

TERM-II

M. MARKS: 40			
No	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
I	India and the Contemporary World-1	34	10
II	Contemporary India-1	19	10
III	Democratic Politics-1	14	10
IV	Economics	22	10
	TOTAL	89	40

Index

Nationalism in India	— Case study (4 marks)	17
Manufacturing industries		36
Life lines of National Economy	— Case study (4 marks)	54
Political Parties		70
Outcomes of Democracy	→ 1Q (5 marks)	85
Money and Credit		91
Globalisation and the Indian Economy	→ 1Q (5 marks)	107

COURSE CONTENT-X

TERM-II

Unit 1 : India and the contemporary World-II

Themes	Learning Objectives
<p>Section 1: Events and Processes</p> <p>2. Nationalism in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Differing Strands within the Movement Towards Civils Disobedience The Sense of Collective Belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the characteristics of Indian nationalism through a case study of Non- Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement Analyze the nature of the diverse movement of the time Familiarize with the writings and ideals of different political groups and individuals Appreciate the ideas promoting Pan Indian belongingness
<p>Section 2: Livelihoods, Economics and Societies</p> <p>Note: Any one theme of the following. The theme selected should be assessed in the periodic test only and will not be evaluated in the boards examination</p> <p>3. The making of a Global World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pre-modern World The Nineteenth Century(1815-1914) The Inter war Economy Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era <p>4. The Age of Industrialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the Industrial Revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show that globalization has a long history and point to the shifts within the process Analyze the implication of globalization for local economies Discuss how globalization is experienced differently by different social groups Familiarize with the pro-to-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution of Industry to National Economy • Industrial Location • Classification of Industries • Spatial distribution • Industrial pollution and environmental degradation • Control of Environmental Degradation <p>7 Life Lines of National Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport- Roadways, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Airways • Communication • International Trade • Tourism as a Trade 	<p>industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities Which resulted due to concentration of industries in some areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the need for a planned industrial development and debate over the role of government towards sustainable development • Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever-shrinking world. • Understand the role of trade and tourism in the economic development of a country.
Unit 3: Democratic Politics-II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
<p>Political Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we need Political Parties? • How many Parties should we have • National Political Parties • State Parties • Challenges to political Parties • How can parties be reformed? <p>7. Outcomes of Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we assess democracy's outcomes? • Accountable, responsive and legitimate government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze party systems in democracies Introduction to major political parties challenges faced by them and reforms in the country • Evaluate the functioning of democracies in comparison to alternative forms of governments. Understand the causes for continuation of democracy in India

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth and development • Reduction of inequality and poverty • Accommodation of social diversity • Dignity and freedom of the citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between sources of strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy.
Unit-4 Economics	
Themes	Learning Objectives
3. Money and credit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money as a medium of exchange • Modern forms of money • Loan activities of Banks • Two different credit situations • Terms of credit • Formal sector credit in India • Self Help Groups for the Poor 4. Globalization and the Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production across countries • Interlinking production across countries • Foreign Trade and integration of markets • What is globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalization • World Trade Organization • Impact of Globalization of India • The Struggle for a fair Globalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand money as an economic concept. • Understand the role of financial institutions from the point of view of day-to day life • Explain the working of the Global Economic phenomenon.

LIST OF MAP ITEMS

CLASS X (2021-22)

TERM-II

A HISTORY (outline Political map of India)

Chapter-2 Nationalism in India -(1918-1930) for Locating and Labelling/ Identification

1. Indian Nation Congress Sessions:

- a. Calcutta(Sept.1920)
- b. Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- c. madras (1927)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- a. Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters
- b. Kheda (Gujarat)- Peasant Satyagrah
- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)- Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab)- Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.)- Calling off the Non- Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat)- Civil Disobedience Movement

B. Geography (outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

Power Plants- (Locating and Labelling only)

a. Thermal

- Namrup (Assam)
- Ramagundam
- Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh)

b. Nuclear

- Narora (Uttar Pradesh)
- Tarapur
- Kakrapar (Gujarat)

Chapter 6 manufacturing Industries(Locating and labelling only)

Cotton Textile Industries :

- a Mumbai
- b Indore
- c. Surat
- d. Kanpur
- e Coimbatore

Iron and Steel Plants:

- a. Durgapur
- b. Bokaro
- c. Jamshedpur
- d. Bhilai
- e Vijaynagar
- f. Salem

Software Technology Parks:

- a. Noida
- b. Gandhinagar
- c. Mumbai
- d. Pune
- e. Hyderabad
- f Bengaluru
- g Chennai
- h. Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy

Major Ports: (Locating and Labelling)

- a. Kandla

- b. Mumbai
- c. Mamagao
- d. New mangalore
- e. Kochi
- f. Tuticorin
- g. Chennai
- h. Vishakhapatnam
- i. Paradip
- j. Haldia

International Airports:

- a. Amritsar (Raja Sansi)
- b. Delhi(Indira Gandhi International
- c. Mumbai (Chhatrapat Shivaji)
- d. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
- e. Kolkata (netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
- f. Hyderabad(Rajiv Gandhi)

Map = 3 marks

Internal Assessment

	Marks	Description	
Periodic Assessment	10 Marks	Pen Paper Test Assessment using multiple strategies for example Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps Peer Assessment, Self Assessment etc	5 5
Portfolio	5 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class work and Assignments • Any exemplary work done by the student • Reflections, Narrations, Journals, etc. • Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year • Participation of the student in different activities like Heritage India Quiz 	
Subject Enrichment Activity	5 marks		
Total		20 Marks	

PROJECT WORK
CLASS X (2021-22)

1. Every student has to compulsorily undertake any one project on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

or

Social Issues

or

Sustainable Development

2. Objective: The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the year in order to prepare the project report.

If required students may go out for collecting data and use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project. if possible, different forms of Art may be integrated in the project work.

S.No	Aspects	Marks
a	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2
b	Presentation and creativity	2
c.	Viva Voce	1

3. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows.
4. The project carried out by the students in different topic should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions , panel discussions, etc.
5. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by concerned schools.
6. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:

- objectives realized through individual work and group interactions:
 - calendar of activities:
 - innovative ideas generated in the process (like comic strips, drawings, illustrations, script play etc).
 - List of questions asked in viva voce.
7. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco- friendly products without incurring too much expenditure
 8. The Project Report should be handwritten by the students themselves
 9. Records pertaining to projects(internal assessment) of the students will be maintained for a period of three months from the date of declaration of result for verification at the discretion of Board. Subjudiced cases, if any or those involving RTI/ Grievances may however be retained beyond three months.

PREScribed BOOKS:

1. India and the Contemporary World-II (History)-Published by NCERT
2. Contemporary India II (Geography)--Published by NCERT
3. Democratic Politics II(Political Science)-Published by NCERT
4. Understanding Economic Development--Published by NCERT
5. Together Towards a Safer India= Part III, a textbook on Disaster Management- Published by NCERT
6. Learning Outcomes at the Secondary Stage--Published by NCERT

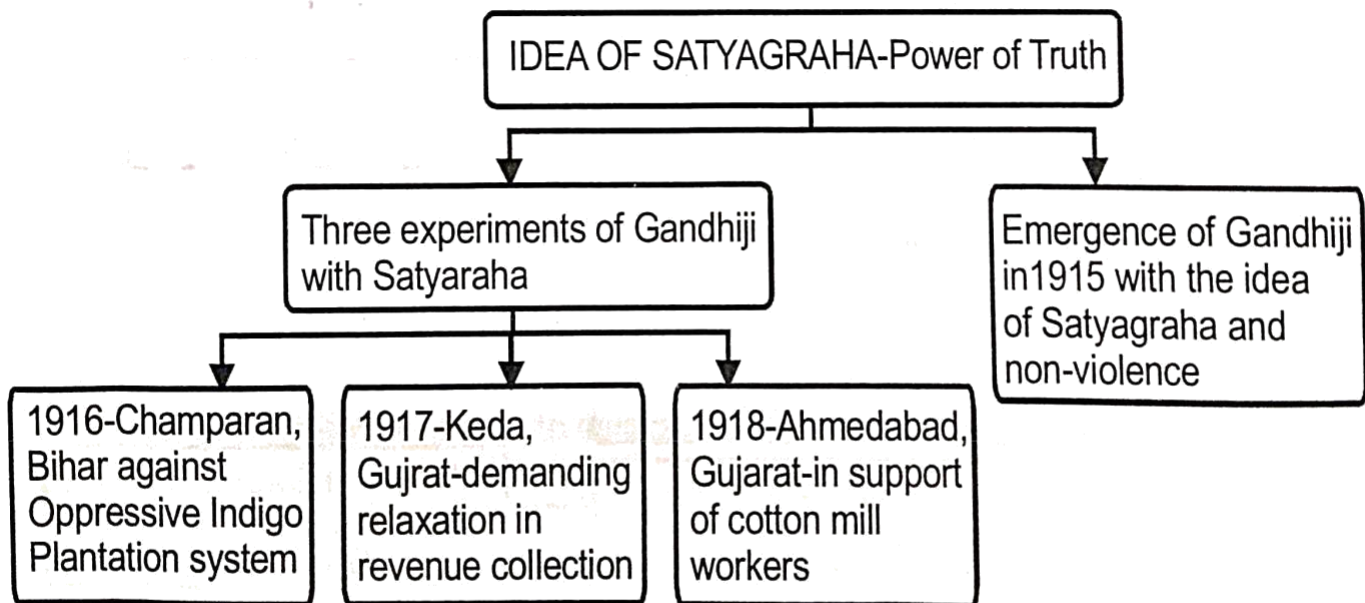
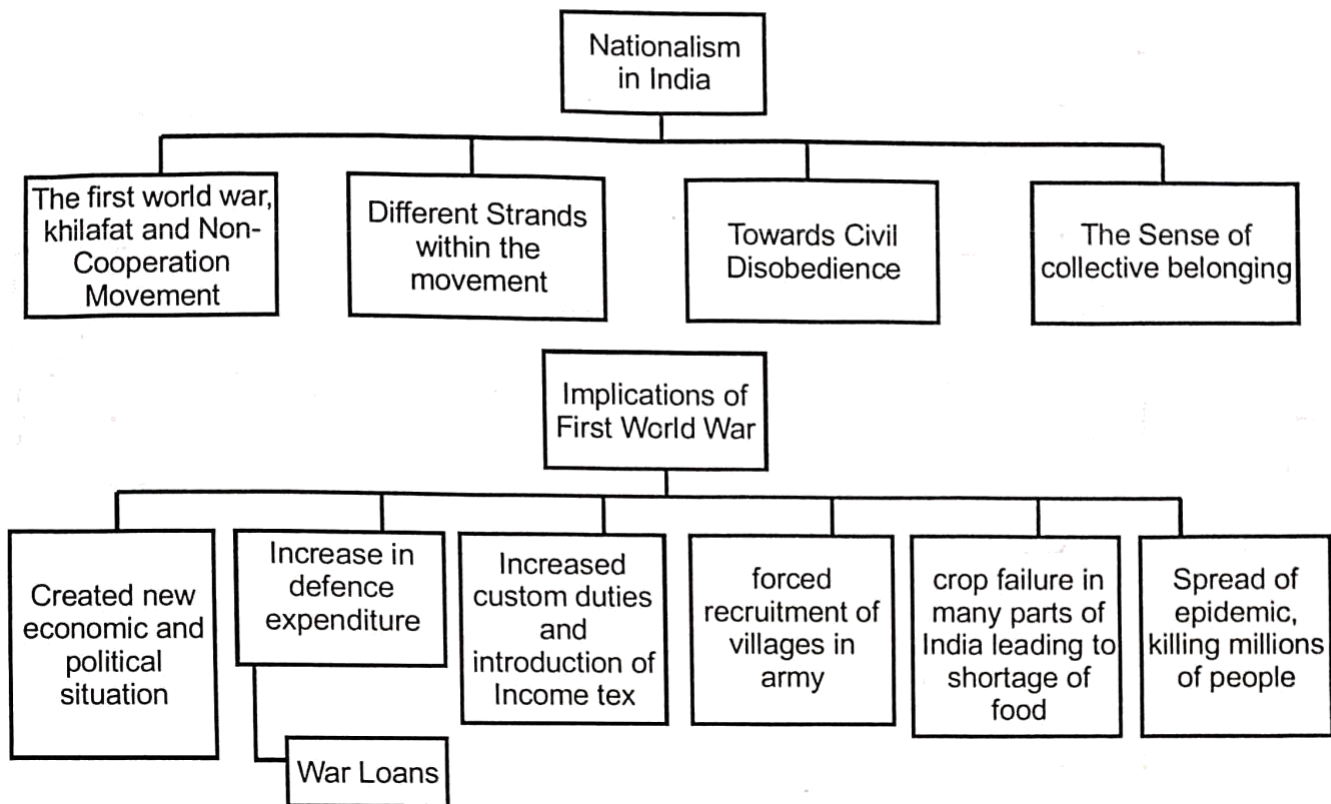
Note: Please procure latest reprinted edition of prescribed NCERT textbooks.

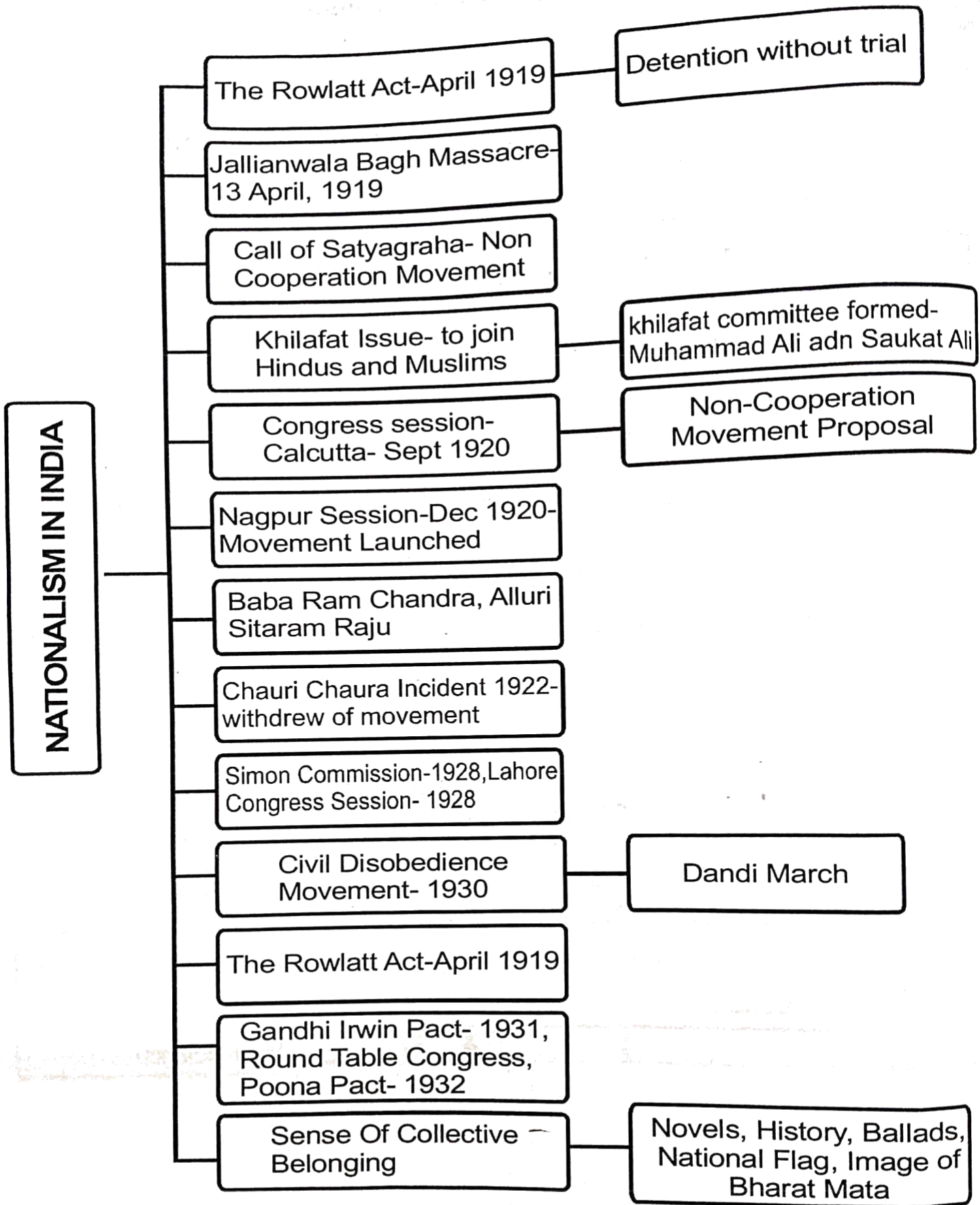
HISTORY

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

10 marks

KEY CONCEPTS OF THE LESSON: -





SOME IMPORTANT DATES

- 1918- 1919- distressed UP peasant's movements organized by Baba Ramchandra
- April 1919- Gandhian hartal against Rowlett act; Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- January 1921- Non-cooperation and khilafat movement launched
- February 1922- Chauri Chaura incident; Gandhiji withdraws non-cooperation movement
- May 1924- Alluri Sitaram Raju arrested ending a two-year armed tribal struggle.
- December 1929- Lahore Congress; Congress adopts the demand for Purna Swaraj
- 1930- Ambedkar establishes depressed classes association
- March 1930- Gandhiji begins civil disobedience movement by breaking salt law at Dandi
- March 1931- Gandhiji ends civil disobedience movement
- December 1931- second round table conference
- 1932- Civil disobedience relaunched.

Important notes: -

The growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to anti-colonial movement. The congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge groups together within one movement. However, the unity did not emerge without conflict.

First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation: -

1. National Movement was spreading in new areas in 1919 and incorporating new social groups and developing new modes of struggle.
2. Mahatma Gandhi came to India and The Idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
3. Mahatma Gandhi advocated that physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
4. In 1916, He travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive Indigo plantation system.

The Idea of Satyagraha

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January, 1915.
2. He suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical forces were not necessary to fight.
3. Hind swaraj was written by Mahatma Gandhi.
4. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
5. In 1916, Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive Indigo plantation system.
6. In 1917, crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat, but the government refused to decrease land revenue and insisted on its full collection.

In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between workers and mill owners of Ahmedabad. He advised workers to go on strike and to demand a 35% increase in wages.

The Rowlett Act

1. The act gave the British government the power to imprison any person without trial for two years.
2. Aim of this act was to destroy the national movement by imprisoning national leaders.
3. Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6th April.
4. 6th April 1919 was observed as Satyagraha Day when people all over the country observed fast and hartal.
5. In 1919, the country witnessed a remarkable political awakening in India.
6. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.
7. On 10th April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks.
8. This act was known as Black Act in history because it was against human rights.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

1. On 13th April 1919 a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
2. People came to protest against government's repressive measure while some came to attend the annual Baisakhi fair.
3. General Dyer entered the area and blocked the exit points. He ordered his soldiers to fire on the crowd that results in killing of hundreds.
4. The government responded with brutal repression seeking to humiliate and terrorize people.
5. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do Salaam (salute) to all Sahibs.

Khilafat movement

1. Rowlett Satyagraha had been a widespread movement; it was still limited mostly to cities and towns.
2. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.
3. But he was certain that no such movement could be organized without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together.
4. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Empire. There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor, who was the spiritual head (Khalifa) of the Islamic world.
5. The Muslims of India decided to force Britain to change her Turkish policy.
6. A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani.
7. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

Differing strands within the movement:

Non-Cooperation movement began in January 1921 and various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration.

