

with Solution**Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 80****General Instructions :**

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

Section A

1. Who was the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993? [1]
 - a) Berlusconi
 - b) Abraham Lincoln
 - c) Nelson Mandela
 - d) Martin Luther
2. The division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called as: [1]
 - a) separation of powers
 - b) vertical division of power
 - c) conflict resolution
 - d) horizontal division of power
3. Arrange the following freedom movements in decreasing order: [1]
 - i. Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
 - ii. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded.
 - iii. Bhagat Singh killed a senior British police officer in Lahore.
 - iv. All congress ministries resigned.
 - a) i, iv, iii, ii
 - b) iv, ii, iii, i
 - c) ii, iv, iii, i
 - d) iv, i, iii, ii

4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Indian workers in South Africa march through Volksrust on 6th November 1913.
Who was leading them?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

5. _____ list contains subjects of local importance.

[1]

- a) Union
- b) State
- c) Concurrent
- d) Residuary

6. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The larger occurrence of minerals of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	(i) Veins
(b) The smaller occurrence of mineral in rocks.	(ii) Hematite
(c) The most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.	(iii) Odisha
(d) State that produces the high-grade hematite ore.	(iv) Lodes

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

7. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Pioneer of mass production	(i) John Maynard Keynes
(b) The economist who thought that India gold exports during the Great Depression of 1929 promoted global economic recovery.	(ii) Henry Ford
(c) Discovered America	(iii) John Winthrop
(d) The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New	(iv)

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

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

8. Which of the following are regarded as the most valuable forest? [1]

- a) Open forest b) Unclassed forest
c) Protected forest d) Reserved forest

9. Which of the following activity is not from the primary sector? [1]

- a) Fishing b) Animal husbandry
c) Making sugar from sugarcane d) Bee-keeping

10. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) India is the second-largest producer	(i) Both as rabi and Kharif crop
(b) It grows well in sandy soil and shallow black soil	(ii) Sugarcane
(c) Castor seed	(iii) Black soil
(d) Cotton	(iv) Bajra

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

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

11. Identify the incorrect option as given below: [1]

- a) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
b) Banks have to submit information to the RBI on income tax returns.
c) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators
d) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

12. A new **British nation** was forged through the propagation of a dominant _____ culture. [1]

- a) Latin b) French

General Land Use Categories	Percentage (1960-61)	Percentage (2014-15)
Current Fallow	3.73	4.9
Culturable Wasteland	6.23	4.0
Barren and unculturable land	18.11	5.5
Net Sown Area	46.26	45.5
Forest Area	18.11	23.3

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Category	Male (%)	Female (%)
Literacy rate for rural population	76	54
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90	87
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85	82

What percentage of males are more educated than the females?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. Fill in the blank: | [1] |
| AGRICULTURE | DEPENDENCY |
| Intensive Subsistence Farming | Biochemical inputs and irrigation |
| Commercial Farming | ? |
| a) Higher doses of modern inputs
c) Natural environmental | b) Socio-cultural practices
d) Involves exploitation of natural |

- | conditions | resources | |
|--|---|-----|
| 17. Find the odd one out from the following options: | | [1] |
| i. Banks : Rich households
ii. Krishak Cooperative : Agricultural implement
iii. Swapna : Moneylender
iv. Arun : Loan | | |
| a) Option (iv) | b) Option (i) | |
| c) Option (ii) | d) Option (iii) | |
| 18. Out of the following which is a mineral-based industry? | | [1] |
| a) Coffee | b) Sugar | |
| c) Tea | d) Petrochemicals | |
| 19. Read the information given below and select the correct option | | [1] |
| <p>Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?</p> | | |
| a) Situation of barter system | b) Situation of lack of double coincidence of wants | |
| c) Situation of no collateral security | d) Situation of debt trap | |
| 20. Read the information given below and select the correct option | | [1] |
| <p>She was a young married girl in a very orthodox household. She learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language. Name the person with reference to the given information.</p> | | |
| a) Rashsundari Debi | b) Kailashbashini Debi | |
| c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein | d) None of these | |
| Section B | | |
| 21. What could be done in terms of credit availability for India's development? | | [2] |
| 22. What are the main reasons for the water scarcity these days? | | [2] |
| 23. What are the modern forms of money? Why is the 'rupee' widely accepted as a medium of exchange? | | [2] |

24. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context. [2]

OR

What is civil war? Name the country and two social groups between which civil war broke out due to Majoritarianism.

