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SET	A
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023
SOCIAL SCIENCE**



MARKING SCHEME – HISTORY, D.P. & ECONOMICS

	SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)	
1.	B) 1972	1
2.	C] Central Government	1
3.	A] Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.	1
4.	B] IV, II, III, I	1
5	A] Tankas	1
6	C] South America	1
7	A] GDP of India is calculated by the state government of the largest Indian state.	1
8.	A] I only	1
9.	B] Large landowners of Prussia	1
10.	B] Containers	1
11.	A. Bharatiya Janata Party - National Democratic Alliance	1
12.	A] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
13.	D. Prosperous farmers from Punjab	1
14.	C] Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.	1
15.	A] Country A	1
16.	D] The idea of political inequality	1
17.	B] Cultivating sugarcane	1
18.	B] I and II	1
19.	C] Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.	1
20.	C] a2, b3, c4, d1	1
	SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)	
21.	i. State the type of power sharing arrangement that represents in the above-mentioned example. Answer – Power sharing arrangement between different levels of government, i.e., Vertical Form of Power Sharing. ii. In the above example, who is sharing power with whom?	1 1 2

	The state government of Maharashtra with Municipal and the Village Panchayats (Local Self Governments)	
22.	<p>Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Explain the statement in the light of The Silk Route. (Answer has to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>Answer- The silk routes, during pre-modern period, had vibrant trade and cultural links with distant lands.</p> <p>1. Historians pointed number of silk routes over lands and sea connecting vast regions of Asia with Europe and North Africa. The name silk route points to the silk cargoes going from China to the west, along this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.</p> <p>2. Early Christian missionaries came to Asia through this route. Later Muslim preachers took the same route. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several direction through intersecting points on the silk route.</p>	2
23.	<p>If the Federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>i). Well defined and clear constitutional provisions have a major role in the success of Federal system, but that is not enough. (for correct Justification – 1 Mark)</p> <p>ii). The real success of Federalism can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics of our country. This ensured that spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country. (Explanation – 1 Mark)</p>	2
24.	<p>The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period. (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) Alluvial soil</p> <p>b) Adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime</p>	2
SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)		
25	<p>India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.</p> <p>These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.</p> <p>Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.</p>	3
26.	<p>Why did different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain. Role of any three groups of people with brief explanation or Any relevant Points.</p> <p>Ans. Different social groups joined the Civil Disobedience Movement. Three of them are listed below.</p> <p>1. Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh – joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops, they were hard-hit by depression and falling prices. For them, Swaraj meant struggle against high revenues.</p> <p>2. Poor peasants joined the struggle because they found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to be remitted.</p> <p>3. Rich business classes were against colonial policies which restricted trade. They joined the movement because they wanted protection against import of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without constraints.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3

