three points that show how the handloom weaving industry in India competed with the mills in the early twentieth century.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.217	- Several small innovations, like the fly shuttle, helped weavers improve their productivity and compete with the mill sector. - Weavers who wove finer type of cloth saw that the rich could afford to buy their products and marketed it to them. - Mills could not imitate specialised weaves. Saris with woven borders, or the famous lungis and handkerchiefs of Madras, could not be easily displaced by mill production.	3

Chapter: Subsistence farming

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.218	Raju is a mason in Pune, who travels to his home village Punavadi, during monsoons for farming. He farms in Punavadi till November end and resumes masonry in Pune for the rest of the months. What type of farming is he <u>MOST LIKELY</u> involved in? A. Intensive subsistence farming B. commercial grain farming C. plantation farming D. mixed farming	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.219	Keerthi lives in Delhi. During the winter, she read in the papers about smog. When smoke from the burning of crops mixes with fog, it becomes smog. Based on this information, what kind of agriculture is <u>MOST LIKELY</u> being practiced in areas around Delhi?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.218	A. Intensive subsistence farming	1
Q.219	Slash-and-burn agriculture or Jhumming (any regional name may be accepted)	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.220	Can crops be used for commercial as well as subsistence farming? Justify with an example.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.220	Yes, they can. - rice/paddy - wheat - pulses - cereals - vegetables - any other relevant example (any one to be evaluated)	1

Chapter: Cropping pattern in India

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.221	Suhail helps on his mother's farm during the sowing season, which was just after the first monsoon showers. He lives with his family in West Bengal, and they harvest food crops. Name one crop that his mother's farm may be growing.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.221	paddy/ maize/ jowar/ bajra/ toor/ moong/ urad/ soyabean/ groundnut/any other relevant crop	1

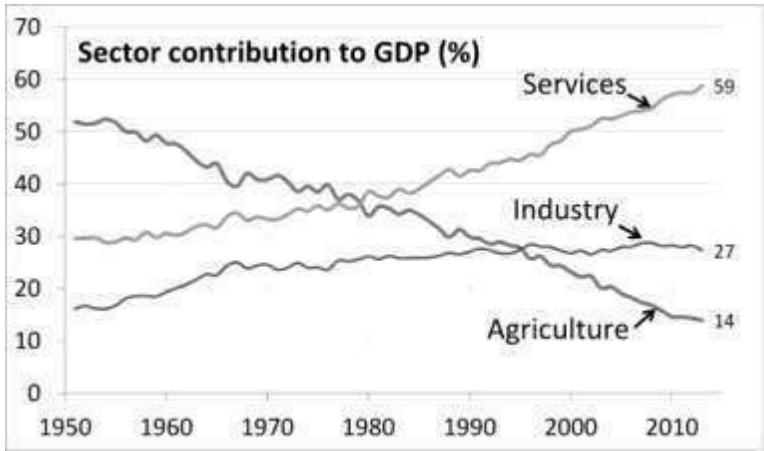
Chapter: Major non-food crops

Q.No	Question	Marks
	Multiple Choice Question	
Q.222	Based on the leading producers of jute in the world, the <u>MAXIMUM</u> number of jute industries are <u>LIKELY</u> to be located on the banks of which of the following rivers or its tributaries? A. Brahmaputra B. Yamuna C. Yangtze D. Ganges	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.223	Name any three major fibre crops grown in India and mention what they are used for.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.222	D. Ganges	1
Q.223	Cotton - textile industry Jute - bags, ropes, mats Hemp - rope, textiles, paper Silk - textile (any three to be evaluated)	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.224	Which of the following items are manufactured in an agro-based industry? P: shoes Q: Suits R: mobiles S: cookers T: ointments A. P and Q B. Q and R C. R and S D. S and T	1
Q.225	Which of the following countries will have the least arable land? A. Greenland B. Sri Lanka C. Canada D. Ireland	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.226	<i>After the economic reforms of 1990, agricultural produce was exported by India for the first time.</i> State whether you agree or disagree with this statement in three points.	3
Q.227	(a) Why was it important to enforce institutional reforms in Indian agriculture post-independence? (2)	5

	(b) Mention any three steps taken by the government to financially empower farmers. (3)	
Q.228	 Source: Databook, Planning Commission, 2014 (a) In the graph above, you can see the contribution of agriculture to the GDP has been reducing over the years. What can we say about the economic status of farmers from the 1950s to the 2010s? (b) What are some challenges that farmers face, leading to a low contribution of agriculture to the GDP?	3
Q.229	It has been suggested that Indian farmers should diversify their cropping patterns and grow cash crops (high-value crops). What are the advantages of this idea?	3
Q.230	Suhana used to be a farmer when the agricultural reforms took place in the 1980s. Mention any two government initiatives that she may have benefitted from.	2
Q.231	What was the Bhodan-Gramdan movement and why was it called a "revolution"?	5
Q.232	When Kumar was asked about his ambition in life, he said that he wanted to work in the agricultural sector but in a government body and not as a farmer. What kind of bodies could he possibly work at?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.224	A. P and Q Correct Answer Explanation: Shoes use leather and textiles use cotton as a raw material which comes from agriculture that includes farming and animal rearing, hence option A is the correct answer.	1
Q.225	A. Greenland	1
Q.226	- No, this statement is incorrect. Agricultural produce has been exported to different parts of the world for a long time. - European traders exported spices from India. - During the British rule, India was a major exporter of cotton. - any other relevant point	3
Q.227	(a) - Farmers depended on monsoons and the natural fertility of the soil for produce. - The population of the country was growing putting pressure on land. - Nearly 60% of the workforce was employed in agriculture. - Land holdings were fragmented to uneconomical sizes due to the right of inheritance. - any other relevant point (any two to be evaluated) (b) - collectivisation - cooperatives	5