Section C

25. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. [3]
26. Students in a school are often classified into Primary and Secondary or junior and senior. What is the criterion that is used? Do you think this is a useful classification? Discuss. [3]

OR

Explain the differences between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors using examples other than those mentioned in the text.

27. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your view point. [3]
28. How are economic development and human development related to each other? [3]
29. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement. [3]

Section D

30. List the various problems faced by the Indian weavers in the 19th century. [5]

OR

"By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India." Support the statement with examples.

31. Why is soil considered as a resource? Explain with five arguments. [5]

OR

What are the steps involved in the complex process of resource planning? Why is resource planning important in the context of a country like India?

32. 'The political scene is the mass of many parties.' How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion. [5]

OR

What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognizing a party as National and State party.

33. Can you illustrate the features of the New Economic policy introduced in 1991? [5]

OR

"Be careful! That's our world you are playing with! Some day you'll have to pay a

price!" How would you prioritize the facts behind this warning?

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even 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. This had significance in different spheres of life.

Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This lead to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'

- (i) Why were Martin Luther's Theses a challenge to Church in Europe?
- (ii) Why were people afraid of the newly printed books entering the market?
- (iii) Enumerate the benefits of prints with respect to dissenters of established authorities.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between the two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state-level trade is carried between two or more states. The advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space-bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed an unfavourable balance of trade.

International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

- (i) Which terms are used to describe trade between two or more countries?
- (ii) What major changes have been seen in international trade?

- (iii) Explain the balance of trade of India with respect to the commodities exported to and imported from India.

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

[4]

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- (i) Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement.
- (ii) Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.)
- (iii) What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants?

Section F

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

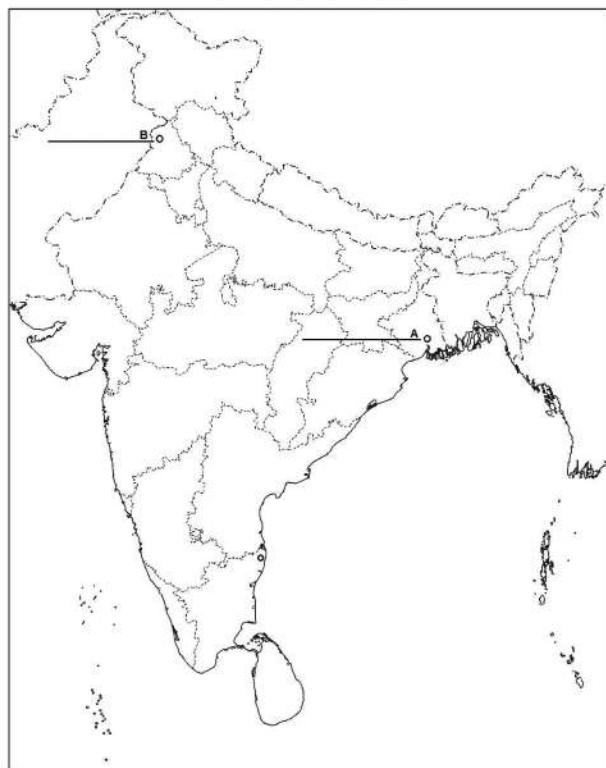
[5]

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.
- B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three)

- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg— Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



Solution

Section A

1. **(a)** Berlusconi

Explanation: Silvio Berlusconi of Italy was the leader of the party called Forza Italia founded in 1993. The party won its first general elections in 1994. He was elected the Prime Minister of Italy for four times.

2. **(b)** vertical division of power

Explanation: Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Let us call the division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power.