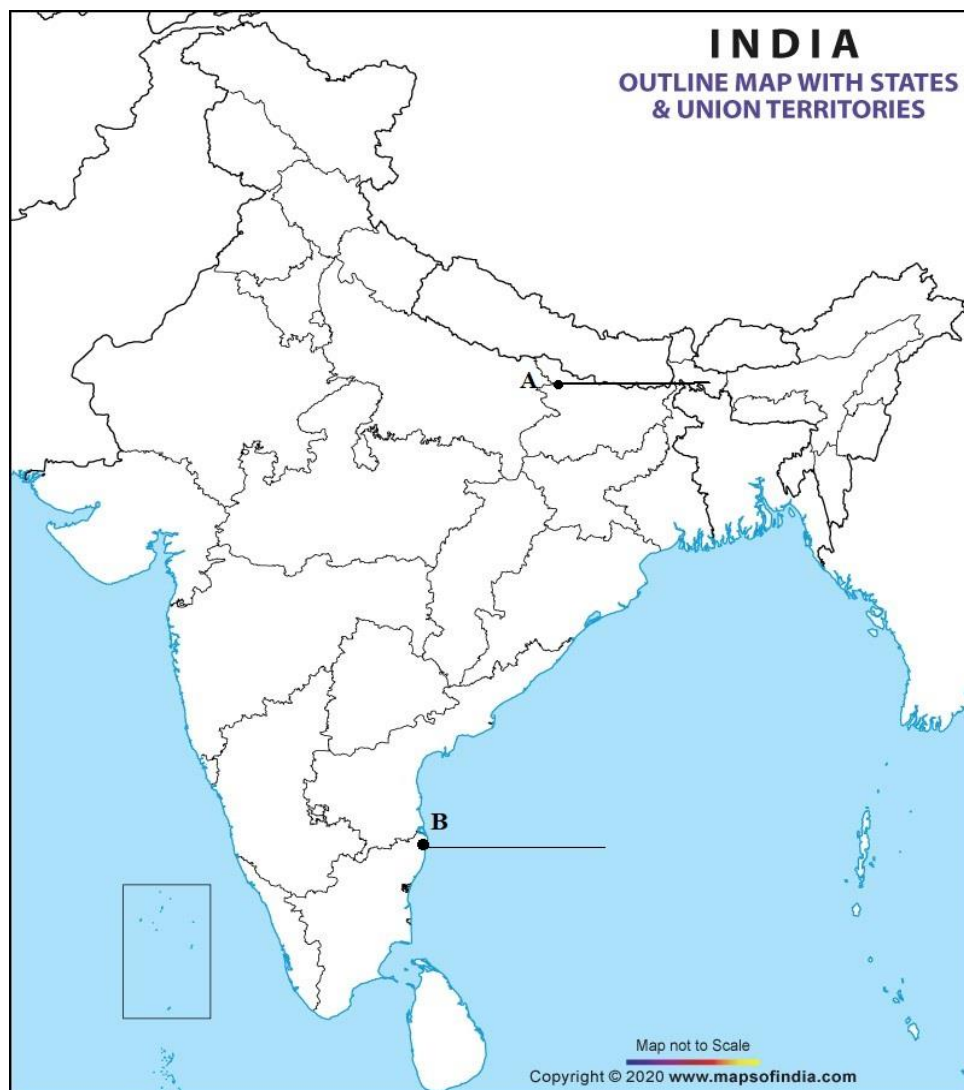
	<p>How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain any three points with examples.</p> <p>Answer: Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism, in India in the following ways:</p> <p>The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.</p> <p>1. Bharat Mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat Mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande Mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat Mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.</p> <p>2. Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.</p> <p>3. Flags as identity of the Nation: During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.</p> <p>4. Reinterpretation of History: Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.</p>	
27.	<p><u>Any three relevant points with brief explanations.</u></p> <p>1. MGNREGA is also called Right to Work. It guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people in the rural areas who are able and in need of work.</p> <p>2. If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.</p> <p>3. One-third of the jobs are reserved for women.</p> <p>4. Under this scheme, the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households and issue job cards.</p>	3
28.	<p>There are three kinds of party system in the world politics: (1 ½ marks of mentioning 3 party systems & 1 ½ Marks for the Explanation with an example each)</p> <p>(i) One-party System- In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In China, only the communist party is allowed to rule.</p> <p>(ii) Two Party System- In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties, such a party system is called two party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.</p> <p>(iii) Multi-party System- If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either of their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. E.g., India</p>	3
29.	Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Any three points	3