1. Rebellion in the countryside: -From the cities, the noncooperation movement spread to the countryside. After the war, the struggles of peasants and tribal were developing in different parts of India.
2. One movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasant exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.
3. Peasants had to do beggar. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, an abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
4. **Oudh Kisan Sabha was setup headed by. Jawaharlal Nehru and other, within a month, over 300 branches had been set up by the villagers.**
5. Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in yet another way.
6. The colonial government had closed large forest areas preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel wood and fruits.
7. **Gudem Rebel was started in Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.**
8. Alluri Sitaram Raju Claimed that he had a variety of special powers. He asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force
9. Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
10. The Inland emigration act was passes in 1859 under which no workers were permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

Towards Civil Disobedience

1. Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement **in 1922** due to **chauri chaura incident in Goraghpur.**
2. The movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed properly trained for mass struggle.
3. CR Das and Motilal Nehru formed the **Swaraj Party** within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.
4. A statutory commission was constituted under the leadership of Sir John Simon by the Tory government.
5. Simon commission was arrived in India in 1928 and it was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon'.

6. Dominion status was announced by lord Irwin in october 1929.
7. In December 1929 at Lahore congress under the leadership of **Jawahar Lal Nehru Purn Swaraj was demanded.**
8. Mahatma Gandhi found Salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
9. Salt march was started on 12 march 1930 and accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers and reached Dandi on 6April 1930 and made salt too break the salt law.
10. Finally, Mahatma Gandhi once again decided to call off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931.
11. Congress Participated in Second round Table Conference in London.
12. Participants saw the movement in different angle such as Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh.
13. To organize business interest, formed the Indian Industrial and commercial congress in 1920 and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI).
14. Gandhi called to Untouchable that is Harijan, Children of God.
15. Poona Pact was signed between B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi ji in September 1932.

The Sense of Collective Belonging

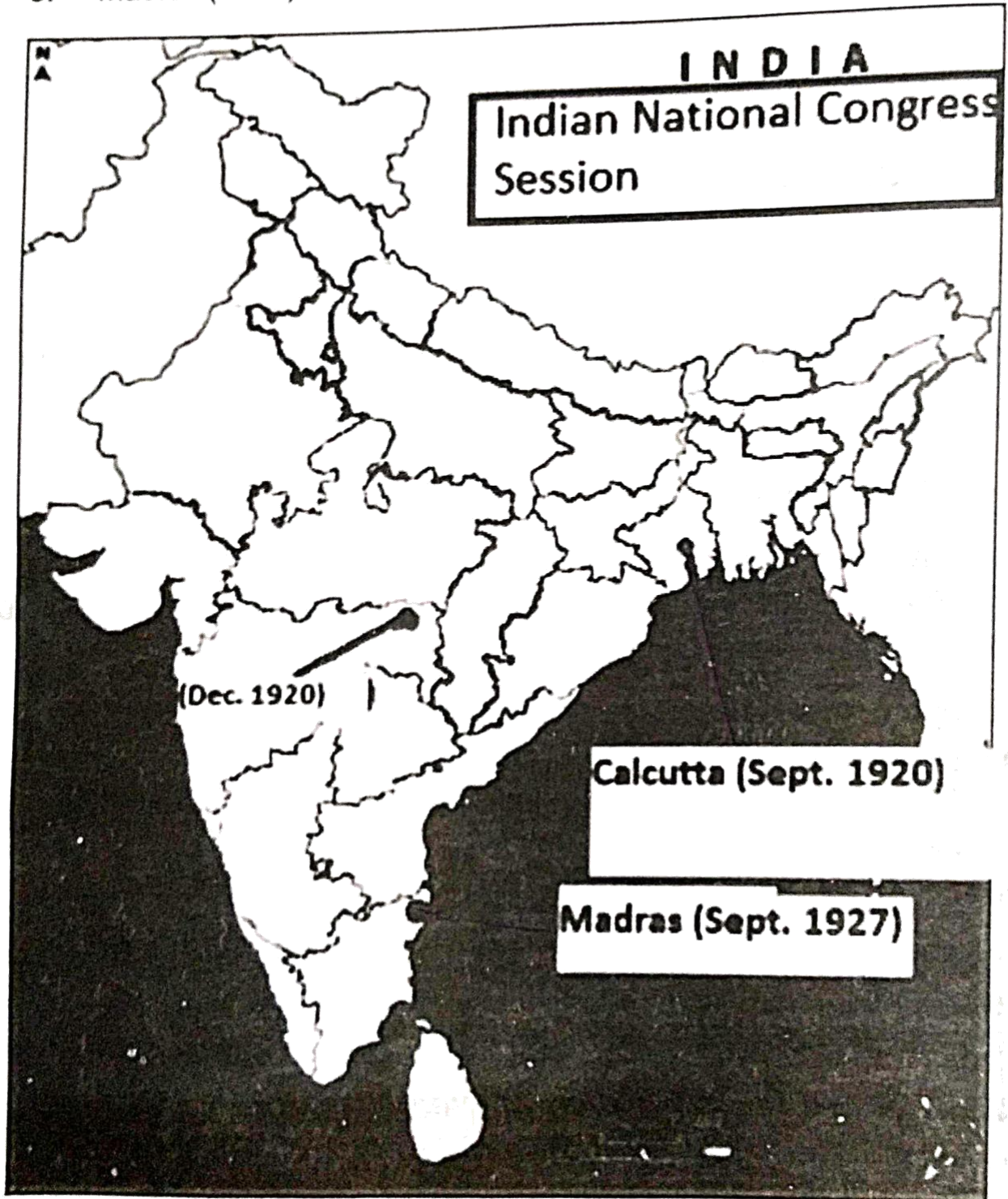
1. Nationalist Movement Spreads when people belonging to different regions and communities begin to develop a sense of collective belongingness. The identity of a nation is most often symbolized in a figure or image.
2. **This image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870 when he wrote 'Vande Mataram' for our motherland.** Indian folk songs and folk sung by bards played an important role in making the idea of nationalism. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore and in Madras, Natesa, Sastri collection of folk tales and songs, which led the movement for folk revival.
3. During the Swadeshi Movement, a tri-color (red, green and yellow) flag was designed in Bengal. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.
4. Means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. The nationalist writers urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

MAP WORK: -

Nationalism in India- (1918- 1930) for locating and labelling / identification: -

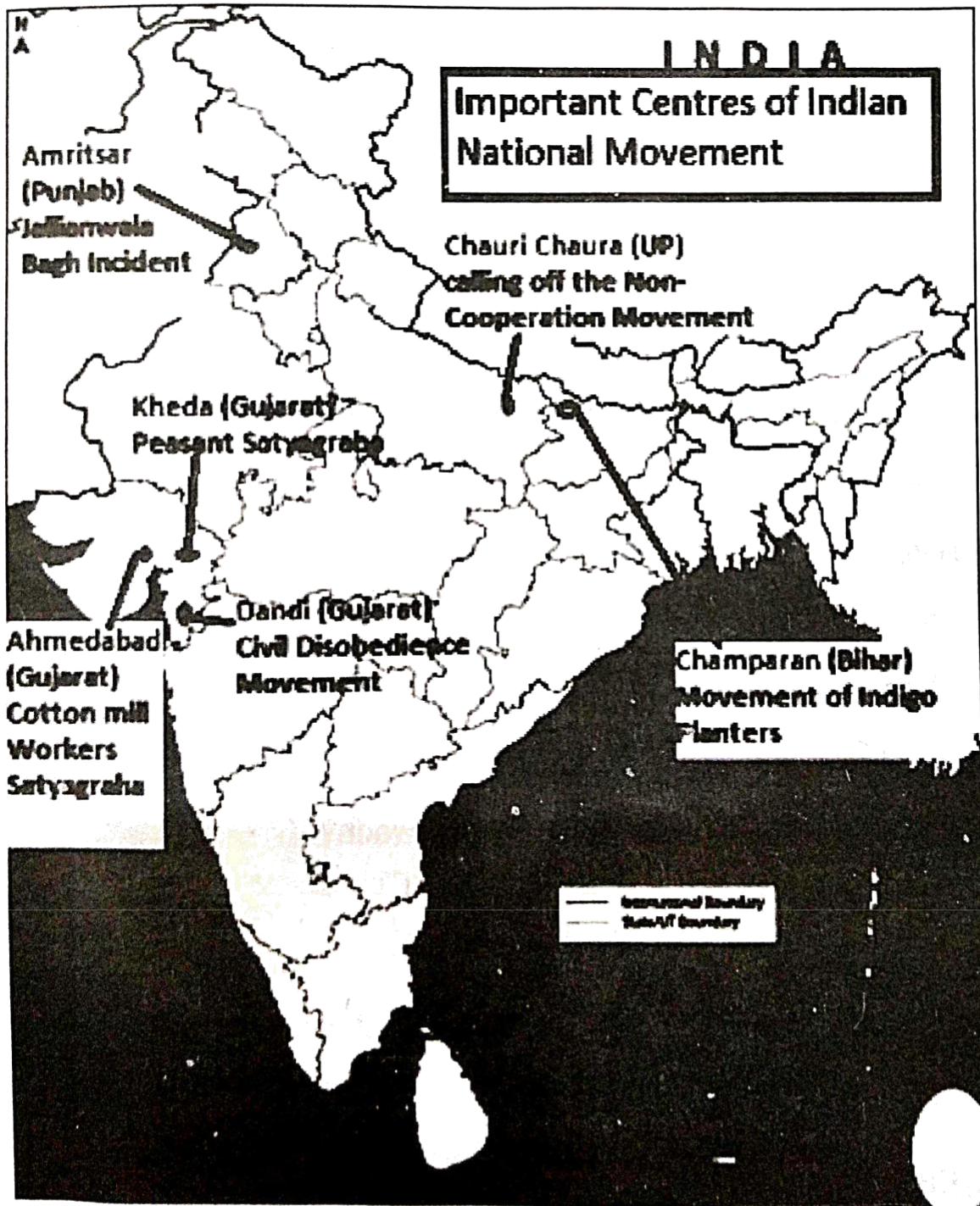
1. INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSIONS:

- a. Calcutta (September 1920)
- b. Nagpur (December 1920)
- c. Madras (1927)



2. IMPORTANT CENTRES OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT:

- a. Champaran (Bihar)- Movement of Indigo planters- 1917
- b. Kheda (Gujarat)- Peasants Satyagraha- 1917
- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)- Cotton mill workers satyagraha – 1918
- d. Amritsar (Punjab)- Jallianwala Bagh Incident- 1919
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.)- Calling off the Non- cooperation Movement- 5 February, 1922
- f. Dandi (Gujarat)- Civil Disobedience Movement- 6 April, 1930



Questions Bank

1 Mark Questions:

1. Which of the following is true with reference of Satyagraha?
- (A) It emphasized the muscle power
 - (B) It emphasized the Power of truth
 - (C) Gandhiji successfully fought the racist regime of South Africa with the novel method.

Options: -

- (a) Only A is true
- b) Only B is true
- c) Both A and B are true
- d) Both B and C are true

Ans. D) Both B and C are true

2. At which place congress session of September 1920 held.

- A) Nagpur
- B) Calcutta
- C) Lahore
- D) Madras

Ans. B) Calcutta

3. Who was leader of the Peasant Movement of Awadh?

- A) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- B) Baba Ramchandra
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) None of the above

Ans. B) Baba Ramchandra

4. Under which act the Plantations workers of Assam were not permitted to leave the tea garden?
- a) The Rowlett Act
 - b) Cripps Mission
 - c) The Inland Migration act
 - d) The Inland Emigration act

Ans. D) The Inland Emigration act

5. Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?
- a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru
 - b) CR Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) CR Das and Gandhiji
 - d) CR Das and Dr B.R Ambedkar

Ans. A) CR Das and Motilal Nehru

6. At which of the following place did Gandhiji make salt out of sea water
- (a) Ahmedabad
 - (b) Wardha
 - (c) Sabarmati
 - (d) Dandi

Ans. D) Dandi

7. Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj'?
- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Sardar Patel

Ans. C) Mahatma Gandhi

8. Which incident forced Gandhiji to halt the Non-cooperation movement?
- A) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- B) The Rowlett act
- C) Chauri Chaura
- D) Arrest of Alluri Sitaram Raju

Ans. C) Chauri Chaura

9. Who among the following led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar?
- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - b) Mohamad Ali
 - c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - d) None of the above

Ans. C) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

10. Who first created the image of Bharat Mata?
- (a) Abanindra Nath Tagore
 - (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

11. Who was the leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju

12. Which pact reserved seats for Dalits in the provincial and central legislative assembly?

Ans. Poona Pact

13. Which political party formed within the congress to argue for return to council elections?

Ans. Swaraj Party

14. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death when Dr B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits?

Ans. Separate electorate would create divisions in the society.

15. Name the leaders that formed the Swaraj Party?

Ans. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das

16. In which year did Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlett Act?

Ans. 1919

17. In which year was Kheda Satyagraha organized?

Ans. 1917

18. Name the object which was found to be a powerful symbol according to Gandhiji that could unite the nation.

Ans. Salt.

19. Name the place where Non-Cooperation movement was called off?

Ans. Chauri Chaura

20. Which name was given by Gandhiji to the Dalits?

Ans. Harijans or the children of God.

Short Answer Type Questions: -

1. What was the role of women in the civil Disobedience movement?

Ans- a) Participated in the salt Satyagraha in large number.

b) They participated in protest marches and also manufactured salt.

c) Many women went to jails

d) In rural areas the women considered service to the nation as sacred duty.

2. What is separate electorate? Why do you think Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate by B R Ambedkar?

Ans. Separate electorates are usually demanded by minorities who feel it would otherwise be difficult for them to get fair representation in government. Separate electorate for Dalits means that Dalits will choose their separate leader by separate elections for Dalits.

Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate of Dr B R Ambedkar because he believes that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations locally known as.

3. Why were Indians reacted against Rowlett Act?

Ans. a. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of Indian Members.

b. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

c. The Rowlett Act acted as an instrument of suppression of civil rights of the Indians hence produced widespread discontent among masses.

4. Why was the Non-Cooperation movement withdrawn by Gandhiji?

Ans. a. The movement was turning violent.

b. At Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, a peaceful demonstration in bazaar turned into a violent clash in which more than 20 policemen were killed.

c. Gandhiji also felt that Satyagraha is needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass movement.

5. How was the Civil obedience Movement different from Non-Cooperation Movement? State any three points of difference.

Ans. 1. Non-cooperation Movement was rival of Simon Commission.

2.. The Idea of Non-Cooperation include that if the Indians refused to cooperate British rule in India will would collapse within a year and swaraj would come. But the idea of Civil Disobedience Movement includes breaking colonial rules and disobeying the rules.

3. The Idea of Non-Cooperation include that if the Indians refused to cooperate British rule in India will would collapse within a year and swaraj would come. But the idea of Civil Disobedience Movement includes breaking colonial rules and disobeying the rules.

6. Highlight the major facts about the new economic situation created by First World War in India?

Ans. 1. First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed war loans and increase in Taxes.

2. Custom duties were raised and new income taxes were introduced.

3. Through war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918.

4. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers.

5. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger

7. Elaborate the contribution of Alluri Sita Ram Raju in the nationalist movement of India.

Ans. 1. Alluri Sita Ram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.

2. Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear Khadi and giving up drinking.

3. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.

4. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over the time became a folk hero.

8. How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India?

Ans. 1) In 1917 he traveled in Champaran, Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system.

2) In 1919 he organized Satyagraha to support peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.

3) In 1918 he went to Ahmedabad to organize this movement amongst cotton mill workers.

4) In 1919 he launched Satyagraha against Rowlett act.

Long Answer Type Questions: -

1. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance. Indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active. Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction....in the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.

1. Who is this great man who spoke these words?

2. Name two methods used by him during the struggle for independence?

3. What is Satyagraha?
4. For what purpose the Satyagraha was used by the person named by you in South Africa?
5. What is the difference between physical force and soul-force?

Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi

2. Satyagraha and Non-Violence
3. It was a non-violence method of mass agitation against the oppressor. The method suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, there is no need for physical force to fight the oppressor.
4. Against injustice and apartheid system in South Africa,
5. Satyagraha is a soul force whereas arms force is a physical force. Physical force depends upon ill-will while in the use of Satyagraha there is no ill-will.

2. Explain the issue behind the Khilafat Movement.

Ans. 1. The First World War had ended with the defeated of Ottoman Turkey.

2. There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor –the spiritual head of the Islamic world.
3. To defend the Rowlett Act, Mahatma Gandhi felt, to take the Khilafat issue.
4. To bring the Hindus and Muslims closer, he felt, to take the Khilafat issue.
5. Muslim leaders Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Gandhiji the possibilities of a united mass action on the issue.
6. Later at Calcutta Session in 1920, Gandhiji convinced the leaders in congress, to start a non-cooperation movement in support of khilafat.

3. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the Place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how later described the meeting: "they behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was

almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was-and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humanity on non-violence-I needed the lesson more than they heeded me and peacefully dispersed."

1. Name the Movement during which the police in the united province fired at the peasants.
2. Name the leader about which Jawaharlal Nehru is talking about.
3. Name the weapons used by the leaders during National Movement for independence.
4. What was Nehru's feeling and how did he change them?
5. What is source of the above passage?

Ans.1. Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement.

2. Mahatma Gandhi.

3. Satyagraha and Non-Violence.

4. He was very angry but the thought of Mahatma Gandhi changed his feelings

5. Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol.1

5. How did the revival of Indians folklore develop the ideas of Nationalism among Indians? Explain.

Ans. 1. Idea of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

2. In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

3. These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

4. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

5. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballades, nursery rhymes and myths and the movement for folk revival.

6. Can you identify the different limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. a. Limited participation of Dalits: Dalit's participation in the civil Disobedience movement was very limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organization was quite strong.

b. No Participation of Muslims: Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also Lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After Non-Cooperation Khilafat movement Muslims felt alienated from the congress.

c. Dominant role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha: The role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha was very dominant. Due to the fear of Sanatanis the conservative high-class Hindus, congress ignored the Dalits. Congress was very close to Hindu Mahasabha. Hindus Mahasabha strongly opposed the efforts of compromise between Congress and Muslim League.

d. Clash between BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi: In 1930 Dr B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second-round table conference by demanding separate electorate for Dalits.

e. Participants have different aspirations: Participation had their own aspirations. There was a contrast between the demands of industrialist and working class. Contrast was also there in the demand of Rich peasants and poor peasants. United struggle was not there.

7. "This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggle's role of folklore, songs, icons & images." Analyze the statement.

Ans.- In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village to gather folk songs and legends. The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the National Identity. It restored a sense of pride in one's past.

During Swadeshi Movement, a tricolor flag was designed representing eight

provinces through eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolizing Hindu Muslim unity. Later Gandhi developed tricolor flag (Red, Green and White) with a spinning wheel at center representing self-help. Carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance.

The image Bharath Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In 1870 he wrote Vande Mataram a hymn to the mother land. Abanindranath Tagore in his painting portrayed Bharath Mata as calm, ascetic figure, composed, divine and spiritual

8. Describe the Dandi March of Gandhiji.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the Nation. He sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin in which the most stirring demand to abolish salt tax. When Irwin refused, Gandhi started the salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers, marched 240 miles from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi. On his way he told the importance of Swaraj to people and asked to defy British. On 6th April he reached Dandi violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. It marked the beginning of civil disobedience movement.

GEOGRAPHY

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

2 marks

Manufacturing – The production of goods in large quantities by processing raw materials into valuable and consumer friendly products is called *manufacturing*.

