**SUB: S.S PAPER SOLUTION MARKS: 25**

* **Multiple Choice Questions**: (1x7=7M):

1. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?
2. Khilafat Movement
3. Militant Guerrilla movement of Andhra Pradesh
4. Peasants’ Movement of Awadh
5. Plantation Workers’ Movement in Assam
6. Which party did not boycott the council elections held in the year 1921?
7. Swaraj party
8. Justice party
9. Muslim league
10. Congress party
11. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous ‘Salt March’ on 12th March 1930?
12. Dandi
13. Chauri-Chaura
14. Sabarmati
15. Surat
16. Name the sector in which the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

Ans. Public Sector

1. Classify the economy on the basis of the nature of the economic activity.

Ans. Primary Sector , Secondary Sector & Tertiary Sector

1. The Non-Cooperation movement began in:
2. January 1921
3. February 1922
4. December 1929
5. April 1919
6. Classify the economy on the basis of ownership of enterprises.

Ans. Public Sector & Private Sector.

* **Answer the following questions:** ( 3x6=18M)

1. Explain the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh.

# Ans. Jallianwala Bagh incident.

# i. On 13 April Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

# ii. On that day a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.

# iii. Being from outside the city they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.

# iv. Dyer entered the area blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

**OR**

What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha ?

Ans.

## According to Gandhi, Satyagraha was a unique weapon to fight injustice.

## The idea of satyagraha highlighted the power of truth and the need to search for the truth.

## Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation, which stressed the principle of truth, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful protests.

## Satyagraha supported that for true cause and struggle against injustice, physical force is not required to fight with the oppressor.

## Gandhi believed that the satyagraha battle will be won and this battle also unite the Indians by this dharma of truth and non-violence

1. Explain any three ways to solve the problem of underemployment.

Ans. 1) Government should make good transport system so that delivery of goods should be on time.

2) many people could start honey collection in forest to increase their employment.

3) many industries should be set up to get employment opportunities for the people.

1. Give the difference between Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil disobedience Movement (at least 4 points).

Ans.

1. **.** NCM means to refuse to cooperate with British Government but CDM means to refuse to obey the laws formed by the British.
2. The goal of the Non-Cooperation movement was Swaraj or self-rule by demanding the status of dominion status from the British government. While the goal of the Civil Disobedience movement had moved further; from Swaraj to complete independence from foreign rule.
3. There was large scale participation of Muslim working class in the non-Cooperation movement which was not witnessed in the Civil Disobedience movement later on due to the Divide and Rule policy of the British and communal propaganda of Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.
4. The Civil Disobedience movement was much more widespread in its geographical extent and mass participation as compared to the non-Cooperation movement.
5. For Indian women, the Civil Disobedience movement was the most liberating experience to date and can truly be said to have marked their entry into the public space.
6. The Civil Disobedience movement was of much longer duration. It ended in two phases. The second phase ended in April 1934, four years after its launch. The Non-Cooperation movement was of shorter duration and was withdrawn on 12th February 1922 after the Chauri-Chaura incident on 5th February 1922. It thus lasted for one and a half years only.
7. The Civil Disobedience movement was much more peaceful and non-violent in comparison to the Non-Cooperation movement. This is also the reason for the former much longer duration compared to the latter. The Non- Cooperation movement was withdrawn by Gandhi since it had turned violent.
8. Neither the Non-Cooperation movement nor the Civil Disobedience movement could achieve their stated objectives of Swaraj and Complete Independence respectively. However, their real effectiveness lay in the political mobilisation of the masses and the half-hearted constitutional reforms extended by the British government.

**OR**

Give the limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans.

**Limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement**

## Dalit's participation in the Civil Disobedience movement was very limited.

## The participation of Muslim political groups was lukewarm, as there was an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion.

## The role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha was very dominant.

## In 1930 Dr. B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second-round table conference by demanding a separate electorate for Dalits.

## Different sections of people in the Civil Disobedience movement had their own aspirations, hence the struggle was not united and there was discontent among the participants.

1. Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each.

Ans. Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows :

i Primary sector: When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources it is an activity of the primary sector such as agriculture dairy farming fishing forestry.

ii Secondary sector: In this natural product are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin yarn and weave cloth.

iii Tertiary sector: It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or a support for the production process. Transport storage communication banking trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

**OR**

Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the Organized and Unorganized sectors.

Ans. The organised sector is heavily regulated by the government through various laws such as Shops and Establishments Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Companies Act, etc.  
  
On the other hand, the unorganised sector is unregulated and thus, largely outside the control of the government.  
  
In the organised sector, people have assured work and the terms of employment are regular. In the unorganised sector, jobs are not regular and are low-paid.  
  
In the organised sector, workers are provided with various benefits such as provident fund, gratuity, paid leaves, etc. However, in the unorganised sector, workers have very few or no benefits at all regarding leaves, holidays, pension, gratuity, etc.

1. Describe the main features of " Poona Pact "

Ans.

## The Poona Pact was an agreement signed on 24th September 1932 between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes and upper-caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of the British India government.

## Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar’s demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji’s position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

## The main features of the Poona Pact were:

## i. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.

## ii. They were to be voted in by the general electorate.  iii. The act came into force due to Gandhiji's fast unto death, and Ambedkar ultimately accepting Gandhiji's stand.

1. Explain the importance of the service sector.

Ans. Tertiary sector or service sector plays a very significant role and its importance is rising day by day.

1. Greater the development of primary sector and secondary sector, more would be the demand for services.
2. Tertiary sector has become the largest producer in India because various kinds of services such as a hospital, educational institution, post and telephone services, police, court, etc. are required.
3. Even development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage etc.
4. With the rise in income, demand for more services is also rising. For example, eating out in a restaurant, tourism, mall and shopping complex, school etc.
5. New services like IT and outsourcing have become very important for modem trade and industry.

Unfortunately, the rapid growth of the service sector in India has not yet shown the expected corresponding increase in employment.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***