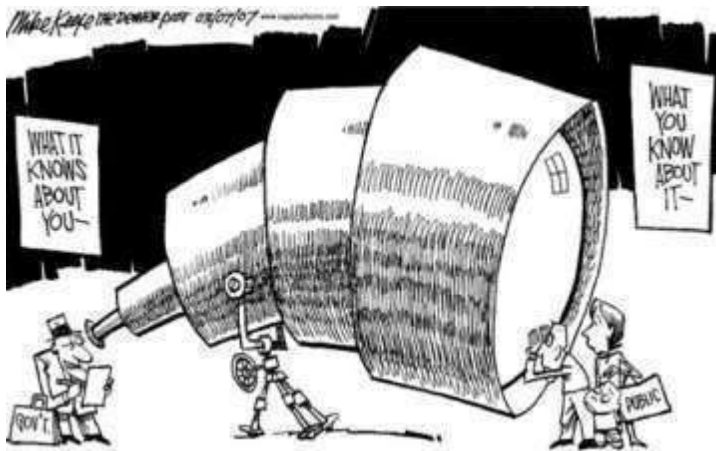
	- abolition of <i>zamindari</i> - loan facilities - any other relevant point (any three to be evaluated)	
Q.228	(a) The economic status of the farmers has been continuously degrading over the years. (b) - international competition - reduction of public investments in irrigation, roads, markets, technology - reduction of import duties - reduction of fertiliser subsidies - any other relevant point (any two to be evaluated)	3
Q.229	- less environmental degradation - more income for farmers - cash crops need much less irrigation - contributing to the GDP (any three to be evaluated)	3
Q.230	- crop insurance against natural disasters - Grameen banks - being part of a cooperative - availing low-interest loans - Kissan Credit Card (KCC)	2

	- Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) (any two to be evaluated)	
Q.231	- It is a movement where landless labourers demanded land for themselves. - Land-less villagers got land donated by rich landowners. - Zamindars distributed whole villages to the landless. - It was called a revolution because it encouraged cooperative farming amongst the farmer. - It was also a step towards Gandhi's vision of Gramswarjya or the self-sufficiency of villages.	5
Q.232	- agricultural universities - horticulture department - research institutions (any two to be evaluated)	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.233	(a) What was the Green Revolution and why did it come under scrutiny despite increasing agricultural yield? (4) (b) Explain how agriculture is being practiced today in a way that does not harm the environment? (1)	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.233	(a) - The Green revolution introduced chemical fertilisers and pesticides as well as HYVs to Indian farmers. - With government support, farmers were able to increase their yield and improve agriculture technology. - In time, it was found that the Green revolution benefitted only a section of the population and a large number of farmers were still farming in poor conditions. - In addition, the Green revolution contributed to the degradation of the land, water bodies, and biodiversity. (to be assessed as a whole) (b) Nowadays, people are aware of the harmful effects of chemicals on human and soil health. Thus, organic farming is popular today because it does not use chemical fertilisers or pesticides thereby preventing damage to the environment.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.234	As part of a case study Roshini read about the long-drawn deliberations that take place in the Parliament before passing any policy. Upon asking her teacher about the delay, he said that delays are sometimes good for democracy. Why did he say this?	3
Q.235	Mention two ways in which a democratic government can ensure transparency of its procedures to its people.	2
Q.236	State three aspects of the functioning of a government in which democracy has not fared well in the past.	3
Q.237	State any five reasons why democracy is considered better than other forms of government.	5
Q.238	What aspect of democracy is being violated in this cartoon? 	1
Q.239	Suresh was conducting a short research study on different democracies of the world. What are the three aspects that he would be measuring to check if a government is effective or not?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

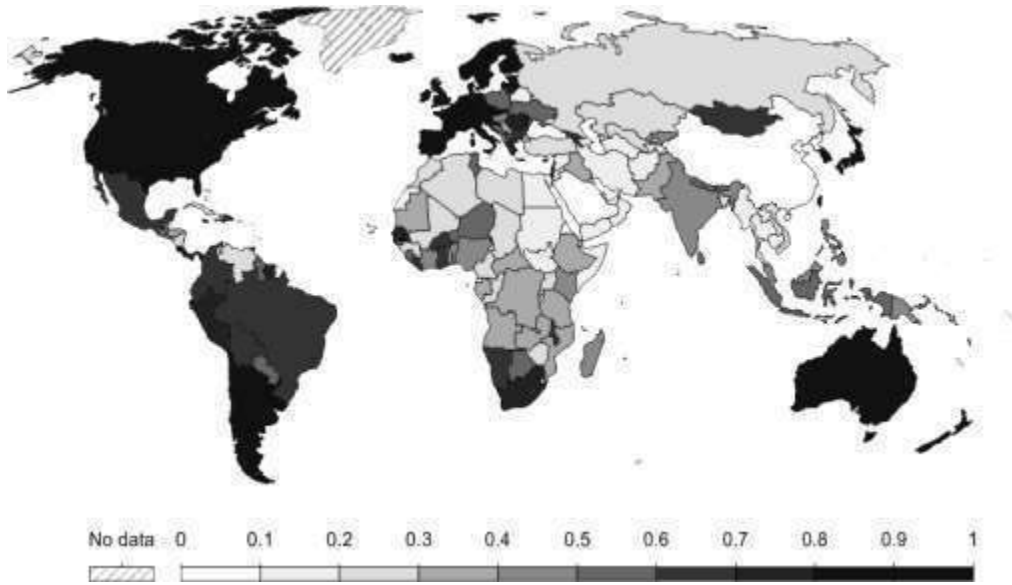
Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.234	- Democracy centres decision-making around public opinion and dialogue. - Delays mean that those in power are carefully making decisions so that it benefits the people. - Making fast decisions, like in the case of non-democratic governments may not be effective.	3
Q.235	- providing access to policy documents - providing access to Parliamentary debates - providing reasons and rationale for its actions - any other relevant point (any two to be evaluated)	2
Q.236	- sharing information with the people - corruption - ignoring minority demands - unfair elections - inadequate conditions for public debate (any three to be evaluated)	3
Q.237	- promotes equality - enhances individual dignity - improves the quality of decision-making - provides methods for conflict resolution	5

	- allows room to correct mistakes	
Q.238	- transparency/citizens' right to information	1
Q.239	- regular, free, and fair elections - public debate on major policies - citizens' right to information	3