Importance of Manufacturing Industries –

- They help in modernizing primary economic activities.
- They help in creating employment and thus reducing burden and over dependence on primary economic activities.
- They help in reducing regional differences by establishment of industries in economically backward regions.
- They help in enhancing foreign currency reserves by increasing trade and commerce via *export and import*.

Agriculture and industries go hand in hand as many industries (sugar, cotton, jute etc) use agricultural products as raw materials and many industrial products like fertilizers, tools, machines help in increasing productivity of agriculture sector.

The contribution of industrial sector to national economy is approx. 17% which is much lower than some East Asian economies where it is about 25-35%.

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up by government to develop the manufacturing sector.

The location of an industry depends on-

- Government policies.
- Availability of raw material, cheap and skilled labour, power.

Capital.

- Nearness of market.
- Transport facilities.

Classification of Industries-

On the basis of raw materials used-

Agro-based industries- textile, rubber, sugar, tea, edible oil etc.

Mineral based industries- Iron & Steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.

On the basis of role played by them –

Basic or key industries- these industries supply raw materials to other industries- iron & steel, copper smelting, aluminium smelting etc.

Consumer industries- These industries produce goods directly for the use of consumer – sugar, paper, toothpaste, fans, mobile phones etc.

On the basis of capital investment-

Small scale industry- investment upto 1 crore.

Large scale industry- investment above 1 crore.

On the basis of ownership-

Public sector- owned and operated by government- BHEL, SAIL etc.

Private sector- owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals 3.g. TISCO, Reliance etc.

Joint sector venture- jointly owned by the state(govt.) and individuals oor a group of individuals e.g. Oil India Ltd.

Cooperative sector- owned and operated by the suppliers of raw materials, workers or both such as Amul.

On the Basis of Weight and Bulk of Raw Material and Finished Goods-

Heavy industry- in this type the industries which use heavy machinery or bulky raw materials are incorporated.

Light industries- industries that produce light utility goods e.g. Electrical Industries, toy industries etc.

Cotton industry-

IMPORTANT POINTS-

First mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

80% of the mills are in the private sector.

This industry is mainly based in Gujrat , Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and UP.

CHALLENGES-

Outdated machinery.

Irregular power supply.

Competition from synthetic fibres.

Jute Industry-

IMPORTANT POINTS-

India is the largest producer of jute.

India stands second to Bangladesh in jute export.

Jute industry is located along the Hooghly river in West Bengal.

First mill was set up in Rishra, Kolkata in 1859.

CHALLENGES-

Less demand.

Competition from synthetic fibres.

Competition from other jute growing countries such as- Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Brazil and Egypt.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATION IN HOOGHLY BASIN-

Proximity to jute producing areas.

Good transport facilities (waterways and railways both).

Cheap labour from West Bengal and other adjoining states.

Port facility in Kolkata.

Sugar Industry-

IMPORTANT POINTS-

India stands second in the production of sugar.

India is first in the production of gur and khandsari.

Location- UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat and Maharashtra.

CHALLENGES-

Seasonal nature.

Old and inefficient methods of production.

Transport delay in reaching cane to factories.

Iron & Steel Industry-

IMPORTANT POINTS-

It is basic industry.

It is a public sector industry.

Location- Chota Nagpur plateau region in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha and in Karnataka.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATION –

Close proximity to raw materials needed.

Availability of cheap labour.

Regular supply of water and power.

Nearness to markets where processed goods can be sold.

Close to sea ports for export facilities

CHALLENGES-

Limited availability and high cost of coking coal.

Poor infrastructure.

Low labour productivity.

Irregular supply of power.

Aluminium: Characteristics

It is a light metal; resistant to corrosion; good conductor of heat; It is malleable and becomes strong when mixed with other metals.

Uses of aluminium:

- It is used for manufacturing aircraft's;
- It is used for making utensils and packing material;
- It is used for making wires;
- It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries.

Information Technology and Electronics Industry-

Bengaluru has emerged as the electronics and IT capital of India.

Other important centres are Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Noida and Pune.

At present there are 46 software technology parks in India.

In these parks 30% employees are women.

The fast growing BPO sector (Business Process Outsourcing) is a major source of foreign currency for our country.

Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation-

AIR POLLUTION-

It is caused by the presence of high proportion of Sulphur Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide in the air.

WATER POLLUTION-

It is caused when organic and inorganic untreated material is discharged into water bodies. dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating are the main pollutants.

THERMAL POLLUTION-

This occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into water bodies before cooling. Nuclear wastes can cause cancer and birth defects.

NOISE POLLUTION-

This type of pollution results in hearing disorders, cardiac disorders and physiological effects.

Measures to curb environmental degradation-

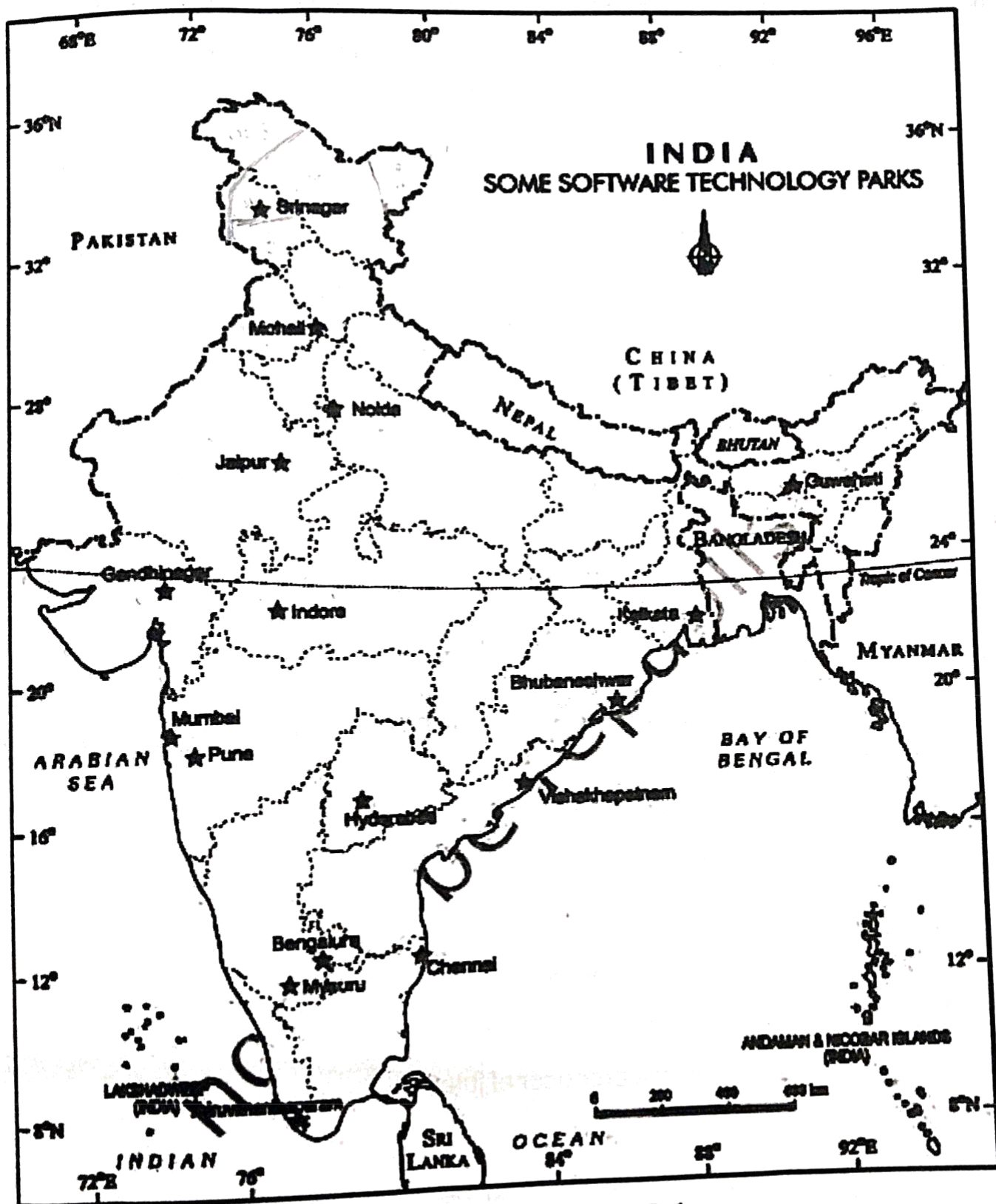
Reducing, Reusing and Recycling of natural resources.

Rainwater harvesting.

Treating hot water and industrial wastes before discharging into water bodies.

Treating smoke coming out of chimneys.

Using eco-friendly fuels.



India: Some Software Technology Parks

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India.

It has ISO certification for EMS [environment management system} 14001.

- The corporation has a pro- active approach for preserving the natural environment and resource like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.
- This has been possible through-
- Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.

Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.

Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.

Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which sector is considered as the backbone in the overall economic development of a country?

Ans. Manufacturing sector

2. What is the contribution of industry in GDP?

Ans. 17%

3. Iron and Steel Industry is the example of which type of industry?

Ans. Basic, mineral based, large scale and heavy industry.

4. Which country is the largest producer of jute?

Ans. Bangladesh.

5. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries and tanneries are agents of causing which type of pollution?

Ans. Water pollution.

6. What is the full form of NMCC?

Ans. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council

7. Mention any two Agro-based Industries?

Ans. Cotton and Jute Industry.

8. In which states spinning continues to be centralized?

Ans. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujrat.

9. Where are most of the jute mills located in India?

Ans. Along the banks of Hooghly river, West Bengal.

10. State one reason for rise in the internal demand for jute in India?

Ans. Due to government's policy for mandatory use of jute packaging.

11. What is the position of India in the production of sugar, *gur* and *khandsari*?

Ans. India stands second as the producer of sugar and first as the producer of *gur* and *khandsari*.

12. In recent years why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the Southern and Western states?

Ans. Because of high sucrose content in the sugarcane produced there and humid climate.

13. What do you mean by mineral based industries? Give one example.

Ans. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials. Iron and steel.

14. Name one integrated steel plant of India.

Ans. TISCO

15. By which authority is the steel of all PSUs marketed?

Ans. Steel Authority of India.

16. What is the contribution of chemical industry in GDP of India?

Ans. 3%

17. What are organic chemicals?

Ans. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals and are used mainly in manufacturing of synthetic fibres, rubber, plastics, dye stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

18. Which materials are required by the cement industry?

Ans. Limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

19. Which city has emerged as the electronic capital of India?

Ans. Bengaluru.

20. Which machine helps in reducing noise pollution?

Ans. Silencers.

21. Name three human inputs that control the location of industries.

Ans. Labor, market and transport facilities.

22. Name four important cotton textile centers of Maharashtra.

Ans. Mumbai, Solapur, Pune and Nagpur.

23. Name two most important sugar producing industries Of India.

Ans. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

24. What do you mean by agglomeration economies?

Ans. Many industries coming together in an area.

25. Where was the first jute mill set up?

Ans. At Rishra near Kolkata in 1859.

26. When was the national jute policy formulated?

Ans. 2005.

27. What ingredients are used to produce steel?

Ans. Iron ore, coking coal and limestone.

28. What is the full form of SAIL?

Ans. Steel Authority of India.

29. Name the states where aluminium plants, of India, are located.

Ans. Odisha, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.

30. Which inorganic chemicals are produced in India?

Ans. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash and caustic soda.

31. Where was the first cement plant set up in India?

Ans. Chennai, 1904.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the importance of manufacturing sector.

Ans. Manufacturing sector helps in modernizing agriculture.

This sector also reduces the heavy dependence of the population on primary activities.

- It generates jobs.
- Industrial development reduces unemployment and thus helps in eliminating poverty.
- It also brings down regional disparities.

2. What do you mean by the term manufacturing?

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw material to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

3. "Industrial sector gives boost to the agricultural sector." support this statement with arguments.

Ans. Agro-based industries have given a boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

Agriculture depends on industries for products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, machines and tools etc.

It has opened new markets and new consumers for agriculture sector by preparing vast variety of consumer centric products.

4. What are the factors that are responsible for the concentration of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat in early days?

Ans.

- Availability of raw cotton.
- Availability of markets.
- Well-developed means of transportation.
- Port facilities for foreign trade.

4. Why is cotton textile industry the largest industry in India today?

Ans.

- It contributes 14% of the total industrial production.
- It provides employment to 35 million people directly which is second largest after agriculture.
- It earns foreign exchange of about 24.6 percent. (4%) of GDP.

5. why in recent years the sugar mills have shifted to southern and western states?

Ans.

- The cane produced there is of high sucrose content.
- The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.
- The cooperatives are more successful in these states.

7. Mention the various measures taken by the government to boost the production of jute goods.

Ans. -various steps taken by the government to boost the production of jute are:

In 2005 National jute policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity improvement of quality and ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

6. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Explain.

Ans.

- manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.
- it reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural sector.
- it provides jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- industrial development for manufacturing industries are necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty in a country like India. This was the main philosophy behind public sector ventures in India.
- it brings down the regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

- the industries make a country rich and prosperous because the raw materials are transformed into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value which increases the income.

7. Why do the industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand?

Ans. industries need different types of services such as a labour banking transport insurance and financial. Such services are available in cities.

- in cities the manufactured products are sold. They become markets for these products and people are able to buy them according to their requirements. Availability of products attracts people from other parts to settle there. Thus industrialisation leads to urbanisation. Sometimes many industries are set up together to make use of the advantage offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

8. Where were the manufacturing units located in pre independence period? What were the results?

Ans.

- in pre independence period the manufacturing units were located and places keeping in view of the overseas trade. These places were Mumbai Kolkata and Chennai.

The result of locating the manufacturing industries near the cities and other places was the emergence of certain pockets of industrial development centres surrounded by a huge agricultural rural Hinterland. First cotton textile mill was set up in Mumbai in 1854. First jute mill was established at rishra near Kolkata in 1859.

9. What are the challenges faced by the sugar industry?

Ans.

- the industry is seasonal so getting labour becomes difficult.
- India is still using old and efficient methods of production thereby affecting its production
- there are transfer delays in transporting sugarcane to factories which result in losing its sugar content.
- there is a need to maximize the use of bagasse to face the problem of power break up.

10. Why does the chota Nagpur plateau have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

Ans.

- low cost of iron ore is available since it is mined in this region.
- its high grade raw material is available in close proximity.
- cheap, hard and skilled labour is easily available.
- there is a vast growth potential in the home market.

11. State the importance of information technology regarding with employment

Ans.

- up to 31st March 2005, the information and technology industry employed over 1 million persons.
- this number is expected to increase sharply in the coming years.
- it is interesting to know that 30% of the people employed in this sector are women.

12. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi?

Ans.

- bidding is done by hand power room and in mills. The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to use in their homes as a cottage industry. Mahatma Gandhi also wanted to propagate the use of indigenous khadi material to avoid the job of jobless weavers during the British period.

15. Which major industries are responsible for water pollution?

Ans. -water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste and effluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits are paper, chemical textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries and electroplating

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What are inputs? Mention any four factors of production.

Ans. In an industry certain things are required at the pre-production stage for making of goods. These are called inputs. These include raw materials or machines.

Following are the important factors of production

- Land Suitable land available at appropriate place for production.
- Labour There should be cheap and enough supply of labour.
- Capital To buy raw materials, pay wages and other needs, money or capital is needed.
- Entrepreneur A person who combines rest of the three factors of production.

2. Explain any three physical factors and two human factors for the location of the industry.

Ans. The factors affecting the location of industry are grouped into physical and human factors.

Physical Factors

- Availability of Raw materials The factory needs to be close to the location of raw material if they are heavy and bulky to transport.
- Water Source Water is an important factor that determines the location of industries. Water is required for various industrial processes. River water and waterfalls can also be used to generate hydroelectricity.
- Climate Climate plays a significant role in establishment of industries. Harsh climate is not much suitable for industries. Extremely hot, humid, dry or old climate is not very conducive for industries. For example, cotton textile industry requires humid climate because thread breaks in dry climate.

Human Factors

- Labour A large and cheap labour force is required for labour-intensive and manufacturing industries. High-tech industries have to be located where suitable skilled workers are available.
- Capital This is the money that is invested to start a business. The amount of capital will determine the size and location of the factor.
- Government Policies Industrial development is encouraged in some areas and restricted in others. Industries that are located in backward areas may receive financial incentives and assistance from the government in the form of low rent and tax rates.

3. Which factor plays the most dominant role in the ideal location of an industry?

Explain any three reasons in support of this factor.

Ans. Least cost factor plays the most dominant role for the ideal location of an industry.

The reasons are

- Cost of obtaining raw material at the factory site should be minimum i.e. raw materials should be available nearby or may be transported cheaply to the industrial location.
 - The factory should be so located that the manufactured products may easily be distributed or transported to the market at the least cost by rail, road or water transport.
 - Cost of manufacturing at the factory site should be low. This means that trained experienced labour should be readily available locally or in nearby areas, electric power supply should be readily available and cheap. Also, land for locating the industry should be available cheaply.
4. Explain the pro-active approach by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.

Ans. NTPC stands for National thermal Power Corporation. NTPC has adopted a pro-active approach to preserve the natural environment and resources around the Thermal Power Plants it sets up, in line with its ISO certification under EMS 14001. To ensure minimum pollution of the environment near these plants, the measures it adopts while setting up these plants are

- Utilising the latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment to minimize generation of polluting by-products.
- Maximising the utilization of ash generated so that the waste generated is reduced.
- Establishing green belts and forests to maintain an ecological balance around the generation plants being set up.
- Setting up ash pond management, ash water recycling and liquid waste management system in the plants to reduce environmental pollution.
- Monitoring, reviewing and managing the databases online for all the power plants set up.-----

5. "Iron and Steel industry is the basic as well as heavy industry. Justify the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Basic industries supply their products as raw materials to other industries.

This industry produces iron and steel, which is used for manufacturing machines, tools and equipment. Machineries and tools are basic for any manufacturing process.

