

SET 2
MM: 80

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	(b) “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Analyse the statement. (i) Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas. (ii) It introduced a new world of debate and discussion. (iii) Print helped people to think differently. (iv) Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the reformation. (v) The reformation led to a division within the church and to the beginning of the protestant reformation. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be analysed.		3x1=3
8	(a) Why is the French Revolution of 1789 considered as the first clear expression of nationalism? Explain with examples. (i) France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. (ii) The French Revolution brought political and constitutional changes. (iii) The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to a body of French citizens. (iv) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation, and shape the destiny of France. (v) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution. (vi) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. (vii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. (viii) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. (ix) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. (x) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished. (xi) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. (xii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation. (xiii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR	5	5x1=5

	(b) How did nationalism, aligned with imperialism, lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain with examples. (i) Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the 19th Century began to oppose imperial domination. (ii) The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist. (iii) They all struggled to form independent nation states. (iv) They were inspired by a sense of collective national unity. (v) European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. (vi) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. (vii) The inhabitants of Balkans were known as the Slavs. (viii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. (ix) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. (x) One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. (xi) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. (xii) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. (xiii) Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. (xiv) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War broke out in 1914. (xv) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	18	5x1=5
9.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: <i>Quit India Movement</i> <i>The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting</i>	49	1+1+2 = 4

	<i>in Wardha on 14 July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution, which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.</i> (9.1) Mention the main aim of the Quit India Movement. 1 Independence of India. (9.2) Where did Gandhiji deliver the famous 'Do or Die' speech? 1 Bombay/Mumbai. (9.3) Explain the forms of protest observed during the 'Quit India Movement'. (i) People voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. (ii) People observed hartals and demonstrations. (iii) Processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. (iv) Any other relevant point. 2x1=2 Any two points to be explained.		
10.	Please see the attached map. Note: For Visually impaired candidates only (10.1). Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927. 1 Madras / Chennai. (10.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. 1 Dandi		1x2=2
	SECTION – B (Geography)		
11.	(B) II, IV, I, III.	24	1
12.	(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i.	7,9	1

13.	(D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean.	32	1																						
14	(a) Differentiate between ferrous and non -ferrous minerals. <table><tr><th>Ferrous Minerals</th><th>Non-Ferrous Minerals</th></tr><tr><td>(i) They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.</td><td>(i) They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) They account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.</td><td>(ii) India’s reserves and production of non-ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Iron ore, Manganese are the examples.</td><td>(iii) Copper, Bauxite are the examples.</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Any other relevant point.</td><td>(iv) Any other relevant point.</td></tr></table> Any two points of differentiation to be explained. OR (b) Differentiate between conventional and non -conventional sources of energy. <table><tr><th>Conventional energy sources</th><th>Non-conventional energy sources</th></tr><tr><td>(i) Non-renewable sources.</td><td>(i) Renewable sources.</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) A source of pollutant.</td><td>(ii) Eco friendly.</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Limited stock, and exhaustible.</td><td>(iii) Unlimited stock and inexhaustible</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Conventional sources are coal, firewood, petroleum natural gas etc</td><td>(iv) Non-conventional sources are solar, wind etc.</td></tr><tr><td>(v) Any other relevant point.</td><td>(v) Any other relevant point.</td></tr></table> Any two points of differentiation to be explained.	Ferrous Minerals	Non-Ferrous Minerals	(i) They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.	(i) They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.	(ii) They account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.	(ii) India’s reserves and production of non-ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory	(iii) Iron ore, Manganese are the examples.	(iii) Copper, Bauxite are the examples.	(iv) Any other relevant point.	(iv) Any other relevant point.	Conventional energy sources	Non-conventional energy sources	(i) Non-renewable sources.	(i) Renewable sources.	(ii) A source of pollutant.	(ii) Eco friendly.	(iii) Limited stock, and exhaustible.	(iii) Unlimited stock and inexhaustible	(iv) Conventional sources are coal, firewood, petroleum natural gas etc	(iv) Non-conventional sources are solar, wind etc.	(v) Any other relevant point.	(v) Any other relevant point.	44, 45	2x1=2
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15.	"The main characteristic of commercial farming is to achieve high yields through modern inputs." Support the statement with appropriate arguments. (i) It uses chemical fertilizer. (ii) It uses insecticides and pesticides to obtain higher productivity. (iii) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. (iv) It needs well-developed irrigation system. (v) It needs well-developed network of transport and communication. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	31	3x1=3
16	(a)"Most of the jute mills in India are located mainly along the banks of the Hugli river in a narrow belt." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Proximity of jute producing areas to manufacturing units. (ii) Inexpensive water transport. (iii) Good network of railways and roadways. (iv) Availability of raw material. (v) Abundant water for processing raw jute. (vi) Availability of cheap labour. (vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. OR (b) "The chemical industry is fast growing in India." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Chemical industries comprise of both large scale and small-scale manufacturing units. (ii) Rapid growth has been recorded in organic and inorganic sectors. (iii) Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid. (It is used to manufacture fertilizers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesive, paints, dyes stuffs). (iv) Nitric acid, alkalise, soda ash (used to make glass, soap and detergents, paper) and caustic soda are some of the other inorganic chemical industries. (v) It has its own largest consumers. (vi) They are widely spread over the country. (vii) Any other relevant point.	62	5x1=5
		64	5x1=5