	<p>We need to expand formal sources of credit in India due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no organization that supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They lend at whatever interest rate they choose. 2. No one can stop rural money-lenders from using unfair means to get their money back. 3. Informal lenders charge a very high rate of interest on loans and as a result a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers and farmers are used to pay the loans. 4. The amount to be repaid is often greater than income, and farmers and other borrowers in villages fall in a debt trap. <p>Thus, it is necessary that banks and co-operatives increase their lending, particularly in rural areas, so that dependence on informal sources of credit ends. (Any other relevant points)</p>	
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)	
30.	<p>"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th Century." Analyze the statement. Any five relevant points ANSWER - The printing press played the following role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Print media opened an era of debates and discussions on various socio-religious issues. It spread many new ideas. All the ideas were accepted only after logical thinking rather than accepting blindly. 2. Socio-religious reformers are able to spread their ideas against several evil religious customs such as sati, female infanticide etc. Example: Gulamgiri of Jyotiba Phule. 3. In north India the Muslim saints, the Ulema, used cheap lithographic presses to print the religious newspapers. They wrote against British policy of religious conversion and changing of the Muslim personal laws. 4. Among Hindus, it encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages. 5. It connected communities and people in different parts of India. 6. By converging news from one place to another, newspapers created pan-Indian identities. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism? Explain any five points with relevant examples.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By mid-eighteenth century, people started believing that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. They believed books could change the world and liberate society from despotism and tyranny. Thinkers hoped that widespread use of books would help people to reason out and give them strength to fight despotism. 2. The knowledge imparted in the books would help the masses to Question the rights of the rulers (or divine right theory). Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist staunchly believed that the power of print would spread enlightenment and destroy the very basis of despotism. 3. Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. Examples from the role of the French Philosophers. 4. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and 	5

	<p>recognized the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.</p> <p>5. By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. Literature, Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.</p>	
31.	<p>Analyze any five effects of globalization on the Indian economy. (Any other relevant points)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalization has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. 2. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improved quality at lower prices. 3. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living. 4. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc. 5. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. 6. Globalization has created opportunities for new jobs. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is globalization? Explain any three factors stimulated the globalization process. (2+3)</p> <p>Globalization: It is the process of interaction & integration between countries or people or companies through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs). (Definition – 2 Marks)</p> <p><u>Explain any three factors briefly – 3 marks) or any other relevant points with brief explanations.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement in transportation Technology 2. Rapid Development in Information & Communication Technology (IT) (Development in telecommunication, computer, internet, satellite communication devices) 3. Liberalization 	5
32.	<p>“Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives.” Justify the statement with any five relevant points. (Any 5 points with brief explanations)</p> <p>Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Democracy promotes equality among citizens. II. It enhances the dignity of the individual. III. It also improves the quality of decision-making. IV. It provides a method to resolve conflicts. V. It gives room to correct mistakes. VI. Democratic government is a legitimate government. VII. Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain.</p> <p><u>Accountable: (3)</u></p> <p>In a democracy, we will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. The Most basic outcome of Democracy should be that produces a government that is accountable to the citizens. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. Citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of</p>	5

	<p>decision making. This is known as transparency. It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.</p> <p><u>Responsive: (1)</u> Democracy produces a responsive government where people start taking actions when the government becomes insensitive about their aspirations. People can force the government to respond to them through protests, campaigns and rallies. It takes care and makes policies for the welfare of the citizens.</p> <p><u>Legitimate: (1)</u> A democratic government is a legitimate government, as it is elected by citizens and enjoys the confidence and trust of the citizens. It follows procedures and its decisions are more acceptable to the people and are more effective. Regular elections are a key feature of the democratic government.</p>	
33.	<p>Meaning of Manufacturing industries (1 mark)</p> <p>Importance: (4 Marks)b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It not only helps in modernizing agriculture but also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sector. 2. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. 3. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. 4. Countries that transform their raw material into wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Fresh water:</p> <p>(i) minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages</p> <p>(ii) harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements</p> <p>(iii) treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</p> <p>Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases</p> <p>(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</p> <p>(b) Secondary treatment by biological process</p> <p>(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.</p> <p>Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally.</p>	5
SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)		
34.	<p>34.1. Why do we need energy resources? (1) It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.</p> <p>34.2. Classify the types of energy resources? (1) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy</p> <p>34.3. Give two examples of non-conventional sources of energy. (1) Nuclear energy, geothermal energy, solar energy, biogas, wind energy (Any two)</p> <p>34.4. Write any one reason why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy resources? (1) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. (Any one point)</p>	4
35.	35. 1. B] Seasonal Unemployment - 1 mark	4