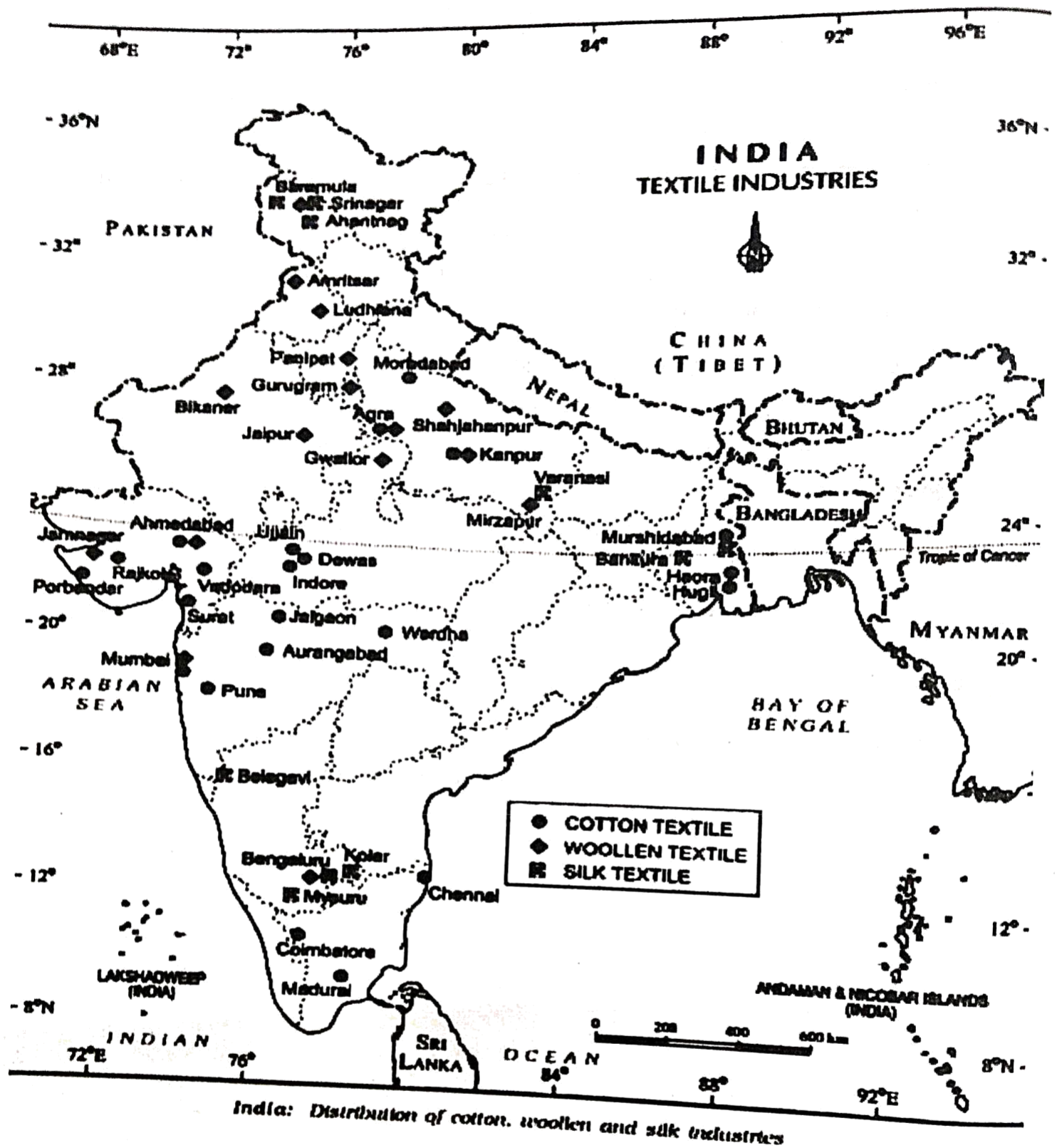
- It also provides raw materials for heavy engineering, automobiles, shipbuilding, manufacturing of locomotives, etc.
- The development of these heavy industries is dependent on the supply of iron and steel. Thus, iron and steel industry plays a key role in the development of any manufacturing industry. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw material (iron ore and limestone are examples are heavy and bulky. They involve heavy transportation cost. Besides, the finished goods are generally either heavy or bulky or both.

Thus, it can be concluded that Iron and steel industry is basic as well as heavy industry.

MAP SKILL

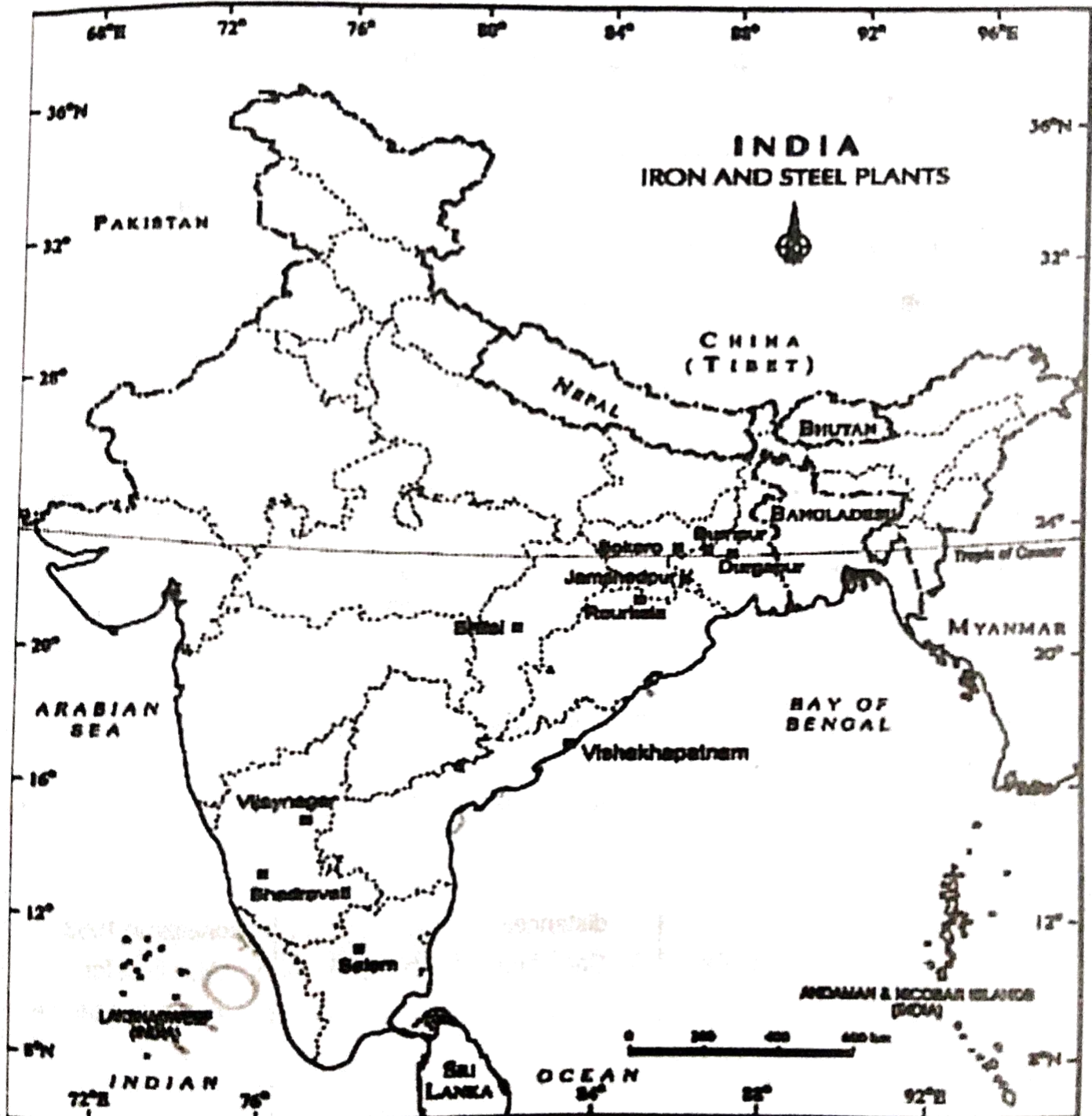
India: Textile Industry of India

This map shows cotton, woollen and silk textile industries of India.



India: Iron and Steel Industries of India

This map shows the Iron and Steel plants of India. Iron and steel industry is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky.



India: Iron and Steel Plants

LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

MEANS OF TRANSPORT:

7 marks

Means of transportation is any of the different kinds of transport facilities used for moving goods and people from one location to the other. The means of transportation are bus, train, aeroplane, ship, car, etc while the mode of transportation refers to road, air, sea/ocean, etc

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



1. LAND	2. WATER	3. AIR
I. Roadways	I. Inland	I. Domestic
II. Railways	II. Overseas	II. International
III. Pipelines		III. Public
		IV. Private

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT

ROADWAYS	RAILWAYS	AIRWAYS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> India has largest network of road Low construction cost. Easily transported of any things. Negotiate higher gradients of slopes. Economical for short distance Provide door to door activity. Low loading and unloading cost. Acts as feeder to other means of transport. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Principal mode of transport of passenger and shipment. Used in diverse activities. Accelerates development. Excellent for price and distance. Carry heavy and bulky freight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fastest, comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. Best suited for difficult terrains. Also use for offshore drilling operations. Airways was nationalize in 1953. Also best for calamity time like flood.

PIPELINES	WATERWAYS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principal mode of transporting water, gas and minerals in the form of slurry. 2. High laying cost, low running cost. 3. Reduces trans-shipment delays. 4. Leakage easily detected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principal mode of transport since immemorial. 2. Cheapest means. 3. Carry heavy and bulky goods. 4. Fuel efficient and most economical.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS IN INDIA

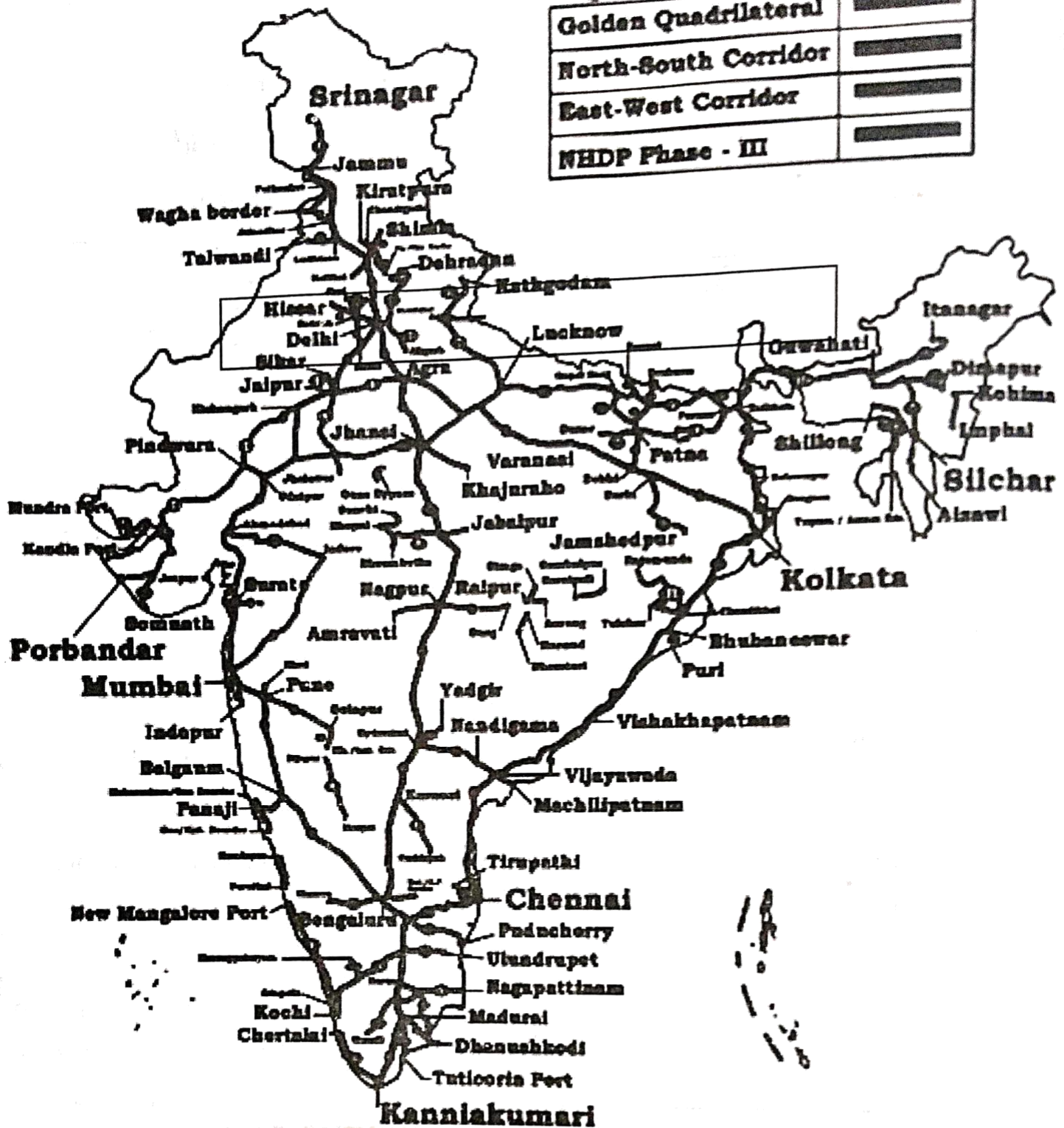


GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL.	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.	STATE HIGHWAYS.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain by National highways Authority of India.(NHAI) 2. Connected Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintained by central public work department (CPWD) 2. Primary roads connecting major cities of every states. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain by public work department (PWD) 2. Connected state capital with district headquarters.
DISTRICT ROAD	RURAL ROADS	BORDER ROADS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain by zila parishad 2. Connected district head quarter with other places in the district. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain by gram panchayat 2. Connected with rural area with town. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain by border road organization(BRO) under the Defence ministry 2. Construct and maintain road in border areas for defence

IMPORTANT INDIAN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ON THE MAP

Legend

Golden Quadrilateral	
North-South Corridor	
East-West Corridor	
NHDP Phase - III	



Rail Network

The Indian Railway have a network of 7, 031 stations spread over a route length of 63, 221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger service vehicles, 4904 other coach vehicles and 228, 170 wagons as on 31

Rail Gauge and Length of Routes in India

Gauge (in m)	Route (km)	Running track (km)	Total track
Broad Gauge 1.676	46,807	66,754	88,547
Meter Gauge 1	13,209	13,976	16,489
Narrow Gauge 0.762 & 0.610	3,124	3,129	3,450

IMPORTANT FACT OF INDIAN TRANSPORT

ROADWAYS	RAILWAYS	PIPELINE
<p>1. NH 7 is the longest national highway in India with a total distance of 4,572 km from Biggest toll plaza The 32-lane toll plaza that was located at the Delhi-Gurgaon border in the route.</p> <p>3. The Bandra Worli Sea Link of Mumbai is India's longest</p>	<p>1. there are 17(latest) zone in Indian railways.</p> <p>2. Dibrugarh - Kanyakumari Varanasi to Kanyakumari. Vivek Express is run longest distance in India.</p> <p>3. Vasuki train is(3.5 km.) longest train.</p> <p>4. Gorakhpur railway platform has the world's sea bridge.longest ailway platform.</p> <p>5. The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km.</p>	<p>1. Oilfield upper Assam - to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni 2. and Allahabad. Branches Barauni to Haldia via Rajbandh, Maurigram, Guwahati and Siliguri.</p> <p>2. Salaya(Gujrat) to Jalandhar(Punjab) via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi & Sonapat Branches Koyali, Chashu and Other places</p> <p>3. Hazira(Gujrat) to Jagdishpur(up) via Vijaypur(mp) Branches: Kota, Shahajahanpur, Babral and other places in up</p>
WATERWAYS		AIRWAYS
<p>1. There are 111 officially notified Inland National Waterways (NWs) in India.</p>		<p>1. As of now Airports Authority of India handles a total of 137 airport</p>

- i- **NW-1:** Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, River System (Haldia - Allahabad) West Bengal.(1620km)
 - ii- **NW-2:** Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya) – Assam.(891km)
 - iii- **NW-3:** West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals (KERALA)
2. Oldest Port in India - **Kolkata Port Trust**
 3. Deepest port in India - **Gangavaram Port**, located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
 4. **Mumbai** is the largest natural port in India.
 5. Tuticorin Port is a new port that was recently constructed in Tamil Nadu.
 6. The Nhava Sheva port, also known as Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), is one of the busiest port.
 7. 13 major ports of India with official port operations beginning in 1881, although maritime trade started much earlier in 1639 on the undeveloped shore.

including **24 International airports** (3 Civil Enclaves), 10 Custom Airports (4 Civil Enclaves) and 103 Domestic airports (23 Civil Enclaves).

3. Indira Gandhi inter national Airport biggest international airport in India

4. Important Airport in India
1. Amritsar(Raja Sansi)2. Delhi (indira Gandhi international) 3. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivji) 4. Chennai (Meenam)



Bakkam) 5. Kolkata (Netaji) Subhash Chandra Bose)6. Hyderabad Rajiv Gandhi)

Major Ports: (Locating and Labelling)

PORT	LOCATION	FEATURES
1. Kandla : First port develop	Gulf of Kutch (Gujrat)	It is tidal port, After independence.
2. Mumbai	west Mumbai in (MH)	Biggest and spacious port, Natural And well sheltered harbour
3. Mamagao	Panaji (Goa)	Premier Iron ore exporting port
4. New Mangalore	Mangalore (Karnataka)	Caters to export of iron ore from Kudremukh mines
5. Kochi	Kochi (Kerala)	South western port at the entrance of a Lagoon, Has a natural Harbour
6. Tuticorin	Tuticorin (Tamilnadu)	Natural Harbour and rich hinterland
7. Chennai	Chennai (Tamilnadu)	Oldest Artificial port , Rank next to Mumbai port in terms of volume of trade and cargo
8. Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Deepest landlocked and well protected port Outlet for iron ore exports
9. Paradip	Jagatsinghpur (Odisha)	is a natural, deep-water port on the East coast
10. Haldia	West Bengal	major river port (Hooghly River), Subsidiary port of Kolkata

MAJOR SEA PORTS OF INDIA



COMMUNICATION	TOURISM	TRANSPORT LIFE LINE FOR INDIAN ECONOMY
<p>MEANING: the act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express your ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc., to someone else human communication nonverbal communication See More Examples. Parents need to have good communication with their children.</p> <p>TYPE:</p> <p>(1) verbal communication, in which you listen to a person to understand their meaning; needed</p> <p>(2) written communication, you read their meaning; and</p> <p>(3) nonverbal :communication, in which you observe a person and infer meaning</p>	<p>Economics . It brings in money. This is probably the main advantage of tourism and the reason why it has been promoted so much, especially in developing countries. The income generated can make up significant proportion of both private, local and national incomes</p> <p>Opportunistic. It provides njobs. Hotels, bars, transport, activities, shops and restaurants all need staffing. Tourism can provide much-employment for People</p> <p>Infrastructural. It provides a means and an incentive for investment in infrastructure such as roads, rail networks, and education facilities.</p> <p>Environmental. It can provide economic incentives for a place to preserve, maintain, and regenerate the environment in both urban and rural settings</p>	<p>1. transport system of India is providing valuable services for raising the volume of production of various sectors of the country.</p> <p>2. Transport system is opening up gainful employment opportunities to unemployed and under- employed labourers of the country</p> <p>3. Roads and railways are going opening up various remote and inaccessible regions of the country and makes way for tapping vast unexplored resources like minerals, forest and agricultural wealth of the country in which</p> <p>4. It enriches social, cultural and political outlook of our people.</p> <p>5. It also removes conservative attitudes, superstition and ignorance of our people and thus widens the general outlook of the people of the country.</p>

	<p>Cross-Cultural. It promotes international connections which can bring more business and cultural collaborations in the long term. It also promotes cross-cultural awareness for both locals and tourists and builds bridges of understanding between cultures.</p> <p>Promotional. It "puts a place on the map": Tourism gives the locality a chance to show itself off and raise its profile in the world.</p>	
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International Trade

Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

- **Export:** When the goods are sent to other country for sale it is called as export
- **Import:** When the goods come from other country to be sold in India it is called import.
- **Balance of Payment:** This is the difference between export and import of a country. When export is higher than import then this is a situation of favourable balance of payment. On the other hand when the import is higher than export then this is a situation of unfavourable balance of payment.