	Any five points to be explained.		
17.	<i>Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</i> <i>Joint Forest Management</i> <i>In India the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.</i> <i>The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.</i> (17.1) Why is conservation of forests necessary? 1 (i) To maintain ecological balance (ii) To conserve wildlife. (iii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained (17.2) Which type of forests are protected under the 'Joint Forest Management' programme? 1 Degraded Forest. (17.3) Explain the role of local communities in forest conservation. (i) In India, forests are home to some of the traditional communities. (ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forests as 'Bhairavodev Dakav Sonchuri' declaring their own set of rules and regulations. (iii) Local communities and the government can join hands in the conservation of forest. (iv) Local communities can suggest methods of forest conservation.	16,17	1+1+2 =4

	(v) Local communities can organize protests and movements to sensitize public about the need of forest conservation viz. Chipko and Navdanya movement. (vi) Any other relevant point. 2x1=2 Any two points to be explained.		
18.	Please see the attached map: Note: For Visually Impaired candidates only: Answer any three questions. (18.1) Name the largest dam built on Narmada river in Gujarat. 1 Sardar Sarovar (18.2) Name the place where international airport is located in Punjab. 1 Amritsar/ Chandigarh. (18.3) Name the place where the Software Technology Park is located in Karnataka. 1 Bengaluru (18.4) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha. 1 Paradwip.		1+1+1 =3
	(Section-C) Political Science		20
19.	(A) Sweden	31	1
20.	(D) Switzerland	15	1
21.	(A) Small country of Europe.	2	1
22.	(C) Parliament of India For Visually impaired students only. (C) Rajya Sabha	Cover pages 17,20	1 1
23.	Explain the role of political parties in making laws of the country. (i) Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (ii) Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature.	49	2x1=2

	(iii) Political parties keep the national interest above the individual interest while passing the laws. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
24.	Suggest measure to increase the political representation of women in India. (i) Make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. (ii) More seats should be reserved for women in the elected bodies. (iii) Encouraging women to participate actively in public life. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	35	2x1=2
25.	How is democracy better than other alternatives? Explain with examples. (i) Promotes equality among citizens. (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individuals. (iii) Improves the quality of decision-making. (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts. (v) Allows room to correct mistakes. (vi) Allows the people to change the government through elections. (vii) Allows regional parties to form alliances/coalition to run the government. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	64	3x1=3
26.	(a) Describe the main functions of political parties. (i) Parties contest election. (ii) They put forward different policies and programmes (iii) They make laws. (iv) They form and run government (v) They play the role of oppositions. (vi) They shape public opinion. (vii) They provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described.	49	5x1=5