	<p>35.2. The main source of credit in Sonpur is Informal Sources of credit - landowner-employers. – 1 mark</p> <p>35.3. Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. (Definition – 1 mark)</p> <p>35.4. Any one difference between Formal and Informal Sources of credit. -1 mark</p>	
36.	<p>36.1. For centuries before, the Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs, etc. criss-crossing its waters. The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks.</p> <p>36.2. C] Christopher Columbus</p> <p>36.3. B] Seashells</p> <p>36.4. B] Noodles</p>	4
	SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)	
37.	<p>37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2)</p> <p>Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for Indigo Plantation workers - Champaran</p> <p>B) The place where the Indian National congress session held in 1927 - Madras</p>	5



SET-B

	SECTION A: MCQs (1X20=20)	
1.	C) Unclassed	1
2.	D] Emergence of Coalition Governments	1
3.	C] Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.	1
4.	A] IV, II, III, I	1
5	A] Tankas	1
6	A] American-Indians	1
7	C] The Government owns most of the assets	1
8.	A] I only	1
9.	B] Large landowners of Prussia	1
10.	C] Containers	1
11.	D. Mizo National Front - Regional Political Party	1
12.	A] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
13.	B] Prosperous farmers from Punjab	1
14.	C] Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.	1
15.	B] Country B	1
16.	C] Majoritarian rule	1
17.	C] Cultivating sugarcane	1
18.	B] A and B	1
19.	C] Mahatma Gandhi	1
20.	C] a2, b3, c4, d1	1
	SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)	
21.	<p>i. State the type of power sharing arrangement that represents in the above-mentioned example. 1</p> <p>Answer – Power sharing arrangement between different levels of government, i.e., Vertical Form of Power Sharing.</p> <p>ii. In the above example, who is sharing power with whom? 1</p> <p>The state government of Maharashtra with Municipal and the Village Panchayats (Local Self Governments)</p>	2
22.	<p>Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Explain the statement in the light of The Silk Route. (Answer has to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>Answer- The silk routes, during pre-modern period, had vibrant trade and cultural links with distant lands.</p>	2