MCQ

1. Six Lane Highways are called

(i) National Highway

- (ii) International Highway
 - (iii) State Highway
 - (iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways
2. Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained by
- (i) Zila Parishad
 - (ii) PWD
 - (iii) CPWD
 - iv) NHAI
3. Villages are connected to a major town through this scheme of roads
- (i) MNREGA
 - (ii) PMGSY
 - (iii) SJGRY
 - (iv) AAY
4. Border Roads are constructed by
- (i) CRPF
 - (ii) BSF
 - iii Indian Army
 - (iv) BRO
5. Provides door-to-door connectivity
- (i) Airways
 - (ii) Roadways
 - (iii) Railways
 - (iv) Waterways
6. Bulk carrier across nations
- (i) Airways
 - (ii) Roadways
 - (III) Railways

- (iv) Waterways
- 7. Bulk carrier within India
 - (i) Airways
 - (ii) Roadways
 - (iii) Railways
 - (iv) Waterways
- 8. Principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India
 - (i) Airways
 - (ii) Roadways
 - (iii) Railways
 - (iv) Waterways
- 9. Width of two tracks of Broad Gauge is
 - (i) 1.676 m
 - (ii) 1.000 m
 - (iii) 0.762 m
 - (iv) 0.610 m
- 10. Natural harbour in India
 - (i) Hooghly
 - (ii) Paradip
 - (iii) Chennai
 - (iv) Mumbai
- 11. Biggest natural port in India
 - (i) Chennai
 - ii) Tuticorin
 - (iii) Marmagao
 - iv) Mumbai

12. Largest producer of feature film in the world
- (i) Britain
 - (ii) USA
 - iii France
 - iv India
13. AIR stands for
- (i) All India Radio
 - (ii) Indian Airlines
 - (iii) Indian Railways
 - (iv) None of these
14. Terminal stations of East-West corridor
- (i) Mumbai and Nagpur
 - (ii) Nagpur and Siligudi
 - (iii) Mumbai and Kolkata
 - v) Silcher and Porbandar
15. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?
- (i) Railways
 - (ii) Pipeline
 - (iii) Roadways
 - (iv) Waterways

SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

Q. What is international trade? What do you mean by Balance of trade? What is the importance of trade?

Ans. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It includes exchange of commodities, services, information and knowledge.

Relation or difference between nation's exports and imports is called balance of trade. It is of two types:

- (i) Surplus trade: when the value of exported goods and services is more than the value of imported goods and services. It is called favorable trade balance.
- (ii) Trade Deficit: when the value of exported goods and services is less than the value of imported goods and services. It is called unfavorable trade balance.

The importance of trade is:

1. No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.
2. Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity because such a trade provides so many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.
3. It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
4. Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.

Q. Mention the different means of transport in India.

Ans. Means of transport in India are:-

- (i) Roadways,
- (ii) Waterways,
- (iii) Airways,
- (iv) Pipelines,
- (v) Railways.

Q. What are the means of mass communication? Explain features of any two media.

Ans. These are those means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time. For example- Radio, newspaper and T.V.(Television):-

- (i) It is one of the largest and essential networks in the world.
- (ii) It provides entertainment and keeps the viewers well informed about the world.

Radio:-(i) It is the cheapest and the most effective means of communication.

(ii) Besides entertainment, it also provides information and promotes social education.

Q. What are the different types of roads in India?

Ans. There are six types of roads:-

1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways or Expressway National Highways
2. National Highways
3. State Highways
4. District Roads
5. Other Roads or Rural Roads or Village Roads
6. Border Roads

Q. What do you mean by pipeline transport?

Ans. Transportation of liquid, gases or slurries through pipes made of durable metal or a plastic tube is called pipeline transport. It is the most convenient mode of transport for crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas even solids like iron ore in slurry form to refineries, fertilizer factories, industries and big thermal power plants.

For example:. From oil field in

From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.

Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh (HVJ).

LONG TYPE QUESTION ANSWER

Q. What do you mean by tourism?

Ans. Tourism comprises the activities of the people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environments for more than one consecutive day for leisure, business and other purposes. Tourists visit other places for heritage tourism, religious activities, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

Q. What are the advantages of transport?

- Ans.** 1. Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.
2. Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another
3. Helps in production and distribution of goods.
4. Connect markets with the production centers.
5. Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.
6. Helps in development of trade and commerce.
7. Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.

Q. What are the chief import and export items in India?

Ans. Import Items:-

1. Agriculture and allied products (2.53 %),
2. Ores and minerals (9.12 %),
3. Gems and jewellery (26.75%)
4. Chemical and allied products (24.45%),
5. Engineering goods (35.63%) Petroleum products (86.12%)

Export Items:-

1. Petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%)
2. Pearls and precious stones (29.26%)
3. Inorganic chemicals (29.39%),
4. Coal, coke and briquettes (94.17%)
5. Machinery (12.56%).

Q. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?

- Ans.** 1. Road network is inadequate for increasing volume of traffic.
2. About half of the roads are unmetalled.
3. The National Highways are inadequate and are poorly maintained.
4. The roadways are highly congested in cities and are lacking safety measures.
5. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

6. Lack of proper security measures.

Q. What are the features of railways in India?

- Ans. 1. Very useful for carrying heavy and bulky goods and materials.
2. Comparatively cheaper than Roadways and Airways for long distances.
 3. Gives employment to a large number of people.
 4. The Indian Railways are the largest public undertaking run by the Central Government
 5. The principal (Main) mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
 6. Railways conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
 7. Acts as an Integrating force by bringing people close to each other.
 8. Suitable for long distances and Provides comfort of a home.

Q. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?

- Ans. 1. Requires huge investment at the time of installation.
2. Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.
 3. Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.
 4. Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.
 5. Ticket-less travelers.
 6. Thefts and damaging of railway property.
 7. Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.
 8. conversions.
 9. Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.
 10. Modernization and Electrification.

Answers key of MCQ :

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) d | (2) d | (3) b | (4) d | (5) b |
| (6) d | (7) c | (8) c | (9) a | (10) d |
| (11) d | (12) d | (13) a | (14) d | (15) b |

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL PARTIES

Simran

KEY CONCEPTS

1. Basic Ideas about Political Party:

Meaning - A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

Components - Three components are- (i) The leaders, (ii) The active members, and (iii) The Followers.

2. Functions of Political Party:

- (i) **Parties Contest Elections:** Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- (ii) **Parties put forward different policies and programmes.**
- (iii) **Law-Making:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. As most of the parliamentarians belong to political parties, so a political party has direct say in law making for the country.
- (iv) **Formation of Government:** Political parties form and run governments. The executive body is formed by people from the ruling party
- (v) **Role of Opposition:** A party that is not in power i.e. not part of government, play the role of opposition. Such political parties keep an eye on the ruling party/government, criticize the govt for its failure or wrong policies.
- (vi) **Shaping Public Opinion:** Political parties shape public opinion. They do so by raising and highlighting issues in the legislature and in the media.
- (vii) **Providing Access to Government Machinery and Welfare schemes:** Political parties provide people's access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. It is easy to approach local party leader than a govt officer

3. Necessity of Political Party:

If there were no political party, then each and every candidate would be independent.

If every candidate in the elections is independent, then who will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes?

Even if the govt is formed, its utility and stability will remain ever uncertain.

An independent candidate would always be more interested in the specific needs of his constituency

He / She would seldom think about the larger interest of the nation.

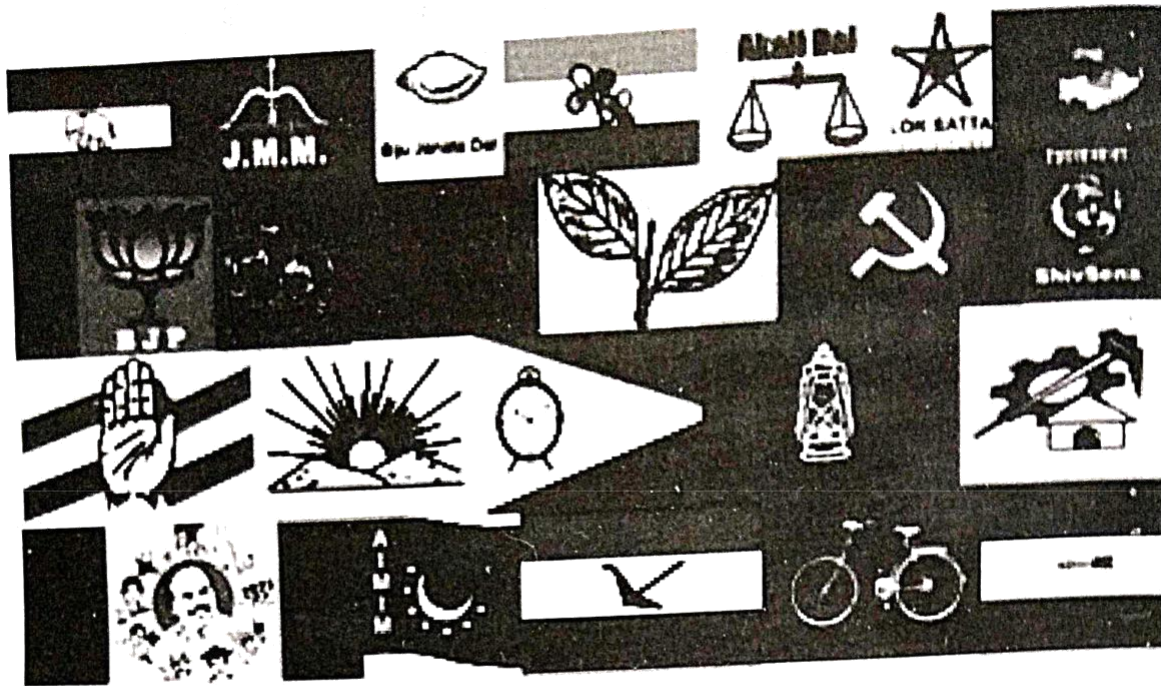
A political party is necessary to bring diverse people on a common platform, so that bigger issues can be taken care of.

4. Classification of Party System:

Single Party system	Two party system / Bi-Party system	Multi-party system
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Only one party is allowed to control and run the government, e.g. China.-It is not considered democratic- Since a democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power.	<p>In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Such a party system is called two-party system.</p> <p>-The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system</p>	<p>If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system.</p> <p>- Eg - in India, we have a multi-party system.</p>

5. Types of political parties in Federal Democratic System

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, It offers some **special facilities to large and established parties**. These parties are given a **unique symbol** – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol.



State Party: A party that secures at **least 6 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.

National Party: A party that secures at least six per cent of 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

According to this classification, there were seven national recognized parties in the country in 2018.

(1) All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

- This party was launched on 1 January 1998 under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee.
- Recognised as a national party in 2016.
- The party's symbol is flowers and grass.
- Committed to secularism and federalism.

(2) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):

- Formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- Seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan samaj which includes

the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.

- Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the Dalits and oppressed people.
- It has its main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.

(3) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

- Founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bhartiya Jana Sangha, formed by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.
- Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values and Deendayal Upadhyaya's ideas of integral humanism and Antyodaya.
- Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

(4) Communist Party of India (CPI):

- Formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy.
- Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism.
- Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.
- Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(5) Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M):

- Founded in 1964. Believes in Marxism-Leninism. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
- Accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.

(6) Indian National Congress (INC):

- Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.

- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- The ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. After 1989, its support declined, but it continues to be present throughout the country.
- The party's main idea is to promote secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

(7) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP):

- Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress party.
- Supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.
- A major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam.

State Parties

The Election Commission has classified some of the major parties of the country as "State parties". These are also referred to as regional parties. Some of these parties are:

Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janta Dal, Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, Telangana Rashtra Samithi

6. Challenges to Political Parties

Popular dissatisfaction and criticism have focused on 4 problem areas in the working of political parties. These are:

- (1) Lack of internal democracy: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- (2) Dynastic succession: Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, so there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- (3) Growing role of money and muscle power: Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

- (4) Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice for their votes: Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.

7. How can Parties be reformed?

There is a need to reform the political parties. Some of the recent efforts and suggestions to reform political parties are:

- (1) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
 - (2) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
 - (3) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns
- Suggestions offered to make more reforms - yet to be accepted by political parties.

Law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.

Political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.

State funding of elections.

People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations.

Political parties can improve if people, who want change can join political parties.

It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside.

It must be noted that the quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which one is not a component of a political party?

- (a) Voter
 - (b) Leader
 - (c) Follower
 - (d) Active Member
2. Which of these statements is correct?
- (a) Every political party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.
 - (b) The Election commission treats all the parties equally.
 - (c) Large and established parties are offered some special facilities by the Election Commission.
 - (d) all of the above
3. Parties put forward their - - - - - and - - - - - and the voters choose from them.
- (a) views, opinions
 - (b) policies programmes
 - (c) rules and regulations
 - (d) all the above
4. One-party system exists in———
- (a) USA
 - (b) UK
 - (c) India
 - (d) China
5. How many recognised national parties were in India in 2017-18?
- (a) 5
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 8
6. When was the BJP founded?

- (a) 1947
 - (b) 1975
 - (c) 1980
 - (d) 1990
7. Indian National Congress Party can be categorized as————
- (a) Centrist party
 - (b) Leftist party
 - (c) Rightist party
 - (d) None of the above
8. The BJP formed the union government in 2014 & 2019 as the leader of an alliance, named?
- (a) National Front
 - (b) National Democratic Alliance
 - (c) United Front
 - (d) United Progressive Alliance
9. BSP draws inspiration from the ideas and teaching(s) of————
- (a) B R Ambedkar
 - (b) Sahu Maharaj
 - (c) Ramaswami Naicker
 - (d) All the above
10. An alliance is formed when:
- (a) Two or more parties together form government at any level
 - (b) State parties and National Parties together form the govt
 - (c) More than one party joins for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power in hands
 - (d) Left and Right parties join hands to form the government.

11. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
- (a) Uniform Civil Code
 - (b) Cultural Nationalism
 - (c) Wants to build a strong and modern India
 - (d) All of the above
12. Those parties that lose in the elections.....
- (a) Can still run the government
 - (b) Play the role of opposition
 - (c) Can make policies and programmes
 - (d) cannot criticise the government
13. Different symbols are allotted to Political parties by.....?
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Prime Minister of India
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) None of the above
14. Read the given statements.
- (i). Political parties are most visible institutions in a democracy.
 - (ii). Every "Group of people" is a political party.
 - (iii). Political parties fill executive offices.
 - (iv). In USA and India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
 - (v) In a democracy any group of people is free to form a political party.
- On the basis of above statements, which is the correct option?
- (a) All statements are correct.
 - (b) Statements (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - (c) Statements (ii), (iii) and (iv) are wrong.
 - (d) All statements are wrong.

15. Which of the following is a correct statement?
- (a) Election commission can allot one symbol to more than one State party.
 - (b) Election commission can allot one symbol to more than one National party
 - (c) Candidates are free to choose their symbols.
 - (d) None of the above

ASSERTION-REASON BASED QUESTIONS

In this section, two statements are given. One statement is labelled as Assertion (A) / Statement I; and other as Reason (R) / Statement II. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option, as

- (a) if Both A and R is correct and R is the correct reason for A
- (b) if Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct reason for A
- (c) if A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) if A is incorrect, but R is correct/seems incorrect. OR, if both are incorrect

16. Statement I / Assertion (A) - India is a federal country.

Statement II / Reason (R) - In India , two kinds of political parties are found.

17. I- Party X is now recognised as a national political party in India.

II- Party X has secured 9 percent of total votes in last Lok Sabha election and has won 5 seats also.

18. I BJP is a national party.

II- BJP is a part of such government whose jurisdiction is whole nation.

19. I- Aam Admi Party (AAP) has formed govt in Delhi National Capital Territory.

II- AAP is a national party.

20. I- Party system is not something any country choose.

II- Party system evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its history of politics and its system of elections.

21. I- Alliance among different political parties is generally formed after election.
II- Coalition among different political parties is generally formed before election.
22. I- In some countries many parties exist, contest elections but only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government.
II- Such system is called multi-party system.
23. I- In china, only the Communist party is allowed to rule.
II - China is not a democratic country.
24. I- India is an example of Two-Party system.
II - In India, central government is formed by either Congress Party or BJP.
25. I- Political parties are very powerful in a democracy.
II - People cannot put pressure on political parties.

TRUE - FALSE TYPE QUESTIONS

Evaluate, whether statements are true or false.

26. "Bharatiya Janta Party" and "Bharatiya Jana Sangh" are not linked to each other. (True / False)
27. All India Trinamool Congress is a state party of West Bengal because its Chairperson Ms Mamta Benerjee is Chief Minister of west Bengal. (True / False)
28. Now it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. (True / False)
29. BJP is a 'recognised political party'. (True / False)
30. AAP is not a 'recognised political party'. (True / False)

ANSWER KEY:

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C | 6. C |
| 7. A | 8. B | 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. B |
| 13. D | 14. C | 15. A | 16. A | 17. A | 18. B |

19. C 20. A 21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D
25. D 26. False 27. False 28. True 29. True 30. True

Very short / Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Define Political parties.

Ans: A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and to hold power in the government.

2. What is a recognised political party?

Ans: Such political parties which are recognised by election commission as a national or state party and enjoy all privileges and facilities.

3. Write one major difference between pressure group and a political party.

Ans: Pressure group is group of people who seeks to promote its interests; while a political party is group of people that seeks to attain political power by contesting elections.

4. What is the role of opposition party in a democracy?

Ans. Voices differing views and positive criticism of government

Puts restrictions on arbitrariness of ruling party

Expresses public opinion

5. Define 'Regional Party'.

Ans : A regional party is a party that is present in only some states. However its ideology need not be region specific. State identity dominates their functioning.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What are the main functions of a political party?

Ans - Political Parties perform the following functions:

- (i) **Parties Contest Elections:** Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- (ii) **Parties put forward different policies and programmes.**

- (iii) **Law-Making:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. As most of the parliamentarians belong to political parties, so a political party has direct say in law making for the country.
- (iv) **Formation of Government:** Political parties form and run governments. The executive body is formed by people from the ruling party
- (v) **Role of Opposition:** A party that is not in power i.e. not part of government, play the role of opposition. Such political parties keep an eye on the ruling party/government, criticize the govt for its failure or wrong policies.
- (vi) **Shaping Public Opinion:** Political parties shape public opinion. They do so by raising and highlighting issues in the legislature and in the media.
- (vii) **Providing Access to Government Machinery and Welfare schemes:** Political parties provide people's access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. It is easy to approach local party leader than a govt officer

2. Suggest any five measures to reform political parties.

Ans : Internal affairs of all political parties should be regulated. if required law can be made in this regard, if party fails to do on its own.

It should be made compulsory for all political parties to maintain a record of members.

There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

There should be state funding of the elections.

Casting of votes should be made compulsory. NOTA option can be used if voters does not like all candidates.

3. Differentiate between "State/Regional Party" and "National Party".

Ans :

Regional/state party	National party
A party that secures at least 6 % of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party or regional party.	A party that secures at least 6 percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.
Such party has influence in one or few states	Such parties has influence in many or majority of the states
Very less chance to form govt at national level	More chances to form govt at national level.
Eg. RJD, BJD, SP SAD, AAP	Eg, INC, BJP, CPI, BSP, etc

QUESTION BANK

I. Subjective / open ended Questions

1. What do you mean by the term defection? What measures have been adopted to prevent this practice?
2. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain.
3. "Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples.
4. How do political parties shape the public opinion? Explain with three examples.

II. Case based Questions

Case 1. Party "A" secured 8 percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election-2014 and won 8 seats. In 2019 Lok Sabha election, it managed 10 percent votes but only 3 candidates could win the seats.

Q.1. Is party "A" a recognised party? Justify your answer. Which type of recognition it will be given?

Q.2. Has the statues of party A changed during two Lok Sabha elections? Explain.

Case 2. Party "B" has secured 6 percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha election-2019 and won 4 seats. What was is status of party B now?

Case 3. Party "C" has secured 6 percent of the total votes in recently held assembly election of four states. It already has 4 MP in Lok sabha. In Lok sabha election this party secured 3 percent of total votes.

Q. 1 What is the status of Party C now (i.e. after assembly election)?

Q. 2 What was the status of Party C before assembly election?

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY *S marks*

DEMOCRACY - Ruled by elected representatives of the people

OUT COMES OF DEMOCRACY:-

- Democracy is just a form of Government.
- It can only create condition for achieving something.
- Citizen have to take advantage and achieve goals.