26.	OR (b) Describe the main challenges before political parties in India. (i) Lack of internal democracy. (ii) Dynastic succession. (iii) Growing role of money and muscle power. (iv) Lack of meaningful choice. (v) Lack of transparency. (vi) Lack of equal opportunity. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described.	59	5x1=5
27.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: <i>Forms of power sharing</i> <i>The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.</i> (27.1) Why should all the powers of the government not be in the hands of one person? 1 (i) The basic principles of democracy believe in power sharing, so power should be shared. (ii) It might lead to dictatorship. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (27.2) Why is power sharing necessary? 1 (i) To accommodate social diversity. (ii) To avoid conflicts. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (27.3) How does governing through institutions of self-government strengthen democracy? Explain. (i) Self-government strengthens the right of the people. (ii) It makes govt more accountable.	8	1+1+2 =4

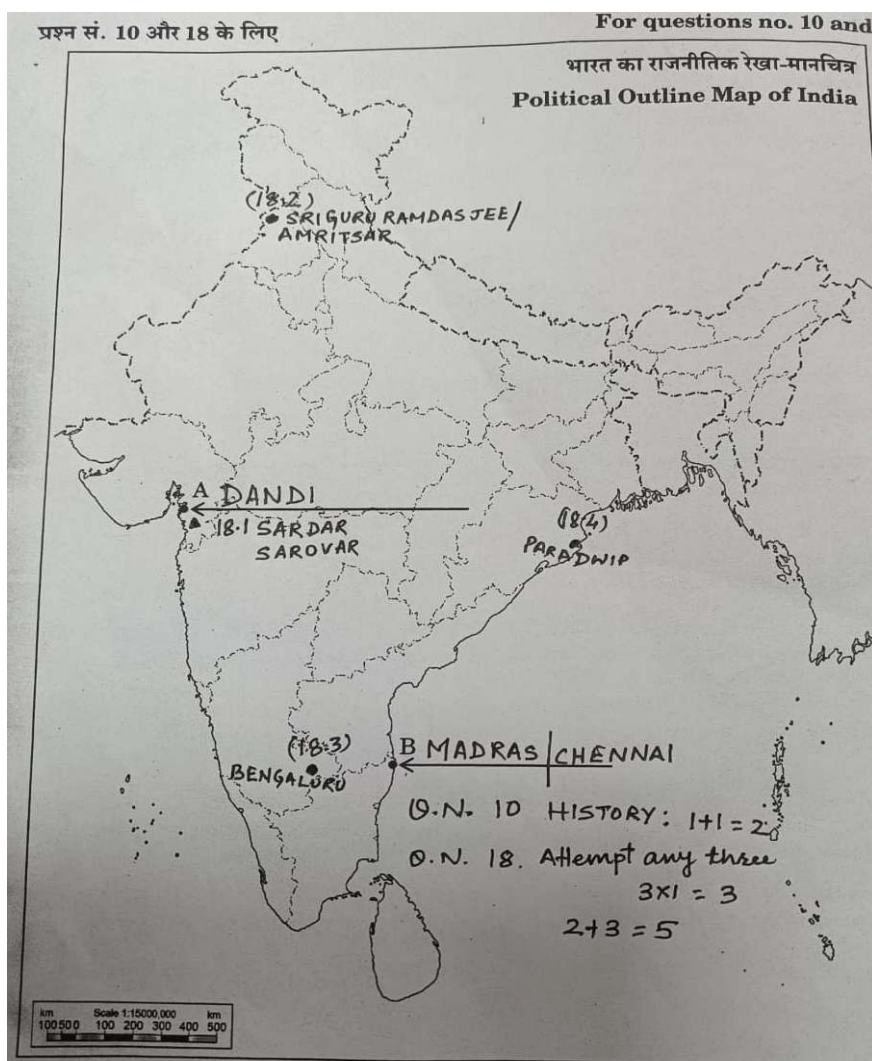
	(iii) Local people have better knowledge of problems in their localities. (iv) It helps people to directly participate in decision making. (v) Any other relevant point. 2x1=2 Any two points to be explained.		
	SECTION – D (Economics)		20
28.	(A) Higher support price for crops.	4	1
29.	(B) Individually controlled.	33	1
30.	(C) Both statement I and statement II are correct.	41	1
31.	(C) S	10	1
32.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	59	1
33.	<i>If the examinee marks any option: A,B,C and D, mark to be awarded.</i>	8,9	1
34.	(B) Only I and III are correct.	64	1
35.	Why are only final goods and services counted in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Explain. (i) The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods. (ii) To avoid double counting. (iii) It reflects the real growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	23	2x1=2
36.	How did the changes made in the Indian economy in 1991 promote globalisation? Explain with examples. (i) Trade barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. (ii) Goods could be imported and exported easily. (iii) Foreign companies could start setting up factories and offices in India. (iv) It improved the performance of producers within the country. (v) International organisations supported the changes introduced in 1991 in the Indian economy. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	58,59 and 64	3x1=3