	<p>1. Historians pointed number of silk routes over lands and sea connecting vast regions of Asia with Europe and North Africa. The name silk route points to the silk cargoes going from China to the west, along this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.</p> <p>2. Early Christian missionaries came to Asia through this route. Later Muslim preachers took the same route. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several direction through intersecting points on the silk route.</p>									
23.	<p>If the Federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>i). Well defined and clear constitutional provisions have a major role in the success of Federal system, but that is not enough. (for correct Justification – 1 Mark)</p> <p>ii). The real success of Federalism can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics of our country. This ensured that spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country. (Explanation – 1 Mark)</p>	2								
24.	<p>In Gujarat overgrazing is one the main reasons for the land degradation where as in Punjab over irrigation is responsible for land degradation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In Rajasthan soil conservation can be done by strip farming and by growing shelter belts, where as in Meghalaya soil conservation can be done by contour ploughing and terrace farming.</p>	2								
SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)										
25	<p>Sugarcane:</p> <p>It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.</p> <p>It grows well in hot and humid climate.</p> <p>Temperature of 21°C to 27°C</p> <p>Annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100cm.</p> <p>Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall.</p>	3								
26.	<p>Mention any three provisions of Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.</p> <p>1. Gandhiji / Congress decided to withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>2. Gandhiji consented to participate in the Second Round Table Conference which was held at London in December, 1931.</p> <p>3. The British government agreed to release all the political prisoners, who have not involved in violence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write <u>any three differences</u> between the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement. Any other relevant points.</p> <table><tr><th>The Non-Cooperation Movement</th><th>The Civil Disobedience Movement</th></tr><tr><td>1. It was launched in the year 1921</td><td>1. It was launched in the year 1930.</td></tr><tr><td>2. During this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the Britishers in the hope that British rule in India would collapse and Swaraj would come.</td><td>2. During this movement, people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws (Salt law).</td></tr><tr><td>3. The conditions created by the First World War, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Incident, the ill-treatment of Khalifa etc. were the basic causes behind the movement.</td><td>3. The conditions created by the Great Economic Depression of 1929, failure of the Simon Commission, rejection of Gandhiji's</td></tr></table>	The Non-Cooperation Movement	The Civil Disobedience Movement	1. It was launched in the year 1921	1. It was launched in the year 1930.	2. During this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the Britishers in the hope that British rule in India would collapse and Swaraj would come.	2. During this movement, people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws (Salt law).	3. The conditions created by the First World War, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Incident, the ill-treatment of Khalifa etc. were the basic causes behind the movement.	3. The conditions created by the Great Economic Depression of 1929, failure of the Simon Commission, rejection of Gandhiji's	3
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		eleven demands were the major factors for this movement.	
	4. This movement was withdrawn due to Chauri-Chaura violent incident in 1922.	4. This movement was withdrawn due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.	
27.	<u>Any three relevant points with brief explanations.</u> 1. MGNREGA is also called Right to Work. It guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people in the rural areas who are able and in need of work. 2. If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people. 3. One-third of the jobs are reserved for women. 4. Under this scheme, the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households and issue job cards.		3
28.	There are three kinds of party system in the world politics: (1 ½ marks of mentioning 3 party systems & 1 ½ Marks for the Explanation with an example each) (i) One-party System - In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In China, only the communist party is allowed to rule. (ii) Two Party System - In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties, such a party system is called two party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system. (iii) Multi-party System - If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either of their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. E.g., India		3
29.	The basic idea behind the formation of SHGs is to create self-employment for the poor, particularly rural poor woman. (Any three / other relevant points) Thus, the main objectives of the SHGs are: 1. To organize rural poor especially women into small Self-Help Groups. Typical SHGs has 15-20 members. 2. To collect savings of their members. 3. To provide timely loans at a reasonable interest rate without collateral for a variety of purposes. 4. Provide platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such education, health, nutrition, domestic violence etc		3
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)		
30.	"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th Century." Analyze the statement. Any five relevant points ANSWER - The printing press played the following role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century. 1. Print media opened an era of debates and discussions on various socio-religious issues. It spread many new ideas. All the ideas were accepted only after logical thinking rather than accepting blindly. 2. Socio-religious reformers are able to spread their ideas against several evil religious customs such as sati, female infanticide etc. Example: Gulamgiri of Jyotiba Phule. 3. In north India the Muslim saints, the Ulema, used cheap lithographic presses to print the religious newspapers. They wrote against British policy of religious conversion and changing of the Muslim personal laws.		5

	<p>4. Among Hindus, it encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.</p> <p>5. It connected communities and people in different parts of India.</p> <p>6. By converging news from one place to another, newspapers created pan-Indian identities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism? Explain any five points with relevant examples.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>1. By mid-eighteenth century, people started believing that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. They believed books could change the world and liberate society from despotism and tyranny. Thinkers hoped that widespread use of books would help people to reason out and give them strength to fight despotism.</p> <p>2. The knowledge imparted in the books would help the masses to Question the rights of the rulers (or divine right theory). Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist staunchly believed that the power of print would spread enlightenment and destroy the very basis of despotism.</p> <p>3. Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. Examples from the role of the French Philosophers.</p> <p>4. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognized the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.</p> <p>5. By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. Literature, Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.</p>	
31.	<p>Analyze any five effects of globalization on the Indian economy. (Any other relevant points)</p> <p>1. Globalization has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.</p> <p>2. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improved quality at lower prices.</p> <p>3. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living.</p> <p>4. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.</p> <p>5. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.</p> <p>6. Globalization has created opportunities for new jobs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is globalization? Explain any three factors stimulated the globalization process. (2+3)</p> <p><u>Globalization:</u> It is the process of interaction & integration between countries or people or companies through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs). (Definition – 2 Marks)</p> <p><u>Explain any three factors briefly – 3 marks) or any other relevant points with brief explanations.</u></p> <p>1. Improvement in transportation Technology</p> <p>2. Rapid Development in Information & Communication Technology (IT) (Development in telecommunication, computer, internet, satellite communication devices)</p>	5