Imp **DEMOCRACY A BETTER FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

(FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY)

- It is a legitimate Government. *→ legally valid*
- It is slow, less efficient and not very responsive or clean.
- It is peoples own Government.
- Democracy promote equality among people.
- Allows room to correct mistake.
- Improve the quality of decision making.
- Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- Enhances the dignity of individual.
- Hold election
- Have formal constitution

Democratic	Non democratic
Right to choose their leaders and people have control of the rulers Accountable and responsible to the do needs and expectations of the citizens Based on the idea of negotiations (take more time in decision making as the decision taken must be more effective and acceptable to follow procedures) and norms.	Less effective, non-democratic rulers not have to bother about public opinion and worry about majorities. Quick and efficient in decision making but decision taken may not be accepted by people to face problem. No transparency

<p>Transparency in decision making(citizens can know about it)</p> <p>Free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies right to informationPeoples own government</p> <p>Demerits- often ignore the demands of Majority</p>	<p>corruption</p>
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Contribution to economic growth and development -

Factors of economic development:-

- Country's population size,
- Global situation,
- Cooperation from other countries, Economic priorities adopted by the country etc.
- The role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty is not very successful.
- Though based on political equality (one vote one value)-the growing economic inequality still exists between rich and poor
- Some unable to meet the basic needs in life.

Steps taken to reduce inequality and poverty -

- Minimum needs program for the poor
- Distribution of surplus land
- Reservation of jobs for backward classes.
- Social security-old age pension, free medical aid, subsidized housing, more employment opportunities.

Accommodation of social diversity

- Minimum Needs Program for the Poor
- Distribution of surplus land
- Reservation of jobs for backward classes.

- Social Security – Old age pension, free medical aid, subsidized housing, more employment opportunities.
- Democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always need to work with minority.
- Majority rule does not mean rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups. Rule by majority means, that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.
(Democracy remains as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority)

Dignity and freedom of citizens

- Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings-(all individuals are equal)
- Freedom of expression to the people-their expectations and complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy.

Eg. Struggle for dignity by women, if recognized, they can always easily project (moral courage) of their problems.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE (1 MARKS)

Q1) Democracy is based on the ideas of _____

ANS. Freedom

Q2.) A democratic government is a _____ government.

ANS. legitimate

Q3.) People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for _____.

ANS. Food supplies

Q4) What is the most basic outcome of democracy?

- A. Significant decision-making
- B. Accountability to the citizens
- C. Powerful, repressive governance
- D. None of these

ANS. B

Q5) What is regarded as a 'definite plus point' of democratic regimes? *

- A. Participative decision-making
- B. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts
- C. Rule of the majority
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Q6) In the context of assessing democracies, which is the odd one out. Democracies need to ensure:

- A. majority rule
- B. free and fair elections
- C. dignity of the individual
- D. equal treatment before law

ANS. A

SHORT ANSWER TYPE (3 MARKS)

Q1. List the factors on which the Economic development of a country depends on ?

ANS:

1. Country's population size
2. Global situation
3. Cooperation from other countries
4. Economic priorities adopted by the country

Q2. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

ANS:

1. Democracy is a form of government in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them.

2. The elected members from the government make policies to run the administration of the country.
3. The government elected by the people is also accountable to them.

Q3. How does democracy accommodate social diversity?

ANS.

1. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority.
2. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community.
3. Democracy remains a democracy as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at the same point of time.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q1. What is democracy? What are its various characteristics?

ANS.

1. Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and the Representatives of the people, elected by the voters on the basis of universal adult franchise.
2. It promotes equality among citizens. It looks after the interest of the people.
3. It allows room to correct mistakes.
4. accommodation of social diversity.

Q2. Explain the expected outcome from democracy?

ANS.

1. Economic equality: It is expected from the democracy that economic inequality should be removed from our country.
2. Decentralization of power: Power should be decentralized and divided from higher level to lower levels.
3. Accommodation of social diversity.
4. Principles of equality -: All citizens of India should be given social justice,

there should be no discrimination with any one of them basis of caste, color, creed, religion etc.

3. "Democracy is better than any other form of government" Give arguments in favor of these Statement?

ANS.

Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. Following are the merits of democracy

1. It is based on public opinion: Democracy is that system of rule which is based on public opinion and the rule is being run according to the wish of the people
2. It is based on principles of equality: All humans in democracy are considered as equal. No one gets special privileges
3. Responsible government: Government in monarchy and dictatorship are not responsive to anyone. But government in democracy is responsible to the people and parliament
4. Strong and efficient government: Administration is being run by the representatives of the people who have the support of public. Rulers are controlled by public opinion and they are responsive to the people for their decisions
5. Accommodate all diversities and differences.

MONEY AND CREDIT *Smavika*

Money as a Medium of Exchange

Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Modern form of Money

- In the early ages, Indians used grains and cattle as money. Thereafter came the use of metallic coins – gold, silver, copper coins – a phase which continued well into the last century.
- Now, the modern forms of money include currency – paper notes and coins. The modern forms of money – currency and deposits – are closely linked to the workings of the modern banking system.

Double coincidence of wants:

When in the exchange, both parties agree to sell and buy each others commodities it is called double coincidence of wants. In the barter system double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

Currency

Currency In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. one rupee note is signed by financial secretary of the India.

Demand Deposits in Bank:

- Deposits in the bank account that can be withdrawn on demand.
- People need only some currency for their day to day needs. For instance workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month, have some extra cash.
- They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Bank accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits.

Cheques

- The payments are made by cheques instead of cash.
- A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

Pay **PREM KUMAR**

Amount in words **fifty seven thousand only.**

Amount in figures **₹ 57,000/-**

Account number **1012700000**

Bank branch code **0003137 80**

Cheque number **73622337**

Coding used by banks **1100020784**

Signature **m. Salim.**

Loan Activities of Banks

Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. These days banks in India hold about 18% of their deposits as cash. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

Two Different Credit Situations

- 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.
- Here are 2 examples which help you to understand how credit works.

Salim Case: In this case, Salim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. In this situation, credit helps to increase earnings and therefore the person is better off than before.

Swapna's Case: 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 debt-trap. Credit, in this case, pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. Whether credit would be useful or not, depends on the risks in the situation and whether Free Class Contact Us credit would be useful or not, depends on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support, in case of loss.

Terms of Credit:

- Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.
- The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another.
- They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

Formal credit	Informal credit
The formal sources of loans that the government registers are followed by laws and regulations.	The informal sources include all small and scattered units that are generally beyond the government's control, they must obey its laws and regulations.
Social welfare is the primary motive for formal sources.	The profit-making is the primary motive for informal sources.
Examples: Banks and cooperatives	Examples: Moneylenders, merchants, workers, relatives and friends etc.
Collateral	

- Collateral (Security) is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

Reserve Bank of India:

- It is the central bank of India which controls the monetary policy of the country.
- Reserve Bank of India supervises the activities of formal sector and keep the track of their activities but there is no one supervise the functioning of informal sector.
- Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending and to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

Self Help Groups for the Poor

Poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit because of the following reasons:

- 1). Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
- 2). Even if banks are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult it requires proper documents and collateral. To overcome these problems, people created Self Help Groups (SHGs). SHGs are small groups of poor people which promote small savings among their members.
- 3) A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighborhoods, who meet and save regularly.

Advantages of Self Help Group (SHG)

1. It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
2. People can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
3. SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor financially self-reliant.
4. It helps women to become self-reliant.
5. The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Who issues the currency notes in India?

- (a) Currency notes are issued by the Finance Commission.
- (b) All the nationalized banks can issue the currency notes.
- (c) Only Reserve Bank of India can issue currency notes.
- (d) Any individual or organization can issue currency notes with the permission of the govt.

Answer: (c) Only Reserve Bank of India can issue currency notes.

Q2. Which among the following banks issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government in India?

- (a) RBI
- (b) State Bank of India

- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Central Bank of India

Answer: (a) RBI

Q3. What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the customers?

- (a) Banks use these deposits for charitable activities.
- (b) Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans.
- (c) Banks use deposits to give bonus to their employees.
- (d) Banks use deposits to set up more branches in the country.

Answer: (b) Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans.

Q4. What is the main source of income of a bank?

- (a) Bank charges that the depositors pay for keeping their money safe is the main ; source of the bank's income.
- (b) The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.
- (c) Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.
- (d) The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.

Answer: (b) the difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.

Q5. An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to.

- (a) Debt
- (b) Deposit
- (c) Credit Agreement
- (d) Collateral

Answer: (c) Credit

Q6. Which body (authority) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?

- (a) Finance Ministry
- (b) Head Office of each Bank
- (c) Reserve Bank
- (d) Cooperative Societies

Answer: (c) Reserve Bank

Q7. Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for the 'security', such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.?

- (a) Deposit
- (b) Collateral
- (c) Credit
- (d) Guarantee

Answer: (b) Collateral

Q8. Which among the following options will be the cheapest source of credit in rural areas?

- (a) Bank
- (b) Cooperative Society
- (c) Money-lender
- (d) Finance Company

Answer: (b) Cooperative Society

Q9. In which country is the Grameen Bank meeting the credit needs of over 6 million poor people?

- (a) Bhuta
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Nepal

Answer: (d) Bangladesh

Q10. A typical Self Help Group usually has

- (a) 100-200 members

- (b) 50-100 members
- (c) less than 10 members
- (d) 15-20 members

Answer: (d) 15-20 members

Q11. Which of the following is not an informal source of credit?

- (a) Money-lender
- (b) Relatives and Friends
- (c) Commercial Banks
- (d) Traders

Answer: (c) Commercial Banks

Q12. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

- (a) Because the currency is authorized by the government of the country.
- (b) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
- (c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
- (d) Because the currency is authorized by the World Bank.

Answer: (a) because the currency is authorized by the government of the country.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Why are transactions made in money?

Answer: A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Q2. How is money beneficial in transactions?

Answer: Money beneficial in transactions. It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. It acts as a medium of exchange.

Q3. What is 'double coincidence of wants'?

Answer: What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

Q4. What is barter system?

Answer: When goods are directly exchanged for goods and there is no use of money, it is called barter system.

Q5. Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

Answer: One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India: Because it is accepted as a medium of exchange. The currency is authorized by the government of the country.

Q6. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.

Answer: The inherent problem in double coincidence of wants is that both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.

Q7. What does modern form of money include?

Answer: Modern form of money includes currency—that is paper notes and coins.

Q8. In India, who is authorized to issue notes and currency?

Answer: In India, 'Reserve Bank of India' issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

Q9. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Give an example.

Answer: A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Example: The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat.

Q10. What is a 'cheque'?

Answer: A cheque is a paper, instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person on whose name the cheque has been issued.

Q11. What is 'credit'?

Answer: Credit >ýloan?ý refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrowers with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Q12. What are 'demand deposits'?

Answer: People deposit their money in the bank as it earns interest. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

Q13. What are the main 'terms of credit'?

Answer: Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called 'terms of credit'.

Q14. What is a 'debt trap'?

Answer: Credit in some cases pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.

Q15. What are SHGs?

Answer: They are Self Help Groups, who provide mutual support to each other.

Q16. What do you mean by the term 'collateral'?

Answer: It is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Q17. Recognize the situation when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities? What is it called?

Answer: This is known as double coincidence of wants.

Q18. What are informal sectors of loan?

Answer: Informal sectors include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.

Q19. What are the formal sectors of loan?

Answer: Formal sectors of loan include all the banks and cooperatives societies.

Q20. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?

Answer: It is necessary because banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom they are lending and what interest rate, etc.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARK)

Q1. Give an example to show that double coincidence of wants is necessary in a barter system.

Answer: A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat.

The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is known as double coincidence of wants.

Q2. How is modern form of currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

Or

Q2. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

Answer: Modern forms of money include currency—paper notes and coins. Modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper. The modern currency is without any use of its own. In India, Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government. As per the Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

Q3. "Banks are efficient medium of exchange." Support the statement with arguments.

Answer: Banks are efficient medium of exchange:

- (i) Demand deposits share the essential features of money.
- (ii) The facility of cheque against demand deposit makes it possible to directly settle payment without the use of cash.
- (iii) Demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment.

Q4. What is collateral? Why the formal or informal sector does ask for collateral?

Answer: Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral or an asset that the borrower owns to use it as a guarantee until he repays the loan. Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment are the terms of credit required for formal or informal sectors for loans.

Q5. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?

Answer: Banks use the major portion of deposits with them to extend loans to people who need money. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. Banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans compared to what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. Thus, by accepting deposits and by advancing loans, banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money.

Q6. Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?

Answer: A ten rupee note has Reserve Bank of India written at the top along with a statement guaranteed by the central government following it. It is a promissory note and can only be issued by the Reserve Bank of India which supervises all money-related functions in the formal sector in India.

Q7. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Answer: There is need to expand formal sources of credit in India as:

- (i) This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
- (ii) They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.
- (iii) they could set up new industries or trade in goods.

Q8. Which country has successfully organized SHGs? Who had initiated the programme?

Answer: Bangladesh has successfully organized SHGs. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh is the biggest success story in reaching the poor to meet their credit needs at reasonable rates. Grameen Bank has now over 6 million borrowers in 40,000 villages across Bangladesh. Most of the borrowers are women and belong to the poorest section of society. This idea is the brain child of Prof. Mohammad Yunus, recipient of 2006 Nobel Prize for Peace.

Q9. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

Answer: The basic idea behind the SHGs is meant to create self - employment opportunities for the poor. The SHGs help poor borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a

reasonable interest rate. Moreover, SHGs are the building blocks of organizations of rural poor.

Q10: What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

Answer: The banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers due to the following reasons:

- (a) Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some persons fail to meet these requirements.
- (b) The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.
- (c) The banks might not be willing to lend those entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q1. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.

Answer: Whether a credit would be useful or not, will depend on a number of factors like— Risks involved, terms of credit etc. It is a fact that insinuations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. For example, credit taken by farmers for cultivation might create problems for the farmer at sometimes. Crop production involves high costs on inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation etc. Farmers generally take loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. But the failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible. Then in order to repay the loan sometimes, they become bound to sell part of their land. So, their situations become worse than before. Thus, whether a credit would be useful or not, depends on the various risks involved in the situation.

Q2. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own.

Answer: In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. By serving as a

medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example, it is no longer necessary for the farmer to look for a book publisher who will buy his cereals at the same time sell him books. All he has to find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or service which he needs. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange.

Q3. Review any three merits and any two demerits of 'formal sector of credit' in India.

Answer:

Merits

- (i) Helps to meet the working capital needs of production.
- (ii) Helps in ongoing expenses of production.
- (iii) Helps in completing production on time.
- (iv) Helps in increasing earnings.
- (v) Low interest rates.
- (vi) Easy access of loans to small cultivators and small scale industries.

Demerits

- (i) Difficulty in obtaining loans.:
- (ii) Collateral issues.
- (ii) Documentation could be a problematic issue for few.
- (iv) Lack of credibility in rural areas.

Q4. Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit?

OR

"Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit." Support the statement with examples.

Answer: Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even if they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans. Informal

lenders like moneylenders know the borrower personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without collateral. The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylender even without repaying their earlier loans. However, the moneylenders charge very high rates of interest keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrowers.

Q5. What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit?

Answer: Formal sources:

- (i) These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.
- (ii) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.
- (iii) They generally charge lower rates of interest.
- (iv) Their main motive is social welfare.

Example: Banks and cooperatives.

Informal sources:

- (i) These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- (ii) There is no organization which supervises the credit activities.
- (iii) They charge much higher rates of interest.
- (iv) Their main motive is profit making.

Example: Moneylenders, traders, employees, relatives and friends, etc.

Q6. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

Answer: The Reserve Bank of India monitors the amount of money that banks loan out, and also the amount of cash balance maintained by them. It also ensures that banks give out loans not just to profiteering businesses but also to small cultivators, small scale industries and small borrowers. Periodically, banks are supposed to submit information to the RBI on the amounts lent, to whom and at what rates of interest.

This monitoring is necessary To ensure that equality Is preserved, and that small industries are also given an outlet to grow. This is also done to make sure that banks don't loan out more money than they are supposed to, as this can lead to situations of depression.

Q7. Self help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector.

Answer:(i)the idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs?)and pool their savings. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

(ii) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self – employment opportunities for the members. The SHG is responsible for repayment of the loan, hence, banks get ready to give loans without collateral.

(iii) Self help, self reliance and creating a support system and platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

Q8. How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for poor people? Give your viewpoint.

Answer:

(i) Self Help Groups help in pooling the savings of the members, who are poor people.

(ii) Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes.

(iii) They get loan at a reasonable rate of interest.

(iv) It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral and documentation.

(v) It saves them from exploitation of the money lenders.

(vi) This interest income becomes an extra source of income of the members

9. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation".
Examine the statement.

Answer: Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.

Benefits to the Depositors

- (i) Banks accept the deposits and pay interest to the depositor.
- (ii) People's money is safe with the banks.
- (iii) People can withdraw the money as and when they require.

Benefits to the Nation

- (i) Banks use money of the depositor to afford loans.
- (ii) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
- (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. Thus it helps in the economic development of the nation.

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY *5 marks*

WHAT IS GLOBALISATION? – Globalisation refers to the integration of the domestic economy with the economies of the world. Globalisation as the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs).

Information and communication technology –

- In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly.
- Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.

An MNC is a company that owns and controls production in more than one nation. Foreign Investment is investment made by MNCs.

- MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.
- MNC is not only selling its finished products globally, but more important, the goods and services are produced globally. As a result, production is organised in increasingly complex ways.

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS –

- foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries.
- Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.

In general, with the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.

Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

Liberalization –

- Means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.
- Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition. Ex. Tax on imports.
- Around 1991, government India adopted the policy of liberalization.

With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.

- ♦ The government imposes much less restrictions than before and is therefore said to be more liberal.
- ♦ **Quotas** - Tax on imports is one type of trade barrier. The government could also place a limit on the number of goods that can be imported. This is known as quotas.
- ♦ **World Trade Organization (WTO)** was started at the initiative of the developed countries.

Its main objective is to liberalize international trade.

- ♦ Industrial zones, called **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**, are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- ♦ **Privatization** means transfer of ownership of property from public sector to private sector.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) is the contracting of non-primary business activities and functions to a third party service provider.

Multi-lateral Agreement is agreement entered by group of countries.

Mixed economy is a system in which private and public sector work together. Economic Reforms or New Economic Policy is policy adopted by the Government of India since July 1991. Its key features are Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG).

FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION:

1. Rapid improvement in technology has been on a major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.
2. For instances, the past 50 years have seen several improvements in transportation technology.
3. Even more remarkable have been the development of information and communication technology.
4. Technologies in the areas of telecommunications, computers, and internet have been changing rapidly.

The positive impact of globalisation in India has been tremendous.

1. Greater competition among producers resulting from Globalisation is a great advantage to consumers as there is greater choice before them. Consumers now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
2. Due to globalisation many MNCs have increased their investments in India. This means thousands of people are getting highly paid jobs and, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.
3. Local companies supplying raw materials, to these industries have prospered.
4. Top Indian companies have benefit from increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.
5. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

Negative impact of globalisation in India.

1. Globalisation which resulted from liberalisation of Foreign Trade policies allowed the import of electronic goods at a very cheap cost. Local producers of electronic goods were not able to meet with this challenge.