3. **(d)** iv, i, iii, ii

Explanation: All congress ministries resigned in 1939. Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932. Bhagat Singh killed a senior British police officer in Lahore in 1928. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded in 1925.

4. **(a)** Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi was leading the workers from Newcastle to Transvaal. When the marchers were stopped and Gandhiji arrested, thousands of more workers joined the satyagraha against racist laws that denied rights to non-whites.

5. **(b)** State

Explanation: State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation.

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

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

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

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

8. **(d)** Reserved forest

Explanation: Reserved forest are regarded as the most valuable forest.

9. **(c)** Making sugar from sugarcane

Explanation: Extracting sugarcane is an activity of the primary sector however making sugar from sugarcane is an activity of the secondary sector.

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

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

11. **(b)** Banks have to submit information to the RBI on income tax returns.

Explanation: Banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

12. **(c)** English

Explanation: A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language - were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

13. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: When the demand for the formation of States based on language was raised, some national leaders **fear that it would lead to the disintegration of the country**. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

14. (d) 12.61

Explanation: $18.11 - 5.5 = 12.61$

15. (a) 22

Explanation: 22

16. (a) Higher doses of modern inputs

Explanation: Higher doses of modern inputs

17. (d) Option (iii)

Explanation: Informal source of credit

18. (d) Petrochemicals

Explanation: Petrochemical is a mineral-based industry. Tea, Sugar, and coffee are agro-based industries.

19. (d) Situation of debt trap

Explanation: In Swapna's case, the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible. She had to sell part of the land to repay the loan. Credit, instead of helping Swapna improve her earnings, left her worse off. This is an example of what is commonly called debt-trap.

20. (a) Rashsundari Debi

Explanation: Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. She wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

Section B

21.

- o Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. Cheap and affordable credit should be made available to all
- o Expanding the customer base of banks and cooperative societies will help in India's development.
- o Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders.
- o Affordable credit would also end the cycle of the debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

22. i. Water scarcity may be due to large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water and unequal access to it.

ii. Large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.

iii. To facilitate higher food grain production, water resources are being overexploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture.

23. **The modern forms of money are listed below:**

- i. Paper currency
- ii. Coins
- iii. Demand deposits
- iv. Cheques

The rupee is accepted as a medium of exchange in the following ways:

- i. The currency is authorised by the government of the country.
- ii. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
- iii. It is the law that has made the utilization of rupees legal in India which is fixed.

24. The **Prudential Reason** for power sharing is the precautionary measure. This reason for power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Reserved Constituencies for minorities and women in Assemblies and Parliament is the best examples of prudential reason of power sharing in India. The **Moral Reason** of power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Here, people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Decentralisation of powers in India is the best example of moral reason of power sharing.

OR

- A. Civil war is a violent conflict between the opposing groups within the country that becomes so instance that it appears like a war.
B. Sri Lanka.
C. Sinhalese and Tamils

Section C

25. The exact balance of power between the central and state governments varies from federation to federation. This balance depends mainly on the historical context on which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations are formed. They are holding together federation and coming together federation.

Holding Together Federation:

- Large country decides to divide its power between states and the centre.
- Central government tends to be more powerful.
- Federating units have unequal power.

Coming Together Federation:

- Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- All the states have equal power and are strong.
- By pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they increase their security.

26. 1. Students are often classified into Primary and Secondary or junior and senior. They are classified on the basis of the class in which they study.
2. Yes, I think this is a useful classification because we cannot classify all of them on the basis of age.
- **Primary education** - Our constitution had directed the state to secure free and compulsory education to the children below 14 years. This comes under the category of Primary education.
 - **Secondary education** - Secondary level education given to the age group 14 - 18 years, prepares the student for entry into high education as well as for work.

OR

Primary Sector: This includes those activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources e.g. the cultivation of wheat. This is known as the primary sector because it forms the base of all subsequent products that are made from it. The primary sector is also called the Agriculture and Related Sector.

Secondary Sector: This sector covers those activities in which natural and primary products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing e.g. manufacturing paper from bamboo plant, Iron ore to steel, making jewellery from gold etc. This sector is also known as the Industrial Sector.