	3. Liberalization	
32.	<p>“Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives.” Justify the statement with any five relevant points. (Any 5 points with brief explanations)</p> <p>Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Democracy promotes equality among citizens. II. It enhances the dignity of the individual. III. It also improves the quality of decision-making. IV. It provides a method to resolve conflicts. V. It gives room to correct mistakes. VI. Democratic government is a legitimate government. VII. Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored. <p>OR</p> <p>How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain.</p> <p><u>Accountable: (3)</u></p> <p>In a democracy, we will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. The Most basic outcome of Democracy should be that produces a government that is accountable to the citizens. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. Citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.</p> <p><u>Responsive: (1)</u></p> <p>Democracy produces a responsive government where people start taking actions when the government becomes insensitive about their aspirations. People can force the government to respond to them through protests, campaigns and rallies. It takes care and makes policies for the welfare of the citizens.</p> <p><u>Legitimate: (1)</u></p> <p>A democratic government is a legitimate government, as it is elected by citizens and enjoys the confidence and trust of the citizens. It follows procedures and its decisions are more acceptable to the people and are more effective. Regular elections are a key feature of the democratic government.</p>	5
33.	<p>A) Meaning of Manufacturing Industries: (1 mark)</p> <p>B) On the basis of ownership: •(4 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector, owned and operated by government • Private sector industries owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals • Joint sector industries which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. • Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>NTPC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. 	5

	(d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.	
	SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)	
34.	34.1. List out any one use of minerals in our lives? (1) Any one use from the above paragraph 34.2. What are minerals? (1) Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.” 34.3. What are rocks made up of? (1) Rocks of are made up of minerals. 34.4. Define ore? (1) The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.	4
35.	35. 1. B] Seasonal Unemployment - 1 mark 35.2. The main source of credit in Sonpur is Informal Sources of credit - landowner-employers. – 1 mark 35.3. Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. (Definition – 1 mark) 35.4. Any one difference between Formal and Informal Sources of credit. -1 mark	4
36.	36.1. For centuries before, the Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs, etc. criss-crossing its waters. The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks. 36.2. C] Christopher Columbus 36.3. B] Seashells 36.4. B] Noodles	4
	SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)	
37.	37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. C) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for Indigo Plantation workers - Champan The place where the Indian National congress session held in 1927 - Madras	5

	SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)	
1.	B] 1972	1
2.	B] Protection of land rights of indigenous people	1
3.	D] Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.	1
4.	C] IV, II, III, I	1
5	C] Unclassed forest	1
6	C] Small pox	1
7	C] When people are working less than what they are capable of doing.	1
8.	A] I only	1
9.	B] Large landowners of Prussia	1
10.	D] Containers	1
11.	B. Indian National Congress - One of the Oldest Parties of the World	1
12.	A] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
13.	C] Prosperous farmers from Punjab	1
14.	C] Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.	1
15.	D] Country D	1
16.	B] Inequalities exist in democracies.	1
17.	D] Cultivating sugarcane	1
18.	B] A and B	1
19.	C] Religion is the basis of social community	1
20.	C] a2, b3, c4, d1	1
	SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)	
21.	<p>i. State the type of power sharing arrangement that represents in the above-mentioned example. 1 Answer – Power sharing arrangement between different levels of government, i.e., Vertical Form of Power Sharing.</p> <p>ii. In the above example, who is sharing power with whom? 1 The state government of Maharashtra with Municipal and the Village Panchayats (Local Self Governments)</p>	2
22.	<p>Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Explain the statement in the light of The Silk Route. (Answer has to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>Answer- The silk routes, during pre-modern period, had vibrant trade and cultural links with distant lands.</p> <p>1. Historians pointed number of silk routes over lands and sea connecting vast regions of Asia with Europe and North Africa. The name silk route points to the silk cargoes going from China to the west, along this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.</p>	2