Q.No	Question	Marks																								
Free Response Question / Subjective Question																										
Q.240	<i>A situation that can possibly expose the illegitimacy of bad democratic governments is elections.</i> Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.	5																								
Q.241	<table><tr><th></th><th>Bangladesh</th><th>India</th><th>Nepal</th><th>Pakistan</th><th>Sri Lanka</th></tr><tr><td>☒ Democracy is preferable</td><td>69</td><td>70</td><td>62</td><td>37</td><td>71</td></tr><tr><td>☒ Sometimes dictatorship is better</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>14</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Doesn't matter to me</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>28</td><td>49</td><td>18</td></tr></table> What might be a reason that people in some countries have chosen the second option - sometimes a dictatorship is better?		Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	☒ Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71	☒ Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11	☐ Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18	1
	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka																					
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☐ Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18																					

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.240	Yes, elections can show the illegitimacy of the government. - The government gains legitimacy because it is elected by the people. - Elections may not be free or fair. - Elected representatives may rarely work for the people, so it cannot be called a "people's government". - Elected representatives may be corrupt and citizens may not be standing in elections that often. - People may not be able to choose the pool of candidates from which the representative is elected, making the process illegitimate. - any other relevant point (any four to be assessed)	5
Q.241	- faster decisions - higher rate of economic development - low political corruption (any one to be evaluated)	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.242	Take a look at the following map. It captures to which extent political leaders are elected under comprehensive voting rights in free and fair elections, and freedoms of association and expression are guaranteed. It ranges from 0 to 1 (most democratic). Pay special attention to the countries of North America, Europe, Africa and India.  Which outcome of democracy is definitely <u>COMMON</u> among the countries which are the 'most democratic' according to the map? A. citizens' dignity and freedom B. accommodation of social diversity C. reduction of inequality and poverty D. economic growth and development	1
Q.243	Here are the lyrics of a part of the song "Imagine" by John Lennon. <i>Imagine no possessions</i> <i>I wonder if you can</i>	1

	<i>No need for greed or hunger</i> <i>A brotherhood of man</i> <i>Imagine all the people</i> <i>Sharing all the world</i> <i>You</i> <i>You may say I'm a dreamer</i> <i>But I'm not the only one</i> <i>I hope someday you'll join us</i> <i>And the world will live as one</i> Which outcome of democracy does the song hint at? A. Reduction of inequality and poverty B. Respecting social diversity C. Accountability of leaders D. Economic development	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.244	Why is it necessary to study the economic outcomes of democracy?	2
Q.245	<i>Political equality does not translate to economic equality.</i> Explain with an example.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.242	D. Economic growth and development	1
Q.243	A. Reduction of inequality and poverty	1
Q.244	- to see if democracy can achieve higher rates of growth than other forms of government - to see if economic gains are distributed equally amongst the population	2
Q.245	- Although all citizens have an equal political power through adult franchise, economic gains are not distributed equally. - People of all castes in India have the right to one vote. But some castes are economically deprived and backward even though they have the same political rights. (any other relevant example for point 2 can be assessed)	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.246	<i>"A government must ensure that the majority group does not make all the decisions and becomes a superior social group."</i> Which of the following questions <u>BEST</u> aligns with the suggestion given above? A. "How can a government increase the political participation of its citizens?" B. "What can be done to ensure the economic development of the country?" C. "What can the leaders do to ensure that citizens' diversity is respected?" D. "How can you make sure free and fair elections are conducted?"	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.247	<i>Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.</i> Explain this statement.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.246	C. What can the leaders do to ensure that citizens' diversity is respected?"	1
Q.247	- Citizens should not be considered a minority just because of their caste, class, gender, religion, language. -any other relevant point	1

Chapter: Respect of freedom of citizens

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.248	Democracy ensures respect and freedom of all citizens of the country. Name two provisions of the Constitution for this purpose.	1
Q.249	(a) How has democracy made it easier for women to demand equal treatment? (3) (b) Explain how democracy has similarly helped other social groups in India. (2)	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.248	- Fundamental rights - Directive Principles of State Policy	1
Q.249	(a) - Continuous struggle of women has led democracies to adopt equal treatment as an ideal. - The legality of it aids women in demanding equal treatment. - In non-democratic governments, there would be no basis to this demand and can be ignored easily. (to be assessed as a whole) (b) - It has helped disadvantaged caste groups to demand equality. - Caste discrimination can be struck down because it is illegal.	5

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.250	Look at the cartoon given below.  Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess408.pdf Which of the following problems does it depict? A. The wealthy win the election B. Wealth in the hands of the US President C. The White House collects the most taxes D. White people hold more power in elections	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.251	Classify the following countries according to the challenges of democracy that they face. Vietnam - a one-party state in which the party has absolute political and economic power Sweden - a state that is reforming the jobs of civil servants so that common people can contest in elections and join the government	3

	Bhutan - a state that was previously run by the monarch as well as the government, but now has separated the two	
Q.252	The 73rd Amendment of the Indian constitution established a form of decentralized government that gives more power to local self-governments. Which challenge of democracy does this amendment address?	1
Q.253	Describe any three problems faced in the Indian democracy in the sphere of elections.	3
Q.254	A change in rules can prevent some wrong practices, but cannot improve the overall quality of the institution. Explain this statement with reference to democracy.	3
Q.255	<i>"In a democracy, we have the right to choose our own dictators!"</i> (a) In the above statement who is referred to as 'dictators'? (b) Comment on the quality of elections referred to by the statement.	2
Q.256	To address the challenge of deepening democracy, institutional reforms that encourage people's participation are required. State any one such reform.	1
Q.257	Name the three challenges of democracy.	3
Q.258	Tunisia is a country that is newly democratic. List two challenges it might have faced while transitioning to democracy.	2
Q.259	In Belgium, multiple rounds of constitutional amendments have taken place, yet there are social groups with specific demands. What kind of challenge is Belgium facing?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.250	A. The wealthy win the election	1
Q.251	Vietnam - foundational challenge Sweden - challenge of deepening democracy Bhutan - challenge of expansion	3
Q.252	challenge of expansion	1
Q.253	- A huge population is not involved in the election process due to illiteracy or inaccessibility. - Adequate information is not given to citizens to make an informed choice. - Civilians cannot contest in elections, which leads to politicians monopolizing power - Some political parties are dominated by powerful families - Politicians make false promises to their vote bank in order to secure votes. - Large parties have an advantage over small parties - any other relevant point (any three to be evaluated)	3
Q.254	- Laws play an important role in political reforms. Such laws can prevent wrong political practices and encourage good ones. - But this does not guarantee an improvement in the quality of democracy as a whole. - Political reforms should be carried out by political activists, parties, movements, and conscious citizens.	3