2. MNCs flooded the market with quality products at a cheap price. Local producer were not able to compete with this and were put to hardship as their goods do not have a market.
3. Another negative factor to globalisation is the lower wages that are given to labourers. In order to compete in the world market, exporters try and cut labour costs and workers are denied their fair share of benefits as manufacturers are always on the look out for cheaper labour .

Impact of Globalisation in India

- Greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers.
- There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- Foreign investment has increased.
- Increased competition has encouraged top Indian Companies to invest in newer technology and production methods and raise their production standards.
- Globalisation has enabled some large Indian Companies to emerge as Multinational.
- Created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving Information Technology.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (MCQ)1-MARKS

- Q1.** What is the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs)?
- A. International trade
 - B. Globalization
 - C. International investment
 - D. World trade

Ans-B

Q2. have been a major force in the globalisation process connecting distant regions of the world?

- A. Traders
- B. International companies
- C. Multinational corporations
- D. Businesses houses

Ans-C

Q3. What are the key ideas behind understanding the process of globalisation and its impact?

- A. Integration of production
- B. Integration of gross profits
- C. Integration of markets
- D. A & C

Ans-D

Q4. Which factors has globalization been facilitated by?

- A. Rapid improvements in technology
- B. Liberalisation of trade and investment policies
- C. Pressures from international organisations
- D. All

Ans-D

Q5. What is a multinational corporation-MNC?

- A. A corporation that does international trade
- B. Manufactures goods for other countries
- C. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation

D. None of the above

Ans-C

Q6. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get.....?

A. Cheap labour and other resources.

B. Good market for profits

C. They can make great sales

D. More industry

Ans-A

Q7. MNCs generally manufacture goods and market them.....

A. From one location in a single country

B. From different locations in a single

C. From different locations in different countries

D. All

Ans-C

Q8. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment by MNCs is called.....?

A. Investment

B. Foreign Investment

C. Domestic investment

D. International investment

Ans-B

Q9. What advantage do the local companies have by setting up joint production with MNCs?

- A. More profit
- B. More resources
- C. Latest technology for better production
- D. Foreign exchange

Ans-C

Q10. The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up

- A. Local resources
- B. Local technology
- C. Excess land for factories
- D. Local companies

Ans-D

Q11. In which other way do the MNCs control production?

- A. By land of local country
- B. Send the latest technology from parent country
- C. place orders for production with small producers, which then sell these under their own brand name
- D. Send the brand name to the company they buy

Ans-C

Q12. Ford Motors came to India in 1995, by 2017, Ford Motors was selling cars in the Indian markets?

- A. 88000
- B. 85000
- C. 87000
- D. 84000

Ans-A

Q13. Which Indian companies have invested abroad?

- A. Coca Cola
- B. Ranbaxy
- C. Nike
- D. Pepsi

Ans-B

Q14. Within a year, of the toy shops had replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys?

- A. 40 to 50%
- B. 50 to 60%
- C. 70 to 80%
- D. 80 to 90%

Ans-C

Q15. Globalisation, by connecting countries, shall result in?

- A. lesser competition among producers.
- B. greater competition among producers.
- C. no change in competition among producers.
- D. None of the above

Ans-B

Q16. What has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process?

- A. Availability of cheap labour in developing countries
- B. Availability of unexploited resources in developing countries
- C. Some countries are good in the landscape for natural resources
- D. Rapid improvement in technology

Ans-D

Q17. Goods are placed in that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks?

- A. Vessels
- B. Containers
- C. Receptacles
- D. Tanks

Ans-B

Q18. What is used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas?

- A. Mail and telephone
- B. Information technology
- C. Telecommunication.
- D. B & C

Ans-D

Q19. Suppose the Indian government puts a tax on the import of toys from China, what would happen?

- A. Toys will get cheaper, more purchase by a consumer
- B. No effect
- C. Toys will get expensive, less purchase by a consumer
- D. Toys will get expensive, more purchase by a consumer

Ans-C

Q20. Governments use to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country?

- A. Tax levies
- B. Increased taxes
- C. Relaxation of taxes
- D. trade barrier

Ans-D

QUESTION AND ANSWERS:(1 MARKS)

Q.1 Name the organization lay emphasize Liberalization of foreign trade and Foreign Investment.

Ans: World Trade Organization

Q.2 What do you mean by FDI?

Ans: Foreign Direct Investment.

Q.3 What are SEZ?

Ans Special Economic Zone

Q.4 Name two Indian Companies which are also known as MNC.

Ans TATA Motors, Bajaj

Q.5 What is the most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world?

Ans Buy existing local companies.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS:(3 MARKS)

Q.1 What is globalisation?

Ans- Integrating a country's economy with world's economy

Foreign producers can sell their goods and services in India and Indian producers can also sell goods and services in other country.

Inter-dependence of different countries of the world economically.

Q2. What are the advantages of foreign trade?

Ans- Foreign trade gives opportunity to reach buyers in domestic and international markets. Choice of the consumers expands manifolds

The process of similar goods in the markets tends to become equal

Q.3. What are the factors that attract MNCs to set up factories in third world countries?

Ans- For better prospectus and profits.

Favourable government policies

Availability of highly skilled man power easily and cheaply.

Q4. How foreign trade leads to integration of markets?

Ans- Trade between countries enables them to extend the boundaries of the market.

Foreign trade enables countries of the world to consume goods that they are not able to produce

Foreign trade helps equalizing prices over different parts of the world.

Q.5 What is Tax Barrier? How it helps in regulating the foreign trade?

Ans- In some cases it may be necessary to protect local manufacturers from imports. Countries set up Tax Barriers to protect their National Interest

They may be in the form of high import duty and quota restrictions.

Q.6 "Globalisation has led to the worsening of the working conditions of the labourers".

Comment.

globalisation and open competition leads to insecure working conditions. The workers do not get a fair share of profits which the big companies make. Workers are exploited by the big companies as they are not given any in- job benefits.

Q.7 How does liberalization contribute to the expansion of markets in India?

Ans- As a result of liberalization foreign companies are able to set up their offices and markets in India

The Government of India established many Special Economic Zones where all sorts of facilities made available to foreign companies.

Foreign companies were allowed flexibility in labour laws so that they could employ workers for short period.

Q.8 How has technology stimulated the globalization process?

Ans- Improvement in transportation technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower rates.

Improvement in IT Sector

Invention of Computers, Internet, Mobile Phones, and Fax etc. has made contacts with people around the world quite easy.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS:(5 MARKS)

Q1. How do MNCs interlink production across countries?

Ans- MNC's set up their production units in those areas which are quite close to the markets. It sets up production jointly with some of the local companies of the selected countries. Sometimes large MNCs place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for additional investments.

Sometimes MNCs buy local companies and then expand their production. Provide latest technology for better and speedy production.

Q2. What are the factors that have enabled globalisation?

Ans- Rapid improvement in technology, Development in information and communication technology. Liberalization of foreign investment policies of the governments. Pressure from international organizations such as WTO.

Q3. Explain any five positive impacts of globalization.

Ans- Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been of advantage to consumers, in terms of wider choice, improved quality and lower prices. Enormous increase in foreign investment through MNCs.

Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from globalization.

as they got newer technology and collaboration with foreign companies. Some large companies emerged as MNCs Ex. Tata Motors, Infosys. New opportunities are created for companies providing services especially those involving IT.

It has enabled the third world countries to get better technology at a cheaper rate

Q4. Explain any five negative impacts of globalisation.

Ans- Globalisation has led to widening of income inequalities among various countries. It has widened the gap between the rich and the poor within the countries. It has worsened the working condition of the labourers, especially in the unorganized Sectors. The benefits of globalization were not equally distributed among the people, and generally the upper class, in terms of income and education, only got benefited. Agricultural sector has been hard hit by the policies of globalization.

Q5. What measures can be taken by the government to make globalization fair?

Ans- The policies of the government must focus on protecting the interests of all sections of the people.

Government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.

Government should support small industries to face competitions.

In certain situations, trade and investment barriers should be imposed. The government should negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

Q6. What were the main reasons for imposing barriers in India after independence?

Ans- The term liberalization means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.

Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade.

Trade barriers were used to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition.

E.g. Tax on imports.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGTHAN (DELHI REGION)

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (दिल्ली संभाग)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER TERM-II (2021-22)(solved)

आदर्श प्रश्न पत्र टर्म-2 (२०२१-२२)

SUBJECT (विषय) - SOCIAL SCIENCE (सामाजिक विज्ञान)

TIME Allowed (निर्धारित समय) – Two hrs. (2 घंटा)

full marks-40 (पूर्णांक-४०)

सामान्य निर्देश :-

- 1 यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच भागों में विभक्त है भाग- A, B,C,D और E
- 2 सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 3 भाग-A: प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 अतिलघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर ४० शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 4 भाग-B: प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 8 लघु-उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर ८० शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 5 भाग-C: प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 दीर्घ-उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर १२० शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 6 भाग-D: प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 मामला आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- 7 भाग-E: प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र आधारित 3 अंक का प्रश्न है इसके दो भाग हैं 13.1 इतिहास से (1 अंक) और 13.2 भूगोल (2 अंक) का है।
- 8 प्रश्न पत्र में विकल्प नहीं है यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इनमें से कोई एक प्रश्न हल करना है।

9 इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक भाग में एवम प्रश्न में अलग से निर्देश दिए गए हैं, जहाँ आवश्यक है

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 is short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- vii. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A (भाग-A)

2x5=10

अतिलघु-उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न (Very Short Answer Type Question)

प्रश्न 1 अंतर्देशीय उत्प्रवास अधिनियम १८५९ क्या था ?

What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859. (2)

प्रश्न 2 भारतीय रेलवे को किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

What are the problems faced by Indian Railways? (2)

प्रश्न 3 गाँधी-इरविन समझौते की क्या शर्तें थीं ?

What were the conditions of Gandhi-Irwin Pact? (2)

प्रश्न 4 राजनैतिक दल देश का कानून बनाने में किस प्रकार भूमिका निभाते हैं ?

How do Political parties perform the job of making laws for the country? (2)

प्रश्न 5 वैश्वीकरण द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में छोटे उत्पादकों और श्रमिकों के लिए उत्पन्न किन्हीं दो समस्याओं के बारे में लिखिए ।

Write any two major problems created by the Globalization for a Large number of small producers and workers. (2)

Section-B (भाग-B)

3x3=9

लघु-उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न (Short Answer type Question)

प्रश्न 6 परिवहन के कुशल साधन तेजी से विकास के लिए पूर्वापेक्षाएँ हैं इस कथन के पक्ष में अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिये ।

"Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development." Express your views in favour of this statement. (3)

अथवा OR

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में हवाई यात्रा किफायती क्यों है ?

Why is air travel economical in North-eastern Regions? (3)

प्रश्न 7 राजनैतिक दलों में सुधार के लिए प्रायः क्या सुझाव दिए जाते हैं?

What suggestions are often made to reform political parties? (3)

प्रश्न 8 “ऋण का विकास में अपना अनुपम योगदान है।” इस कथन की तर्क सहित व्याख्या कीजिये।

“Credit has its own unique role for development.” Justify the statement with arguments. (3)

अथवा OR

“स्वयं सहायता समूह की अवधारणा गरीब लोगों के लिए किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है?” व्याख्या कीजिये How is the concept of Self Help Group important for poor people? Explain it. (3)

Section-C (भाग-C)

5x2=10

दीर्घ-उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न (Long Answer Type Question)

प्रश्न 9 गांधीजी ने प्रस्तावित रौलट एक्ट के विरोध में एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन क्यों प्रारंभ किया? यह कैसे आयोजित किया गया? व्याख्या कीजिये।

Why did Gandhi Ji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it Organized? Explain. (5)

अथवा OR

गाँधी जी द्वारा शुरू किए गए असहयोग आन्दोलन के प्रति बागान-श्रमिकों की प्रतिक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Explain the response of the plantation-workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhi ji.

प्रश्न 10 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिये।

Describe the impact of Globalization on Indian Economy with Examples. (5)

Section-D (भाग-D) 4x2=8

वैयक्तिक अध्ययन पर आधारित प्रश्न (Case Based Question)

प्रश्न 11 निम्नलिखित वैयक्तिक अध्ययन के आधार पर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

On the following case study give the answer of the following Questions.

उद्योगों की स्थापना स्वभावतः जटिल है। इसकी स्थापना कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, श्रमिक, पूंजी, शक्ति के साधन तथा बाज़ार आदि की उपलब्धता से प्रभावित होती है। इन सभी कारकों का एक स्थान पर पाया जाना लगभग असंभव है। फलस्वरूप विनिर्माण उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए वही स्थान उपयुक्त है जहाँ ये कारक उपलब्ध हों अथवा जहाँ इन्हें कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध करवाया जा सकता है। औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया के प्रारंभ होने के साथ-साथ नगरीकरण प्रारंभ होता है। कभी-कभी उद्योग शहरों में या उनके निकट लगाए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार औद्योगीकरण तथा नगरीकरण साथ-साथ चलते हैं। नगर उद्योगों को बाज़ार तथा सेवाएँ जैसे-बैंकिंग, बीमा, परिवहन, श्रमिक तथा वित्तीय सलाह आदि उपलब्ध कराते हैं। नगर केन्द्रों द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित कई बार बहुत से उद्योग नगरों के आस-पास ही केन्द्रित हो जाते हैं जिसे समूहन बचत कहा जाता है। ऐसे स्थानों पर धीरे-धीरे बड़ा औद्योगिक समूहन स्थापित हो जाता है।

Industrial locations are go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour,

consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many Industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban- centers known as agglomeration economics. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

11.1 औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को कौन-कौन से कारक प्रभावित करते हैं ?

Which Factors affects the location of an Industry? (1)

11.2 नगरीकरण, औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

How Urbanization affects the industrialization process? (1)

11.3 "समूहन बचत" से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?

What do you mean by the term "Agglomeration economics"? (2)

प्रश्न 12 निम्नलिखित वैयक्तिक अध्ययन के आधार पर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

On the following case study give the answer of the following Questions.

लोकतंत्र में लगाई गई उम्मीदों को किसी लोकतान्त्रिक देश के मूल्यांकन का आधार भी बनाया जा सकता है। लोकतंत्र की एक खासियत है की इसकी जांच- परख और परीक्षा कभी खत्म नहीं होती। वह एक जांच पर खरा उतरे तो अगली जांच आ जाती है। लोगों को जब लोकतंत्र से थोड़ा सा लाभ मिल जाता है तो वे और लाभों की मांग करने लगते हैं। वे लोकतंत्र से और अच्छा काम चाहते हैं। यही कारण है कि जब हम उनसे लोकतंत्र के काम-काज के बारे में पूछते हैं तो वे हमेशा लोकतंत्र से जुड़ी अपनी अन्य अपेक्षाओं का पुलिंदा खोल देते हैं और शिकायतों का अम्बार लगा देते हैं। शिकायतों का बने रहना भी लोकतंत्र की सफलता की गवाही देता है। इससे पता चलता है की लोग सचेत हो गए हैं और वे सत्ता में बैठे लोगों के कामकाज का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करने लगे हैं।

लोकतंत्र के कामकाज से लोगों का असंतोष जताना लोकतंत्र की सफलता को तो बताता ही है साथ ही वह लोगों के प्रजा से नागरिक बनने की गवाही भी देता है

Expectations from democracy also functions as the criteria for judging any democratic country. What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examinations never get over. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of Democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. That is why, when we ask people about the way democracy functions they always come up with more expectations any many complaints. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy. It shows that people had developed awareness and ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic projects. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

12.1 प्रजातंत्र की परीक्षा कभी खत्म क्यों नहीं होती है?

Why the Examinations of Democracy never gets over? (1)

12.2 लोकतंत्र की सफलता की गवाही कौन देता है?

What is the testimony to the success of Democracy? (1)

12.3 लोगों के प्रजा से नागरिक बनना कौन दर्शाता है?

What shows the transform of people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen? (2)

मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न (Map Skill Based Question)

13 13.1 भारत के दिए गए रेखांकित मानचित्र पर चिन्हित स्थान A को दी गई सूचना के आधार पर पहचान कर इसके पास दी गई रेखा पर इसका सही नाम लिखिए।

(A) व ह स्थान जहाँ हुई हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आन्दोलन बंद कर दिया गया।

13.2 इसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए –

(i) नरोरा नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र

अथवा

बोकारो लौह एवम इस्पात संयंत्र

(ii) नॉएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, Identify the place marked as With the help of Following Information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The place where Non cooperation movement was called off due to violence. (1)

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following

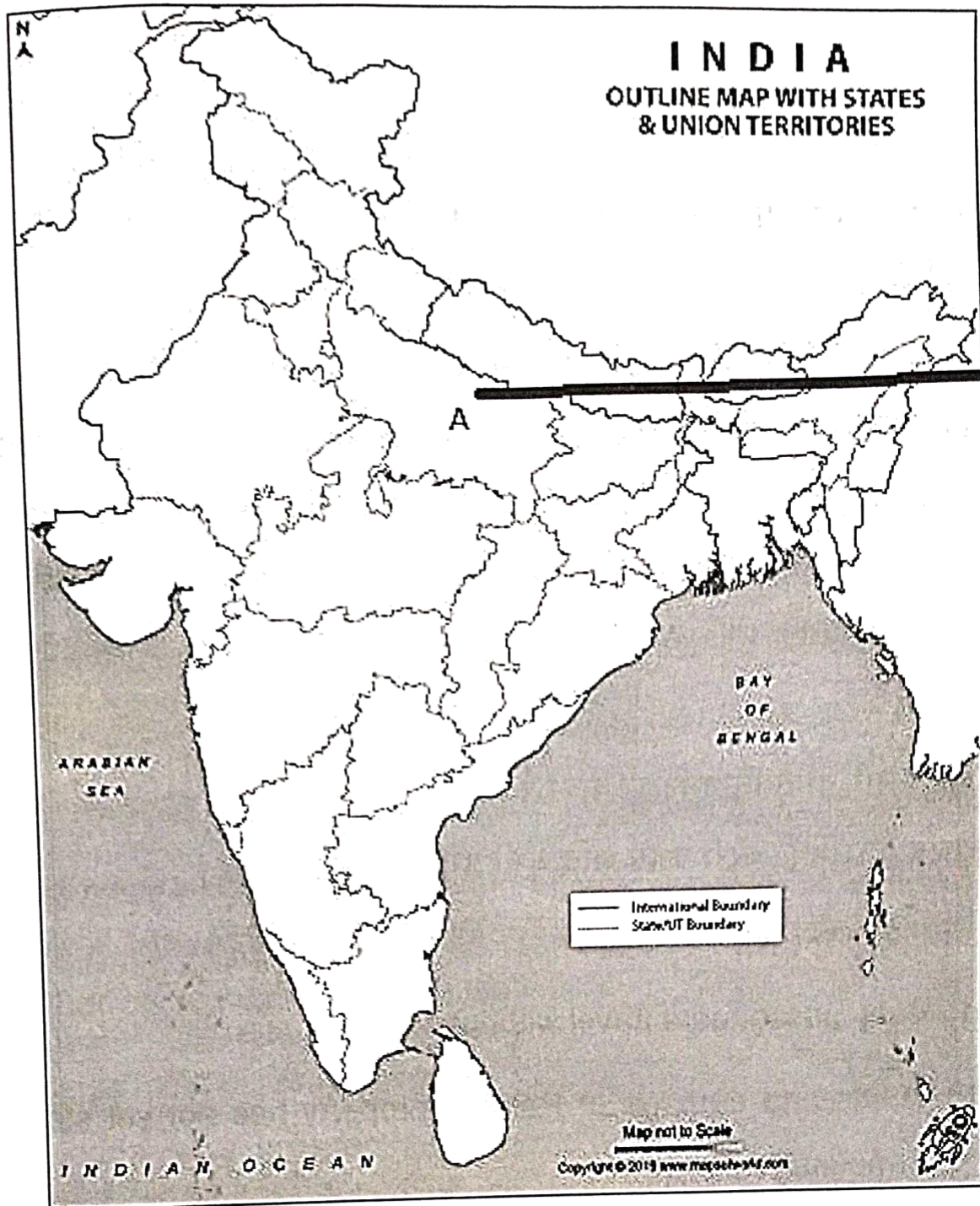
(i) Narora – Nuclear power plant (1)

Or

Bokaro- Iron and steel Plant

(ii) Noida-software Technology park

(1)



अंक योजना (Marking Scheme)

उत्तर 1 :

वर्ष १८५९ में अंतर्देशीय उत्प्रवास अधिनियम पारित किया गया था । जिसके तहत श्रमिकों को बिना अनुमति के चाय के बागानों को छोड़ने की अनुमति नहीं थी । ब्रिटिश अधिकारीयों ने चाय बागानों में श्रमिकों को रोकने और असम में अपने गाँव में वापस न जाने के लिए यह अधिनियम पारित किया गया था । (2)

Inland Emigration act was passed in the year 1859 under which workers were not Permitted to the tea Gardens without Permission . British authorities were not giving such permission to leave tea gardens. They passed this Act to stop workers in tea gardens and not to go back to their village in Assam.