	2. Early Christian missionaries came to Asia through this route. Later Muslim preachers took the same route. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several direction through intersecting points on the silk route.											
23.	<p>If the Federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>i). Well defined and clear constitutional provisions have a major role in the success of Federal system, but that is not enough. (for correct Justification – 1 Mark)</p> <p>ii). The real success of Federalism can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics of our country. This ensured that spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country. (Explanation – 1 Mark)</p>	2										
24.	<p>The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period. (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) Alluvial soil b) Adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime</p>	2										
SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)												
25	<p>India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.</p> <p>These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.</p> <p>Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.</p>	3										
26.	<p>Write any three differences between the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <table><tr><th>The Non-Cooperation Movement</th><th>The Civil Disobedience Movement</th></tr><tr><td>1. It was launched in the year 1921</td><td>1. It was launched in the year 1930.</td></tr><tr><td>2. During this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the Britishers in the hope that British rule in India would collapse and Swaraj would come.</td><td>2. During this movement, people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws (Salt law).</td></tr><tr><td>3. The conditions created by the First World War, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Incident, the ill-treatment of Khalifa etc. were the basic causes behind the movement.</td><td>3. The conditions created by the Great Economic Depression of 1929, failure of the Simon Commission, rejection of Gandhiji's eleven demands were the major factors for this movement.</td></tr><tr><td>4. This movement was withdrawn due to Chauri-Chaura violent incident in 1922.</td><td>4. This movement was withdrawn due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain any three points with examples.</p> <p>Answer: Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism, in India in the following ways:</p>	The Non-Cooperation Movement	The Civil Disobedience Movement	1. It was launched in the year 1921	1. It was launched in the year 1930.	2. During this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the Britishers in the hope that British rule in India would collapse and Swaraj would come.	2. During this movement, people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws (Salt law).	3. The conditions created by the First World War, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Incident, the ill-treatment of Khalifa etc. were the basic causes behind the movement.	3. The conditions created by the Great Economic Depression of 1929, failure of the Simon Commission, rejection of Gandhiji's eleven demands were the major factors for this movement.	4. This movement was withdrawn due to Chauri-Chaura violent incident in 1922.	4. This movement was withdrawn due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.	3
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	<p>The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.</p> <p>1. Bharat Mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat Mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande Mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat Mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.</p> <p>2. Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.</p> <p>3. Flags as identity of the Nation: During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.</p> <p>4. Reinterpretation of History: Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.</p>	
27.	<p><u>Any three relevant points with brief explanations.</u></p> <p>1. MGNREGA is also called Right to Work. It guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people in the rural areas who are able and in need of work.</p> <p>2. If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.</p> <p>3. One-third of the jobs are reserved for women.</p> <p>4. Under this scheme, the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households and issue job cards.</p>	3
28.	<p>There are three kinds of party system in the world politics: (1 ½ marks of mentioning 3 party systems & 1 ½ Marks for the Explanation with an example each)</p> <p>(i) One-party System- In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In China, only the communist party is allowed to rule.</p> <p>(ii) Two Party System- In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties, such a party system is called two party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.</p> <p>(iii) Multi-party System- If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either of their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. E.g., India</p>	3
29.	<p><u>The banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers due to the following reasons:</u></p> <p>1. Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some persons fail to meet these requirements, particularly small farmer requiring crop loan.</p> <p>2. The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend</p>	3

	<p>them further.</p> <p>3. The banks might not be willing to lend those entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.</p> <p>4. One of the main objectives of a bank is to earn more profits after meeting a number of expenses. For this purpose, it has to adopt judicious loan and investment policies which ensure fair and stable return on the funds. (Any other relevant points)</p>	
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)	
30.	<p>"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th Century." Analyze the statement. Any five relevant points ANSWER - The printing press played the following role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Print media opened an era of debates and discussions on various socio-religious issues. It spread many new ideas. All the ideas were accepted only after logical thinking rather than accepting blindly. 2. Socio-religious reformers are able to spread their ideas against several evil religious customs such as sati, female infanticide etc. Example: Gulamgiri of Jyotiba Phule. 3. In north India the Muslim saints, the Ulema, used cheap lithographic presses to print the religious newspapers. They wrote against British policy of religious conversion and changing of the Muslim personal laws. 4. Among Hindus, it encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages. 5. It connected communities and people in different parts of India. 6. By converging news from one place to another, newspapers created pan-Indian identities. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism? Explain any five points with relevant examples.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By mid-eighteenth century, people started believing that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. They believed books could change the world and liberate society from despotism and tyranny. Thinkers hoped that widespread use of books would help people to reason out and give them strength to fight despotism. 2. The knowledge imparted in the books would help the masses to Question the rights of the rulers (or divine right theory). Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist staunchly believed that the power of print would spread enlightenment and destroy the very basis of despotism. 3. Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. Examples from the role of the French Philosophers. 4. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognized the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. 5. By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. Literature, Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. 	5
31.	Analyze any five effects of globalization on the Indian economy. (Any other relevant points)	5