	(to be evaluated as a whole)	
Q.255	(a) elected representatives/politicians (b) Elections do not embody the spirit of democracy.	2
Q.256	- censor-free media and press - forums for public participation - decentralisation of power - complaint redressal mechanisms - any other relevant point (any one to be evaluated)	1
Q.257	- Foundational challenge - Challenge of expansion - Challenge of deepening of democracy	3
Q.258	- displacing the non-democratic regime - setting up institutions of democracy - controlling military power - establishing sovereignty - any other relevant point (any two to be evaluated)	2
Q.259	- challenge of expansion	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.260	The election manifestos of many political parties are issued as pamphlets in English. Which of the following step can the election commission take to make them more accessible immediately? A. Construct schools to educate more people B. Make it mandatory for all political parties to campaign in Hindi C. Request media houses to campaign for different parties in easy language D. Make it mandatory for political parties to release manifestos in all regional languages	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.261	Challenges of democracy can be addressed by political reforms. However, a list of ideal reforms for all countries cannot be created. Explain why with an example.	2
Q.262	What kind of laws are considered the best to make democracy more efficient? Explain how the Right to Information Act can be considered as one such law.	5
Q.263	Why is it suggested that citizens' movements and the media are more likely to succeed in political reforms than the legislature?	2
Q.264	Democracy is not restricted to providing citizens with the right to vote. State five other rights that are upheld by the spirit of democracy.	5

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.260	D. Make it mandatory for political parties to release manifestos in all regional languages Correct Answer Explanation: To make election manifestos more immediately accessible, the Election Commission can mandate political parties to release their manifestos in all regional languages. This ensures that the information reaches a wider audience who may not be proficient in English, enhancing democratic participation. Thus, the correct option is 4.	1
Q.261	- Challenges in each country / in different parts of the country are different and hence no one list can be created. - For example, in Iraq, while the government is still trying to establish power, in India, the government has been established but various government institutions need to be strengthened. - any other relevant example to be accepted	2
Q.262	- Generally, laws that aim to ban something are not successful. - Laws that incentivize positive behaviour have a better chance of bringing about change. - The best kind of laws are those that empower citizens to bring about democratic reform. - The Right to Information Act helps in this regard because it empowers citizens with information and encourages them to hold the government accountable. - This right helps control corruption in addition to other supporting laws. - any other relevant point	5
Q.263	- Legislatures may not pass laws that are not in their parties' best interest.	2

	- Citizens' movements and the media are more likely to demand changes that benefit society as a whole.	
Q.264	- Right to information - Right to economic equality - Right to social and religious equality - Right to freedom and dignity - minority rights - any other relevant point	5

Chapter: Print comes to Europe

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.265	State three advantages of woodblock printing over handwritten manuscripts that made printing more popular.	3
Q.266	Which change led to the rise of the print revolution?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.265	- Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business - Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation therefore remained limited. - Growing demand for cheap books for university students and merchants made the cheaper woodblocks more popular.	3
Q.266	The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.	1

Chapter: The Print Revolution and its impact

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.267	The print revolution transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge. Justify this statement.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.267	- With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. Common people could now read books. - To cater to the less literate public, printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures. The line that separated the oral and reading cultures became blurred. - Those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently, and move them to action. - any other relevant point (any three points to be evaluated)	3

Chapter: The Reading Mania

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.268	Why did children become an important category of readers in Europe in the late 19th century?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.268	Primary education became compulsory.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.269	Lives and feelings of women in India began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways in the late 19th century. Justify this statement with two examples.	2
Q.270	How did print culture promote the spread of religious doctrine in 19th century India?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.269	- From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served. - In the 1880s, in present-day Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.	2
Q.270	- The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands of <i>fatwas</i> telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines. - Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages. - In their printed and portable form, these could be read easily by the faithful at any place and time. - They could also be read out to large groups of illiterate men and women. - any other relevant point (any three points to be evaluated)	3

Chapter: Religious Reform and Public debates

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.271	How did the rise of print contribute to religious reform in 18th and 19th century India? Elaborate with an example.	3
Q.272	Give two examples of social reformers who used cheap printed books to further the debate on caste discrimination.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.271	- Debates on religious issues were now carried out in public and in print due to the rise of printing. - Since printing was now cheap, many people had access to it in vernacular languages. - Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in public discussions in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people. - For example, Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions. (any three points to be evaluated)	3
Q.272	- From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871) - In the twentieth century, books written on caste and other powerful writings were getting published and available for cheap in all parts of India. B.R.Ambedkar's books in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker's books in Madras, are a few examples.	2

Chapter: Print and censorship

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.273	How did cartoons and caricatures help in creating the conditions within which French Revolution occurred?	2
Q.274	The book 'The Conflict of Religion, Morals and Science in Contemporary Education' by Giordano Bruno was placed in the Index of Prohibited Books. What could have been the reason for this?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.273	- Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. - This literature that consisted of these cartoons, circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.	2
Q.274	The book contains heretical ideas or questionings of faith.	1

Chapter: Need for political parties

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.275	What are the main functions of a ruling party?	3
Q.276	Why did the multiparty system evolve in India?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.275	-The ruling party forms and runs governments. - The ruling party plays a decisive role in making laws for a country - The ruling party puts forward different policies and programmes which a government bases its decisions on.	3
Q.276	- Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. - India has evolved a multiparty system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.	2