Tertiary Sector: This includes those activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors e.g. railways, insurance., lawyer etc. Since they provide services to help the production so, this sector is also called the service sector.

27. **The Government of India gives holidays for festivals of most of the religions because:**
- The Government of India treats all religions equally.
 - India is a secular state, there is no official religion in our country.

- iii. The Constitution provides freedom to all to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 - iv. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion.
28. Economic development is only one attribute of human development, Though it is a major one, and it influences the other attributes also. Human development is a function and barometer of economic development. High GDP growth rates, when distributed equally over a population will lead to equity. The other human development attributes are as follows:
- i. **Infant Mortality Rate:** Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age.
 - ii. **Literacy rate:** This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above who can read and write with understanding.
 - iii. **Net Attendance Ratio:** This is the total number of children in the age group 14-15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group. For human development in areas like sanitation, primary education, economic growth is necessary so that people have the necessary funds to pay for these services. However, conversely, human development in the form of better nutrition and education are prerequisites for development. So economic development and human development are two sides of the same coin.
29. At present democracy is the most suitable form of government. However, it is true that some people think that democracy produces a less effective government because:
- i. Non-democratic rulers can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation since they do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about public opinion.
 - ii. But democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
 - iii. Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.
 - iv. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
 - v. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of the majority of their population.

Section D

30. The following problems were faced by Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century:
- a. As the cotton industry developed in England, the industrial groups were worried about exports from other countries. They pressurised the government to introduce import duties on textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without any competition.
 - b. Because of the heavy import duty on Indian cotton textile, the export market in India collapsed. The local market was flooded with Manchester textile. Being produced by machines, it was cheaper than Indian-made textile. Weavers could not compete with this situation. Weaving regions declined and were desolated.
 - c. At the same time, the manufacturers persuaded the Company to sell their goods in the colonies and Indian markets as well. By 1850 the cotton piece goods constituted 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports.
 - d. The weavers faced twin problems-their export market was crumbling and the local market shrinking. The Indian markets were flooded with Manchester textile, it was machine-made and very cheap.
 - e. By 1860s, weavers faced another problem of shortage of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton suppliers from the US were cut. The

- cotton exports from India increased and went spiralling.
- f. The weavers lost the bargaining power after taking advances from the Company. They had to sell their produce at a miserably low price.
 - g. Apart from that, factory production in India had started, Machine-made Indian goods also flooded the market. Weavers, thus, could not survive in a situation where there were problems all around.

OR

By the first decade of the twentieth century, the following series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India:

- i. Swadeshi movement gathered momentum in the first decade of the twentieth century. Nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth and use Indian-made textiles.
 - ii. Industrial groups also organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
 - iii. In the year 1906, there was a decline in Indian yarn exports, so industrialists in India began shifting from yarn production to cloth production.
 - iv. The beginning of the First World War created a new situation. Since British mills were producing war materials to meet war needs, exports to India declined. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
 - v. As the war continued, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs, for example, jute bags, saddles, etc. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
 - vi. Over the war years, Indian industrial production boomed and Indian industries consolidated their position and captured the home market.
31. i. Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
- ii. Soil is one of the world's most important natural resources. Together with air and water it is the basis for life on planet earth. It has many important functions which are essential for life.
 - iii. Not only does it play the major part in allowing us to feed the world's population, but it also plays a major role in the recycling of air, water, nutrients, and maintaining a number of natural cycles, thereby ensuring that there will be a basis for life in generations to come.
 - iv. Soils provide a direct source of minerals and other resources. The most significant raw materials are sand, gravel, stone, ore, coal and peat. Sand, gravel, stone are the raw materials of building, ore is the raw material of industry, coal and peat are the raw materials of heating. Soils can cover or be built up on many of these raw materials.
 - v. Soil is the vital thing for animals, vegetations and all living creatures. Soil is formed slowly, however, it can be easily demolished. For these reasons, we must protect it well.