	<p>1. Globalization has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.</p> <p>2. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improved quality at lower prices.</p> <p>3. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living.</p> <p>4. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.</p> <p>5. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.</p> <p>6. Globalization has created opportunities for new jobs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is globalization? Explain any three factors stimulated the globalization process. (2+3)</p> <p><u>Globalization:</u> It is the process of interaction & integration between countries or people or companies through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs). (Definition – 2 Marks)</p> <p><u>Explain any three factors briefly – 3 marks) or any other relevant points with brief explanations.</u></p> <p>1. Improvement in transportation Technology</p> <p>2. Rapid Development in Information & Communication Technology (IT) (Development in telecommunication, computer, internet, satellite communication devices)</p> <p>3. Liberalization</p>	
32.	<p>“Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives.” Justify the statement with any five relevant points. (Any 5 points with brief explanations)</p> <p>Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives:</p> <p>I. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>II. It enhances the dignity of the individual.</p> <p>III. It also improves the quality of decision-making.</p> <p>IV. It provides a method to resolve conflicts.</p> <p>V. It gives room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>VI. Democratic government is a legitimate government.</p> <p>VII. Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain.</p> <p><u>Accountable: (3)</u></p> <p>In a democracy, we will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. The Most basic outcome of Democracy should be that produces a government that is accountable to the citizens. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. Citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.</p> <p><u>Responsive: (1)</u></p> <p>Democracy produces a responsive government where people start taking actions when the government becomes insensitive about their aspirations. People can force the government to respond to them through protests, campaigns and rallies. It takes care and makes policies for the welfare of the citizens.</p>	5

	<p><u>Legitimate: (1)</u> A democratic government is a legitimate government, as it is elected by citizens and enjoys the confidence and trust of the citizens. It follows procedures and its decisions are more acceptable to the people and are more effective. Regular elections are a key feature of the democratic government.</p>	
33.	<p>A) Meaning of Manufacturing Industries: (1 mark) B) On the basis of ownership: •(4 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector, owned and operated by government • Private sector industries owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals • Joint sector industries which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. • Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Fresh Water:</p> <p>(i) minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages (ii) harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements (iii) treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally.</p>	5
SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)		
34.	<p>34.1. Why do we need energy resources? (1) It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries. 34.2. Classify the types of energy resources? (1) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy 34.3. Give two examples of non-conventional sources of energy. (1) Nuclear energy, geothermal energy, solar energy, biogas, wind energy (Any two) 34.4. Write any one reason why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy resources? (1) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. (Any one point)</p>	4
35.	<p>35. 1. B] Seasonal Unemployment - 1 mark 35.2. The main source of credit in Sonpur is Informal Sources of credit - landowner-employers. – 1 mark 35.3. Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. (Definition – 1 mark)</p>	4

	35.4. Any one difference between Formal and Informal Sources of credit. -1 mark	
36.	<p>36.1. For centuries before, the Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs, etc. criss-crossing its waters. The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks.</p> <p>36.2. C] Christopher Columbus</p> <p>36.3. B] Seashells</p> <p>36.4. B] Noodles</p>	4
	SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)	
37.	<p>37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2)</p> <p>Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>D) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for Indigo Plantation workers - Champan</p> <p>The place where the Indian National congress session held in 1927 - Madras</p>	5