Chapter: Number of political parties

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.277	Consider a country which has diverse social groups. It wants to adopt a new political system which helps give equality to all groups. Identify the feature it should adopt. A. Enable different groups to represent themselves by forming political parties B. Empower groups to take extreme positions to ensure justice for themselves C. Help different groups get assimilated into one single group to reduce diversity D. Allowing political power to remain in the hands of only one group to ensure stability	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.278	In a country, though people are allowed to form parties, only one party controls and forms the government. What type of party-system can we say operates in this country? Why?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.277	A. Enable different groups to represent themselves by forming political parties	1
Q.278	- A single party system. - Since only one party controls and forms the government, it would seem that the electoral system does not permit free competition for power.	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.279	There are two statements given below, Statement (I) and Statement (II). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (I) : A one-party system is a good democratic option. (II) : Political parties in a democracy put forth different programmes and policies for voters to choose from. A. (I) and (II) are true B. (I) and (II) are false C. (I) is the cause of (II) D. (I) is false but (II) is true	1
Q.280	Subhash lobbies with various government offices to work specifically for the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Which of the following parties is he <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to be associated with? A. All-India Trinamool Congress B. Indian National Congress C. Communist Party of India D. Bahujan Samaj Party	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.281	Which recognised national party sees securing power for the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities as an important part of its identity?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.279	D. (I) is false but (II) is true	1
Q.280	D. Bahujan Samaj Party	1
Q.281	Bahujan Samaj Party	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.282	How have state parties contributed to the strengthening of federalism?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.282	-Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. - No one national party was able to secure a majority in the Lok Sabha until 2014. As a result, the national parties were compelled to form alliances with State parties, which increased the bargaining power of these states. - Some of these parties are conscious about their State identity which helps in bringing issues of the states to the forefront.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks															
Free Response Question / Subjective Question																	
Q.283	A party has won the following percentage of seats in the 4 states where it has contested in the state legislative assembly election. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th><th>% of votes won</th><th>No of seats won</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State A</td><td>19</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>State B</td><td>16</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>State C</td><td>35</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr> <td>State D</td><td>7</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The party has not won any Lok Sabha seats. (a) What type of political party will it be classified as? Why? (b) Can it be classified as a national party? Justify your answer.	State	% of votes won	No of seats won	State A	19	10	State B	16	4	State C	35	42	State D	7	1	3
State	% of votes won	No of seats won															
State A	19	10															
State B	16	4															
State C	35	42															
State D	7	1															
Q.284	There is a lack of internal democracy within political parties. Why is this considered a challenge?	2															
Q.285	What are two ways in which political parties can be reformed without over-regulation?	2															
Q.286	‘In Goa, 7 powerful families are contesting 35% of the assembly seats’ states a headline in a recent newspaper article. Which challenge of political parties does it <u>MOST LIKELY</u> illustrate?	1															
Q.287	What is one ill effect of the anti-defection law?	1															

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.283	(a) -It will be recognised as a State party in States A, B and C. - This is because it has won at least 6% of votes and at least 2 seats in the state legislative assembly elections in those states. (b) - The party will not be a national party even though it has won more than 6% of votes in four state assembly elections, as the party has not won any Lok Sabha seat.	3
Q.284	-There is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. - More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.	2
Q.285	- People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations. - Political parties can improve if those who want this to happen join political parties. - People can ensure that the decision-making process within the party is transparent. - Parties hold regular meetings and keep the public informed about the matters discussed. - any other relevant point (any two to be assessed)	2
Q.286	the challenge of dynastic succession	1
Q.287	The anti-defection law has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.	1

Chapter: Consumer in Marketplace

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.288	Why is evidence difficult to gather for the consumer redressal process in India?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.288	In most purchases, cash memos are not issued.	1

Chapter: Consumer Movement

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.289	Describe the redressal mechanism for consumers as set up under The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA).	3
Q.290	There are many goods and services which require special attention to safety. However, we do find bad quality products in the market. Give two reasons why this can happen.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.289	- Under COPRA, a three-tier machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes. - The district-level court, the state level court and the national-level courts deal with cases based on monetary charge of the claims. - If a case is dismissed in district-level court, a consumer can also appeal in the state and then in national-level courts.	3
Q.290	- Supervision of safety rules and regulation is weak. - Consumer movement is not strong enough to protect against all such products in the market.	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.291	Which of the following would a customer be entitled to while shopping on <u>ANY</u> e-commerce website? P: Right to receive the order once you have made the payment Q: Right to contact customer care for product information R: Right to keep a product for free when delivery is delayed S: Right to be refunded in cash when a faulty product is delivered A. Only P and Q B. Only Q and R C. Only R and S D. Only P and S	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.292	State three reasons why consumers need protection.	3
Q.293	The Right to Information Act is also an act which enhances consumer rights. Explain the statement above.	2
Q.294	How do consumer forums help ordinary citizens in accessing their rights?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.291	A. Only P and Q	1
Q.292	- Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position. Whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service that had been bought, the seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer. - Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should. - Traders add charges that were not mentioned before, or when adulterated/defective goods are sold. - Companies with huge wealth, power and reach can manipulate the market in various ways. - At times false information is passed on through the media, and other sources to attract consumers. - any other relevant point (any three points to be evaluated)	3
Q.293	- Citizens can be thought of as consumers of government services. - The Right to Information Act (RTI) provides a platform to the citizens to get information about the working of government departments, which can be helpful in addressing grievances.	2
Q.294	- They help citizens file cases in consumer courts. - They create awareness about consumer rights among people.	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.295	Which of the following scenarios represents a case where consumer rights are being compromised? A. A food company using misleading advertising to exaggerate the health benefits of its products B. A healthcare provider denying medical treatment to individuals based on their race or ethnicity C. An e-commerce website sharing personal information of its users with third-party advertisers without their consent D. A telecommunications market dominated by two large providers who engage in price-fixing to eliminate competition	1
Q.296	Upon eating a bar of chocolate that does not mention the ingredients used in it, which of the following consumers have the right to seek redressal? A. A girl who had an allergic reaction to the peanuts in the chocolate bar B. A girl who dropped the chocolate bar by mistake C. A boy who found the chocolate bar too sweet D. A boy whose chocolate bar melted in his bag	1
Q.297	Any consumer who receives a service/product in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service. Source (edited): NCERT Accordingly, in which of the following cases is the above-mentioned right being violated? A. Agjot was denied his request to cancel his Netflix subscription before completion of a year. B. Akash was denied his college degree since he chose to drop out of the course. C. Arpita was denied a vegetarian meal on her flight to Delhi.	1