OR

Resource planning is a complex process which involves:

- a. Identification of resources across the country through surveying, mapping and preparation of an inventory of resources through their quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement.
- b. Develop a planning structure for resource development taking into account technology, skill and infrastructure available for implementing the plans.
- c. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. This involves systematic planning of exploitation of resources.

Resource planning is important in the context of a country like India because:

- a. Resources are important for a country because the economic development of any country depends upon its resources.
- b. Resource planning is the wise, judicious and proper utilization of the resources.
- c. Resource planning is important in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. While some regions are rich in certain types of resources, they may be deficient in some other types of resources. For example, a mineral-rich region may be poor in infrastructure or maybe socio-culturally backwards and included in economically backward regions. Some regions are self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources, while, on the other hand, there are regions that face an acute shortage of resources.
- d. Thus, for proper development, distribution, sharing and utilisation of resources, taking into consideration the technology, quality of human resources and historical experiences of the people, resource planning is essential for development.

32. It is true that **presently political scene is dominated by many parties**.

The politicians do manage these coalitions **by giving proportional representation** to all the emerging political parties and their members.

With the mushrooming of political parties, it has now become difficult in the Indian political scenario, for any particular party to garner majority of seats to form the government.

In such a case, several political parties with almost similar agenda come together to form a government and if voted to power, all such parties as a coalition form the government. Generally, all the major decision making is done by the biggest party in the coalition, like that of BJP in the general elections of 2014.

If we take it in positive sense we see that this signifies:

- A. The concept of **popular participation**.
- B. **Equal representation** to all the sections of the society.
- C. This system **has strengthened federal system** of democracy.
- D. It is helpful to get **equal share in the power**.

E. Ministries are allotted keeping in mind all the members of the coalition.

Such a system may face problems if one or more than one political parties, opts out of the coalition leading to instability.

Though at times difficult to manage, such system allows a assortment of interests and opinions for political representation.

OR

Democracies that follow a federal system over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties- Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. Those parties, which are countrywide parties, are called national parties.

National and State Parties:

- i. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.
- ii. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.

33. Following are the features of New Economic Policy introduced in 1991:

- a. **Liberalized** policy towards foreign trade and foreign investment.
- b. Introduction of **foreign capital investment**.
- c. Removal of **trade barriers**.
- d. Reduction in the role of **Public sector**.

- e. Promotion to **private sector**.
- f. Reforms in the **financial sector**.
- g. Liberalization of **import licensing**.
- h. Freedom is given to the MNCs to set up their **industrial units**.

OR

“Be careful! That’s our world you are playing with! Some day you’ll have to pay a price!” These are the words said by a kid to the owner of MNCs when he said. “Globalization is fun”. Following are some of the facts behind this warning:

- a. This indicates that Globalisation is a process of **earning huge profit** by the MNCs. The main motive the MNCs is to earn huge profit. To achieve this motive, these MNCs **exploit the resources** of earth without caring environment.
- b. MNCs put pressure on the governments of the developing countries to **mend their policies** according to them.
- c. Some critics said globalisation is a form of **neo-colonialism**.
- d. The manufacturing units of the MNCs are the major cause of **spreading pollution** in the environment.
- e. Globalisation **widens the gap** between rich and poor. One day all the effects of globalisation will bring disaster in the world. The people of the whole world will suffer from it.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even 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. This had significance in different spheres of life.

Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther’s writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This lead to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, ‘Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.’

- (i) **Ninety-Five:** Theses criticised many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- (ii) a. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds.
 - b. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
 - c. If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.
- (iii) a. Those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas.
 - b. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and move them to action.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between the two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state-level trade is carried between two or more states. The advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. As the resources are space-bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed an unfavourable balance of trade.

International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

(i) International trade or Foreign Trade.

(ii) International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years:

Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

(iii)a. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favorable balance of trade.

b. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is called the unfavorable balance of trade.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

(i) The rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - was active in the movement.

(ii) Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns because they thought that it might upset the rich peasants and landlords.

(iii) For the rich peasants 'swaraj' meant struggle against high revenues.

Section F

37. a. A. Calcutta

B. Amritsar

b.