37.	Describe the growing importance of the tertiary sector of the Indian economy. (i) The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India. (ii) It provides basic services like hospitals, educational institutions, postal services etc. (iii) The expansion of primary and secondary sector has led to the rise in demand for tertiary sector. (iv) The rise in income has given a further push to the importance of tertiary sector. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.	24,25	3x1=3																		
38.	(a) Explain the difference between formal and informal sources of credit. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Formal source of credit</th> <th>Informal source of credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Loans from the banks and cooperatives.</td> <td>(i) Loans from zamindars and relatives.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Low rate of interest.</td> <td>(ii) High rate of interest.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Supervised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).</td> <td>(iii) No organisation supervises the credit activities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Fixed rate of interest.</td> <td>(iv) No fixation of interest rate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v) Extensive documentation.</td> <td>(v) Documents may or may not be demanded.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vi) Collateral is necessary.</td> <td>(vi) Collateral may or may not be necessary.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vii) Borrowers cannot be exploited.</td> <td>(vii) High chances of exploitation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(viii) Any other relevant point.</td> <td>(viii) Any other relevant point.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Any five points to be explained. OR	Formal source of credit	Informal source of credit	(i) Loans from the banks and cooperatives.	(i) Loans from zamindars and relatives.	(ii) Low rate of interest.	(ii) High rate of interest.	(iii) Supervised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).	(iii) No organisation supervises the credit activities.	(iv) Fixed rate of interest.	(iv) No fixation of interest rate.	(v) Extensive documentation.	(v) Documents may or may not be demanded.	(vi) Collateral is necessary.	(vi) Collateral may or may not be necessary.	(vii) Borrowers cannot be exploited.	(vii) High chances of exploitation.	(viii) Any other relevant point.	(viii) Any other relevant point.	48, 49	5x1=5
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	(b) Explain the role of banks in credit-related activities in India. (i) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. (ii) There is huge demand for loans for various economic activities. (iii) Bank received interest from the borrowers. (iv) Interest received from borrowers is the asset of the bank. (v) Banks give credit for various activities such as home loan, medical loan, personal loan etc. (vi) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors credit activities of banks. (vii) Any other point. Any five points to be analysed.	42	5x1=5

10

Note: Please see Map for answers to Q no. 10 and 18.



Note: IF THE EXAMINEE HAS IDENTIFIED THE TWO LOCATIONS ON THE MAP CORRECTLY BUT LABELLED THEM INTERCHANGEABLY (MADRAS /CHENNAI) AND DANDI OR VICE-VERSA), MARKS MUST BE AWARDED.