	D. Amina was denied the seat of his choice in a restaurant.	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.298	Surinder saw that a shopkeeper was selling his goods at a price different from Maximum Retail Price. Can Surinder complain against the shopkeeper? Justify your answer.	3
Q.299	The expiry date is clearly mentioned in packaging of food stuff. What consumer right does this illustrate?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.295	A. A food company using misleading advertising to exaggerate the health benefits of its products	1
Q.296	A. A girl who had an allergic reaction to the peanuts in the chocolate bar	1
Q.297	A. Agjot was denied his request to cancel his Netflix subscription before completion of a year.	1
Q.298	- If the shopkeeper was selling at a price higher than the Maximum Retail Price Surinder can complain. - If the shopkeeper was selling at a lower price then there is no reason for complaint against the shopkeeper. - This is because the Maximum Retail Price is the maximum price which a seller can ask a consumer to pay. It is fine if a seller decides to charge less than the Maximum Retail Price. (to be assessed as whole)	3
Q.299	Right to be informed	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.300	Explain how minerals are deposited in the following: (a) igneous and metamorphic rocks (b) sedimentary rocks	2
Q.301	Alluvial deposits are formed by the action of rivers. Explain why minerals like gold and silver are found in alluvial deposits and not metals like iron or copper.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.300	(a) When minerals in their molten or gaseous form are forced upward through cavities Earth's surface, they cool and solidify to form mineral deposits. (b) They are formed as a result of accumulation and deposition in horizontal layers and are subjected to high pressure.	2
Q.301	Gold and silver are not corroded by water but iron and copper are.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.302	Kiran wants to set up a petroleum producing unit. Petroleum jelly is made from the residual products of oil when it is distilled after refining. Which of the following states will be ideal to set up this unit so as to procure raw material easily?  A. Uttar Pradesh B. Chhattisgarh C. Rajasthan D. Odisha	1
Q.303	How does the high demand for steel impact the mining and production of iron ore? P: It leads to increased exploration of new mines.	1

	Q: It leads to increased excavation from existing mines. R: It leads to increased investment in new technologies for processing iron ore. Which of the following is/are <u>CORRECT</u>? A. P only B. Q and R only C. P and R only D. All P, Q and R	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.304	What is the difference between a mineral and an ore?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.302	A. Uttar Pradesh	1
Q.303	D. All P, Q and R	1
Q.304	Minerals are homogenous substances, usually a single element. Ores are substances that contain minerals mixed with other elements.	1

Chapter: Non-conventional power sources

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.305	Tidal Energy, Solar Energy, Natural Gas, Biogas (a) Which of the above sources of energy is the odd one out and why? (b) Replace it with a source of energy so that all four are uniform.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.305	(a) - natural gas - It is not a renewable resource. (b) Hydro-electric energy/geothermal energy/atomic energy/ wind energy	3

Chapter: Conventional power resources

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.306	Name the four types of coal in increasing order of carbon content.	2
Q.307	While trying to choose between two identical auto-rickshaws, Sunil said he will buy the one which is relatively more eco-friendly. What makes the two auto-rickshaws different?	2
Q.308	Why are thermal power plants located near coalfields?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.306	peat - lignite - bituminous - anthracite (1 mark for the 4 types, 1 mark for the correct order)	2
Q.307	The two vehicles may be running on different fuels. - The one Sunil picked may have been running on Compressed Natural Gas. - The one Sunil picked may have been electric. (any one to be evaluated)	2
Q.308	to easily transport coal because it is a bulky material	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.309	Purva, who lived in Odisha, asked her father why the soil in their area was red in colour. He said it was due to the presence of a mineral. What mineral is he talking about? Name another Indian state that has the same mineral deposits.	2
Q.310	(a) Why is mining considered a dangerous occupation? (2) (b) What can the government do to keep miners safe? (1)	3

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.309	iron Chhattisgarh/Karnataka/Maharashtra/Goa/Jharkhand	2
Q.310	(a) - Inhalation of fumes makes miners vulnerable to pulmonary diseases - Collapsing mine roofs/unstable land, fires are other occupational hazards (b) Governments can enforce safety regulations.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.311	In order to conserve our mineral and resource wealth, we need to look beyond just adopting renewable forms of energy production. In this context, which of the following is <u>INCORRECT</u>? A. In certain regions, reuse of scrap metals is also a viable alternative. B. A sudden transition towards renewables might result in an employment crisis. C. The feasibility of renewable energy production varies depending on the location. D. Economic and developmental benefits associated with renewables are far lesser than non-renewables.	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.312	The Earth's crust is made from minerals and geological processes make these minerals usable to us. Yet, minerals are considered a non-renewable resource. Why?	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.311	D. Economic and developmental benefits associated with renewables are far lesser than non-renewables.	1
Q.312	- Although the Earth's crust is made from minerals, the geological processes that make minerals usable to us take millions of years. - The rate of consumption of minerals however is taking place at a rate much faster than their formation. - At some point, we will run out of minerals. This is why it is considered a non-renewable resource.	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.313	Why was industrialisation considered a way to reduce regional disparities?	2
Q.314	What is the contribution of the manufacturing industry to India's Gross Domestic Product compared to other East Asian countries?	1
Q.315	In a country that is primarily focused on agriculture, industries are not required. State whether this statement is true or false and why.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.313	- Industrialisation provided employment opportunities that helped people move away from agriculture. - Establishing industries in tribal and backward areas would increase employment and reduce poverty.	2
Q.314	India's contribution is much lower than that of other East Asian countries.	1
Q.315	False - Agro-based industries provide products like pumps, fertilisers, pesticides, machines and tools, etc., to the agriculture sector thereby increasing productivity.	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.316	Classify the Dabur honey industries on the basis of: - raw materials - their main role - ownership A. animal-based, key industry, public sector B. mineral-based, key industry, private sector C. agro-based, consumer industry, private sector D. agro-based, consumer industry, cooperative sector	1
Q.317	"The textile industry in India is self-reliant and complete in the value chain." What is meant by this? A. The textile industry funds itself through foreign investments. B. The textile industry values its products based on Indian markets only. C. The textile industry's value chain is the longest in the Indian economy. D. The textile industry is not dependent on any other industries for raw materials.	1
Q.318	The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) is a dairy farmers' organization which sells milk products throughout the state of Karnataka. The milk is collected from farmers, who are members of this initiative, processed and sold in the market under the brand name 'Nandini'. Source (edited): Wikipedia Which of the following sectors would KMF fall under based on ownership of the industry? A. Joint sector B. Public sector	1

	C. Private sector D. Cooperative sector	
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.319	Certain industries can be classified as a basic or key industry as well as a consumer industry. Explain the statement by defining the two types and giving an example.	3

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.316	C. Agro-based, consumer industry, private sector	1
Q.317	D. The textile industry is not dependent on any other industries for raw materials.	1
Q.318	D. Cooperative sector	1
Q.319	A basic or key industry is one that produces raw materials to manufacture other goods. A consumer industry produces goods that are directly sold to the consumer. E.g. paper is used as a raw material for a notebook manufacturing company but can also be sold directly to the customer. (any other valid example can be accepted)	3

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.320	Mention the factor that <u>MOST</u> likely influences the location of these industries: (a) Industry located near a major port (b) Industry located near a dam that generates hydro-electric power (c) Industries located near mines	3
Q.321	Suppose you are a budding industrialist in British India. You own a cotton mill that exports high-quality yarn to Britain. What kind of geographical feature would <u>MOST LIKELY</u> determine the location of your industry?	1
Q.322	Large factories were set up in an area near a big city. Eventually, that area also became a city. Explain this phenomenon.	2
Q.323	Why are most iron and steel plants located in eastern India?	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.320	(a) Market (b) Power and energy source (c) Availability of raw material	3
Q.321	Coastal area/near a port	1
Q.322	- Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. - Cities provide markets and services like banking, insurance, transport, labour.	2
Q.323	- low cost iron ore - availability of other raw materials - cheap labour - vast market (any two to be evaluated)	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.324	Which of these explains why India produces high-quality cotton yarn but low-quality cotton fabric? A. Cotton fibres used for spinning yarn are imported from other countries. B. Woven cotton fabric is meant only for export to low-income countries. C. Weaving looms are not advanced enough to use high-quality yarn. D. There is a larger market for yarn than fabric.	1
Q.325	Which of the following may be located near an oil refinery? A. Aluminium smelting industry B. Organic chemical industry C. Cement industry D. Jute industry	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.326	The demands created by one industry often help create demand in other, related industries. Explain this statement with regard to the cotton industry.	1
Q.327	The Government of India launched a campaign that banned plastic shopping bags. Explain how this might have solved one of the challenges faced by the jute industry in India.	2
Q.328	Which industry is used to assess the level of industrialisation in a country?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.324	C. Weaving looms are not advanced enough to use high-quality yarn.	1
Q.325	B. Organic chemical industry	1
Q.326	Demand in the cotton industry creates a demand in: - chemicals and dyes - packaging materials - engineering units - any other relevant point (any one point to be evaluated)	1
Q.327	- The jute industry in India faces competition from synthetic materials produced globally. - A ban on plastic and a shift towards biodegradable materials might have increased demand for jute and helped overcome foreign competition.	2
Q.328	Iron and steel industry	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.329	(a) Give a detailed account of how the industrial sector causes air pollution. (b) Mention any two ways to prevent this.	5
Q.330	Eutrophication is a phenomenon where a water body gets overloaded with nutrients and ideal conditions are created for the overgrowth of algae. This leads to a loss of aquatic life among other effects. Explain the two different types of pollution that may result in eutrophication and the major industries that cause it.	6

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.329	(a) - Gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide are released into the atmosphere. - Factories sometimes release air-borne particles like dust, sprays, mist, smoke. - Factories are also prone to toxic gas leaks which can be fatal. (b) - treating fumes to remove harmful substances before releasing them - using clean fuel and energy sources - developing technology with less wastage (any two points to be evaluated)	5
Q.330	- Water pollution - Release of organic and inorganic chemicals - fertiliser industries, textile dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries, etc. - Thermal pollution - Release of water of higher temperatures into water bodies - factories and thermal plants	6

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.331	Cabinet ministers were trying to formulate the infrastructure plans for the next ten years. A minister was explaining why roads are GENERALLY more advantageous than railway lines. Explain his possible arguments.	5
Q.332	Rohan was travelling on the Sher Shah Suri Marg from its northern starting point to its southern ending point. Where was he travelling to?	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.331	- Roads are cheaper to build than railway lines. - Roads can scale high-gradient slopes, rough terrain and can traverse mountains. - For the transport of a few people or goods, roads are the more economically viable option. - Since roads can reach most areas, door-to-door service is possible, thus reducing the costs of loading and unloading. - Roads provide links to other modes of transport like railways, airports, etc.	5
Q.332	New Delhi	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.333	Which of the following is the <u>MOST</u> favourable condition for the development of metro rail transportation? A. Moderate population density and dispersed settlements B. Availability of freshwater resources in abundance C. High levels of urbanization and dense population D. Rugged terrain and undulating topography	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.334	The construction of railway lines in India had to overcome geographical barriers. Explain how railway lines had to be modified or avoided in India's various landforms by giving four examples.	4

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.333	C. High levels of urbanization and dense population	1
Q.334	- The Northern Plains have a large number of rivers that had to be overcome by bridges in order to build railways. - In the hilly areas of the Indian peninsula, tracks had to be laid in low hills, gaps or tunnels. - The Himalayas was not a viable location for tracks due to the terrain and low population density. - The desert regions of Rajasthan and forest areas of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, etc. - any other relevant point (to be evaluated as a whole)	4

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.335	Compare the use of pipelines in India today, with how they were used in the past.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.335	- In the past, they were used to transport water to cities and towns and now they are used in the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas as well. - In the past, only liquids and gases were transported through pipelines, and now certain solids are also transported in the form of slurry.	2

Chapter: Waterways

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.336	Complete the analogy given below. road: highway: water: ?	1
Q.337	Major seaports had to be built in India soon after independence, due to the partition. Explain this statement.	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.336	waterway	1
Q.337	- Karachi port became a part of Pakistan after the partition. - Kandla/Deendayal port in Kutch had to be built soon after independence to ease the load on Mumbai port.	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.338	Which of the following statements <u>BEST</u> describes airway transportation? A. It is fast and efficient but it is pretty expensive which makes it inaccessible to many. B. It is cheap and affordable but not as fast or efficient as other modes of transportation. C. It is the safest and the most environment friendly way of travelling for long distances. D. It is convenient since it facilitates connectivity in every part of the world irrespective of the terrain.	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.338	A. It is fast and efficient but it is pretty expensive which makes it inaccessible to many.	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.339	Which of the following helped the <u>MOST</u> to strengthen the flow of information at the grassroots level? A. Internet B. Telegram C. Newspaper D. Subscriber Trunk Dialing	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.339	D. Subscriber Trunk Dialing	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.340	Narasapur, a town in Andhra Pradesh is known for its handmade lace-making cottage industries. Multinational companies employ women to make intricate pieces of lace and fabric. These are either exported or used in the manufacture of readymade textiles. For many women and families, this is the only source of livelihood. What is a possible disadvantage faced by the lace-workers of Narasapur? A. Not being able to determine the prices of their services B. Having no access to superior technology C. Not having a factory space for their jobs D. Having no access to big markets	1
Q.341	A chocolate bar is made by an American company. Today, it is manufactured in India as well, at affordable prices. Which of the following is responsible for this? A. Demand for export B. Complexity of production C. Removal of trade barriers D. Dispersal of production centres	1
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.342	A popular electronics manufacturing company recently set up factories in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. Mention any three factors that would have led the company to expand specifically to these countries.	3
Q.343	How do the following groups benefit from a global market? (a) Producers	2

	(b) Consumers	
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Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.340	A. not being able to determine the prices of their services Correct Answer Explanation: In such cottage industries, workers often have little to no control over the pricing of their products. The prices are typically set by the multinational companies that employ them or by market forces beyond their control. This can lead to exploitation and undervaluing of their skilled labor. Thus, the correct option is 1	1
Q.341	D. dispersal of production centres	1
Q.342	- availability of cheap labour - presence of favourable government policies - availability of cheap raw materials - access to large markets - any other relevant point (any three to be evaluated)	3
Q.343	(a) Producers have access to markets beyond their country's boundaries. (b) Consumers have a larger choice of products to choose from.	2

Chapter: Foreign trade and integration of markets

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.344	Which of the following industries would have faced the largest trade loss during the COVID-19 pandemic? A. Automobiles B. Pharmaceuticals C. Food and beverage D. Domestic appliances	1

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.344	A. Automobiles	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.345	Explain how the invention of aeroplanes has aided the spread of globalisation.	3
	Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. The four major components of globalisation and the effects of COVID-19 on these: 1. Free movement of goods and elimination of trade obstructions: Data by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for 2020 shows that there has been a 9.2% decline in world merchandise trade when compared to 2019. 2. Free flow of capital: The pandemic has profoundly impacted the movement of capital. The cross-border movement was halted due to the lockdown. 3. Transfer of technology: COVID-19 has widened the gap between nations with technological advancements and those lacking them. 4. Free movement of people: Pre-COVID-19, the mass movement used to take place in business, tourism and travel. The restrictions imposed due to the contagious virus have crippled the idea of globalisation. <i>(Globalisation in the time of a pandemic, The Hindu, January, 2021; Edited)</i>	
Q.346	During the COVID-19 pandemic, explain how the lack of well-developed technology could have affected the contributions of some nations to the global market.	3
Q.347	State how the COVID-19 pandemic may have affected the following aspects of globalisation: (a) competition between producers (b) job security of workers in multinational companies that manufacture goods for export	2

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.345	- faster transportation of goods over long distances - quicker movement of people across the globe - cheaper costs of transportation (any other relevant point) (any 3 to be evaluated)	3
Q.346	With restrictions on the movement of capital, goods and people, the world had to conduct business through virtual means. While some nations could participate, others had a lack of access to the necessary technology. As a result, they could not have been able to be a part of the global market. Besides, some new innovations such as artificial intelligence restricted countries with less technology to benefit from them. (to be evaluated as a whole)	3
Q.347	(a) domestic producers may have faced reduced competition from foreign competitors, but higher competition in the domestic sphere. (b) low job security; they may have lost their jobs because the movement of goods was restricted.	2

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
	Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. The four major components of globalisation and the effects of COVID-19 on these: 1. Free movement of goods and elimination of trade obstructions: Data by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for 2020 shows that there has been a 9.2% decline in world merchandise trade when compared to 2019. 2. Free flow of capital: The pandemic has profoundly impacted the movement of capital. The cross-border movement was halted due to the lockdown. 3. Transfer of technology: COVID-19 has widened the gap between nations with technological advancements and those lacking them. 4. Free movement of people: Pre-COVID-19, the mass movement used to take place in business, tourism and travel. The restrictions imposed due to the contagious virus have crippled the idea of globalisation. <i>(Globalisation in the time of a pandemic, The Hindu, January, 2021; Edited)</i>	
Q.348	During the pandemic, there was a decrease in the free movement of goods across borders. However, trade barriers in certain industries had to be lowered. Give an example of an industry that may have faced liberal trade laws during this time.	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.348	medical goods, pharmaceuticals (any other relevant point)	1

Chapter: Impact of globalisation on India

Q.No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.349	In the past few years, the prices of electronic items like mobile phones and laptops have reduced drastically. This is partly because electronic items are imported from China. In such a situation, which of the following categories of people would be the <u>MOST</u> disadvantaged? A. Indian consumers B. Chinese consumers C. Indian manufacturers D. Chinese manufacturers	1

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.349	C. Indian manufacturers	1

Q.No	Question	Marks
Free Response Question / Subjective Question		
Q.350	How is globalisation unfair? Explain in detail with an example.	5

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.350	- Workers in developing nations are exploited with poor working conditions, low wages and no job security. - Workers in such situations do not get any protection or benefits from their employers. - Not everyone has equal access to the benefits of globalisation. People with education and wealth have more opportunities. - Small traders and manufacturers are facing stiff competition from foreign firms. - An example could be garment workers in India. They are made to work as "temporary workers", and have to work long hours with low wages and no benefits. While companies benefit from huge profits from cheap labour, workers struggle to make ends meet. (to be evaluated as a whole, any other relevant example to be awarded marks)	5

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