उत्तर 2:

- (1) बहुत सारे यात्री बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं ।
- (2) रेलवे प्रोपर्टी की चोरी एवम क्षति अभी पूरी तरह रुकी नहीं है ।
- (3) लोग चैन खींचकर अनावश्यक ट्रेन रोक देते हैं । (कोई दो बिंदु) (2)

(1) Many passengers travel without Tickets.

(2) Thefts and damage of Railway property has not yet stopped completely.

(3) People stop the trains and pull the chain unnecessarily. (Any two points)

उत्तर 3:

- (1) महात्मा-गाँधी और लार्ड इरविन के बीच 5 मार्च १९३१ को समझौता हुआ था।

(2) गाँधी जी द्वितीय गोलमेज सम्मेलनमें भाग लेने को राजी हो गए थे ।

(3) सरकार सभी राजनैतिक बंदियों को छोड़ने के लिए राजी हो गई थी । (2)

(1) Mahatma Gandhi signed the pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March 1931.

(2) Gandhi ji agreed to participate in the Round Table conference in England.

(3) Government agreed to release all the political prisoners.

उत्तर 4:

(1) राजनैतिक दल देश का कानून बनने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं । पहले बहस होती है फिर द्वितीय और तृतीय पठन के बाद वोटिंग के द्वारा बिल पास होता है । चूँकि अधिकतर सदस्य पार्टी के ही होते हैं , इसलिए वे वही करते हैं जो उनका नेता कहता है , वे अपनी राय नहीं रखते । (2)

Parties play a decisive Role in making laws for the country.

Formally, laws are debated in the form first, second and third readings and then by popular voting, the bill is passed.

But since most of the members belong to a party, they follow what their leader says, irrespective of their personal opinions.

उत्तर 5:

(1) इससे विभिन्न देशों के बीच आय असमानता बढ़ सकती है ।

(2) मजदूरों की नौकरी अब सुरक्षित नहीं है ।

(3) छोटे निर्माताओं को कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण कड़ी चोट लगी है ।

- (4) कई इकाइयों को बंद कर दिया गया है जिससे कई मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं।
(5) नियोक्ताओं की कृपा पर श्रमिकों का जीवन निर्भर हो गया है। (कोई दो सम्बंधित बिंदु) (2)

- (1) It may lead to widening of Income inequalities among various countries.
(2) Workers jobs are no Longer secure.
(3) Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to severe competition.
(4) Several Units have been shut down rendering many workers Jobless.
(5) Workers are denied their fair share of benefits. (Any two relevant points)

उत्तर 6:

- (1) वस्तुओं एवम सेवाओं के उनके उत्पादन स्थल से उनके मांग वाले स्थल तक पहुंचाने हेतु।
(2) देश का विकास वस्तुओं एवम सेवाओं के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विभिन्न स्थानों पर उनकी आवाजाही पर भी निर्भर करता है।
(3) चूँकि परिवहन और संचार के साधन तेजी से विकास की पूर्वपिछाएँ हैं। (3)
(1) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

- (2) The pace of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- (3) Because Efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

अथवा OR

- (1) वायुमार्ग अति दुर्गम स्थलों जैसे – ऊँचे पर्वत, बीहड़ रेगिस्तान, घने जंगल और लम्बी समुद्री दूरी को आसानी से पार कर सकता है।
- (2) वायुमार्ग ने असमतल उत्तर-पूर्व की यात्रा को आसान बना दिया है।
- (3) उत्तर-पूर्व भाग बड़ी नदियों की उपस्थिति के साथ चिन्हित है, साथ ही विच्छेदित धरातल, घने वनों और लगातार वर्षा, बाढ़ और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आदि के लिए भी जाना जाता है। (3)

- (1) Airways can cover very difficult terrain like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- (2) North-Eastern part of country is marked with the presence of big river, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent showers and floods and international frontiers etc.
- (3) Air travel has made access easier to these undulating North-eastern states of India.

उत्तर 7:

- (1) दलों के आंतरिक मामलों को सुलझाने के लिए अलग से कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए।

- (2) सभी दलों के लिए यह आवश्यक किया जाना चाहिये की एक-तिहाई टिकट महिलाओं को मिलनी चाहिए।
- (3) राज्य के पास चुनाव के लिए अलग से फंड होना चाहिये ताकि सरकार राजनैतिक दलों को उनके चुनावी व्यय के लिए धन उपलब्ध करा सके। (3)
- (1) A law should be made to regulate the internal affair of political parties.
- (2) it should be mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one- third to the women candidates.
- (3) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their elections expenses.

उत्तर 8:

- (1) ऋण लोगों की कमाई बढ़ाने में सहायता करता है इससे व्यक्ति पहले से अच्छी स्थिति में होता है जैसे-लोग ऋण लेकर नया व्यवसाय शुरू करते हैं।
- (2) ऋण लोगों को धन कमाने में सहायक होता है जो भविष्य के लिए पूँजी साबित हो सकता है।
- (3) ऋण समाज के आधारभूत विकास में सहायता करता है जो की समग्र विकास को प्रेरित करता है। (3)
- (1) Credit helps to increase earning and therefore the person is better off than before. For example- people start new business by taking loan.
- (2) Credit helps to earn money as well as capital for the future.

(3) Credit helps in the development of infrastructure of the society that leads to the overall development.

अथवा OR

स्वयं सहायता समूह अपने गरीब सदस्यों की बचत को इकट्ठा करता है। इससे सदस्य विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए समय पर ऋण ले सकते हैं। इन सदस्यों को ऋण एक उचित दर पर मिल जाता है। यह समूह के लोगों की दस्तावेज एवम ऋण आधार की समस्या को दूर करता है। यह लोगों को महाजनों के शोषण से बचाता है। (3)

SHGs help in pooling the savings of the members, who are poor people. Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes. They get a loan at a reasonable rate of Interest. It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral and Documentation. It saves them from exploitation of money lenders.

उत्तर 9:

सत्याग्रह प्रस्तावित रौलट एक्ट के विरोध में :

- (1) रौलट एक्ट इम्पीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल द्वारा जल्दबाजी में पास किया गया था।
- (2) इसका भारतीय सदस्यों ने संघटित होकर विरोध किया था।
- (3) इस एक्ट ने सरकार को राजनैतिक गतिविधियों को दबाने के लिए विशाल शक्ति प्रदान की थी।
- (4) इसके अनुसार सरकार राजनैतिक बंदियों को बिना किसी मुकदमे के दो साल तक कैद में रख सकती थी। (5)

सत्याग्रह का आयोजन :

- (1) महात्मा -गाँधी ऐसे अन्याय पूर्ण कानून के प्रति अहिंसक सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन करना चाहते थे ।
- (2) यह 6 अप्रैल को हड़ताल से शुरू हुआ ।
- (3) विभिन्न शहरों में रैलियों का आयोजन किया गया ।
- (4) रेलवे -कार्यशाला में श्रमिक हड़ताल पर चले गए ।
- (5) दुकानें बंद की गई ।

(5)

Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act :-

- (1) The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (2) Indian members unitedly opposed it.
- (3) It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- (4) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trials for two years.

Organization of Satyagraha :

- (1) Mahtama Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- (2) It was started with a hartal on 6th April.
- (3) Rallies were organized in various cities.
- (4) Workers went on Strike in Railway work shop.
- (5) Shops closed down.

अथवा OR

- (1) बागान- मजदूरों को भी महात्मा-गाँधी और स्वराज की धारणा की अपनी समझ थी।
- (2) बागान- मजदूरों के लिए स्वतंत्रता का अर्थ उस सीमित स्थान भीतर और बाहर स्वतंत्र रूप से घूमने का अधिकार था और उन स्थानों से सम्बन्ध बनाए रखना था जहाँ से वे आए थे।
- (3) १८५९ के अंतर्देशीय उत्प्रवास अधिनियम के तहत बागान- श्रमिकों को बिना अनुमति के चाय बागान छोड़ने की अनुमति नहीं थी और वास्तव में उनको ऐसी अनुमति दुर्लभ ही मिलती थी।
- (4) जब उन्होंने असहयोग आन्दोलन के बारे में सुना तो हजारों श्रमिकों अधिकारीयों की अवहेलना की, बागान छोड़ दिया और घर की ओर चल दिए।
- (5) उनका मानना था की गाँधी -राज आ रहा है और सभी को उनके अपने गाँव में जमीन दी जायेगी
- (6) हालाँकि वे रेल्वे और स्टीमर हड़ताल के कारण अपने गंतव्य तक कभी नहीं पहुंचे, उन्हें पुलिस ने पकड़ लिया और बेरहमी से पीटा गया। (5)

- (1) Plantation workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the Notion of Swaraj.
- (2) For plantation workers, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (3) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and in fact they were rarely given such permission.

- (4) When they heard about the NCM, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.
- (5) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
- (6) However, they never Reached their destination because of Railways and steamer strike they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

उत्तर 10:

- (1) शहरों में उच्च जीवन स्तर का पाया जाना ।
 - (2) उत्पादकों और निवेशकों के बीच प्रभाव एक समान नहीं रहा है ।
 - (3) उपभोक्ताओं के सामने अधिक विकल्प हैं जो अब कई उत्पादों के लिए गुणवत्ता और कम कीमतों का आनंद ले रहे हैं ।
 - (4) बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों ने भारत में अपना निवेश बढ़ाया है जिससे अधिक रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हुए हैं ।
 - (5) वैश्वीकरण ने कुछ बड़ी भारतीय कम्पनियों को अपने आप में MNCs के रूप में उभरने में सक्षम बनाया है जैसे की टाटा मोटर्स , इनफ़ोसिस, रेन्वैक्सी, एशियन पेंट आदि ।
 - (6) वैश्वीकरण ने विशेष रूप से सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी से जुड़ी सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाली कम्पनियों के लिए नए अवसर प्रदान किये हैं ।
 - (7) विदेशी उद्योगों को कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति करने वाली स्थानीय कम्पनियां और समृद्ध हुई हैं ।
- (5)
- (1) Higher standard of living in urban areas.

- (2) The impact has not been uniform among producers and investors.
- (3) There is a greater choice before the consumers who now enjoyed quality and lower prices for several products.
- (4) MNCs have increased their investment in India leading to more Job Opportunities.
- (5) Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.
- (6) Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving Information Technology.
- (7) Local companies supply raw material for foreign industries and have prospered.

उत्तर:

11.1 कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, श्रमिक, पूंजी, शक्ति के साधन तथा बाज़ार आदि की उपलब्धता से उद्योगों की अवस्थिति प्रभावित होती है। (1)

Availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. These factors affect the location of an industry.

11.2 नगर उद्योगों को बाज़ार तथा सेवाएँ जैसे-बैंकिंग, बीमा, परिवहन, श्रमिक तथा वित्तीय सलाह आदि उपलब्ध कराते हैं। (1)

Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

- 11.3 नगर केन्द्रों द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित कई बार बहुत से उद्योग नगरों के आस-पास ही केन्द्रित हो जाते हैं जिसे समूहन बचत कहा जाता है। ऐसे स्थानों पर धीरे-धीरे बड़ा औद्योगिक समूहन स्थापित हो जाता है। (2)

Many Industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban- centers known as agglomeration economics. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

उत्तर :

- 12.1 लोकतंत्र की एक खासियत है की इसकी जांच- परख और परीक्षा कभी खत्म नहीं होती। वह एक जांच पर खरा उतरे तो अगली जांच आ जाती है। लोगों को जब लोकतंत्र से थोड़ा सा लाभ मिल जाता है तो वे और लाभों की मांग करने लगते हैं। वे लोकतंत्र से और अच्छा काम चाहते हैं। (1)

Most distinctive about democracy is that its examinations never get over. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of Democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.

- 12.2 शिकायतों का बने रहना भी लोकतंत्र की सफलता की गवाही देता है। (1)

The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy

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- 11.3 नगर केन्द्रों द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित कई बार बहुत से उद्योग नगरों के आस-पास ही केन्द्रित हो जाते हैं जिसे समूहन बचत कहा जाता है। ऐसे स्थानों पर धीरे-धीरे बड़ा औद्योगिक समूहन स्थापित हो जाता है। (2)

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The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy

12.3 लोकतंत्र के कामकाज से लोगों का असंतोष जताना लोकतंत्र की सफलता को तो बताता ही है साथ ही वह लोगों के प्रजा से नागरिक बनने की गवाही भी देता है।
(2)

A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic projects. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

उत्तर 13 : 13.1 चौरी-चौरा (1)

13.2 भूगोल पाठ्य-पुस्तक देखें | (1)

13.3 भूगोल पाठ्य-पुस्तक देखें | (1)

13.1 (A) chauri -chaura

13.2 Refer Geography Text-Book

13.3 Refer Geography Text Book

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2021-22 (solved)

TERM: 2

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE –2021-22

MM: 40

MMT:2 hrs.

General Instructions:

- i. *This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.*
- ii. *All questions are compulsory.*
- iii. **Section-A:** *Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- iv. **Section-B:** *Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- v. **Section-C:** *Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- vi. **Section-D:** *Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.*
- vii. **Section-E:** *Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).*

- viii. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a 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
Very Short Answer Questions (2x5=10)

1.	Trace the reason because of which Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919. उस कारण का पता लगाएं जिसके कारण गांधीजी ने 1919 में सत्याग्रह शुरू किया था।
2.	Define under employment. अल्प रोजगार को परिभाषित कीजिए।
3.	Differentiate between one party and two-party system. एक दल और दो दलीय व्यवस्था में अंतर करें
4.	Examine the effects of the FIRST WORLD WAR on the National Movement in India. भारत में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
5.	Explain the term 'Trade Barrier' 'ट्रेड बैरियर' शब्द की व्याख्या करें

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions: (3x3=09)

6.	<p>Write the three main functions of a political party. एक राजनीतिक दल के तीन प्रमुख कार्य लिखिए।</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Annalise the three components of a political party. एक राजनीतिक दल के तीन घटकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p>
7.	<p>What is PIPELINE transportation? Write ITS two MERITS and DEMERITS. पाइपलाइन परिवहन क्या है? इसके दो गुण और दोष लिखिए।</p>
8.	<p>Describe the significance of TOURISM as a trade-in India. भारत में व्यापार के रूप में पर्यटन के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए।</p>

Section-C

Long Answer Type Questions (5x2=10)

9.	<p>"Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development" Analyze the statement. "स्थानीय और राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए परिवहन का घना और कुशल नेटवर्क एक पूर्व-आवश्यकता है" कथन का विश्लेषण करें।</p>
10.	<p>How did Gandhiji convert the National Movement into a Mass Movement? गांधीजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को जन आंदोलन में कैसे परिवर्तित किया?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How deposits with the bank are beneficial for individuals as well as for the nation: बैंक में जमा राशि व्यक्तियों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र के लिए कैसे फायदेमंद है:</p>

Section-D

Case Based Questions (4x2=08)

11.

Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. It is thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for local, national and global trade of today.

11.1

-Why is there a need to interlink with the world? (1 mark)

11.2

-Infer the importance of means of transportation and communication for socio- economic progress? (1 mark)

11.3

- How does trade strengthen the economy of a country? (2 marks)

उद्धरण पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

आज भारत अपने विशाल आकार, विविधता और के बावजूद शेष विश्व के साथ अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हुआ है

भाषाई और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक बहुलता। रेलवे, वायुमार्ग, जलमार्ग, समाचार पत्र, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, सिनेमा और इंटरनेट आदि कई तरह से इसकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक

	<p>प्रगति में योगदान दे रहे हैं।</p> <p>स्थानीय से लेकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक के व्यापारों ने इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था की जीवन शक्ति में इजाफा किया है। इसने हमारे जीवन को समृद्ध बनाया है और जीवन की सुख-सुविधाओं के लिए बढ़ती सुविधाओं और सुविधाओं को काफी हद तक जोड़ा है। इस प्रकार, यह स्पष्ट है कि परिवहन और संचार का एक घना और कुशल नेटवर्क आज के स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक व्यापार के लिए एक पूर्वपेक्षा है।</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 अंक)</p> <p>- दुनिया से जुड़ने की जरूरत क्यों है?</p> <p>- सामाजिक-आर्थिक के लिए परिवहन और संचार के साधनों के महत्व का पता लगाएं प्रगति?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 अंक)</p> <p>- व्यापार किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे मजबूत करता है?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 अंक)</p>
12.	<p>Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and of- faces for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, build- ing machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits. At times, MNCs set up production units with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such country.</p> <p>Joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.</p> <p>Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production</p>

12.1 *What do you understand by foreign investment? (1mark)*

12.2 What is the meaning of investment? (1mark)

12.3 Mention any one benefit of the local company which sets up production unit with MNC. (1mark)

12.4 *What is set up by MNCs for production? (1mark)*

इन शर्तों के प्रति आश्वस्त होने के बाद, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों ने उत्पादन के लिए कारखाने और कार्यालय स्थापित किए। वह धन जो संपत्ति जैसे भूमि, भवन-मशीन और अन्य उपकरण खरीदने के लिए खर्च किया जाता है, निवेश कहलाता है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों द्वारा किया गया निवेश विदेशी निवेश कहलाता है। कोई भी निवेश इस उम्मीद के साथ किया जाता है कि ये संपत्तियां परियोजनाएं अर्जित करेंगी। कभी-कभी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ इन देशों की कुछ स्थानीय कंपनियों के साथ उत्पादन मात्राएँ स्थापित करती हैं। ऐसे . की स्थानीय कंपनी को लाभ विलक्षण उत्पादन दो गुना है। पहला, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ अतिरिक्त निवेश के लिए धन उपलब्ध करा सकती हैं, जैसे तेजी से उत्पादन के लिए नई मशीनें खरीदना। दूसरा, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ अपने साथ उत्पादन के लिए नवीनतम तकनीक ला सकती हैं

विदेशी निवेश से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

12.1

12.2 निवेश का क्या अर्थ है?

12.2

12.3 स्थानीय कंपनी के किसी एक लाभ का उल्लेख करें जो बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के साथ उत्पादन इकाई स्थापित करती है।

12.3

12.4 बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादन के लिए क्या स्थापित किया जाता है?

12.4

Section-E

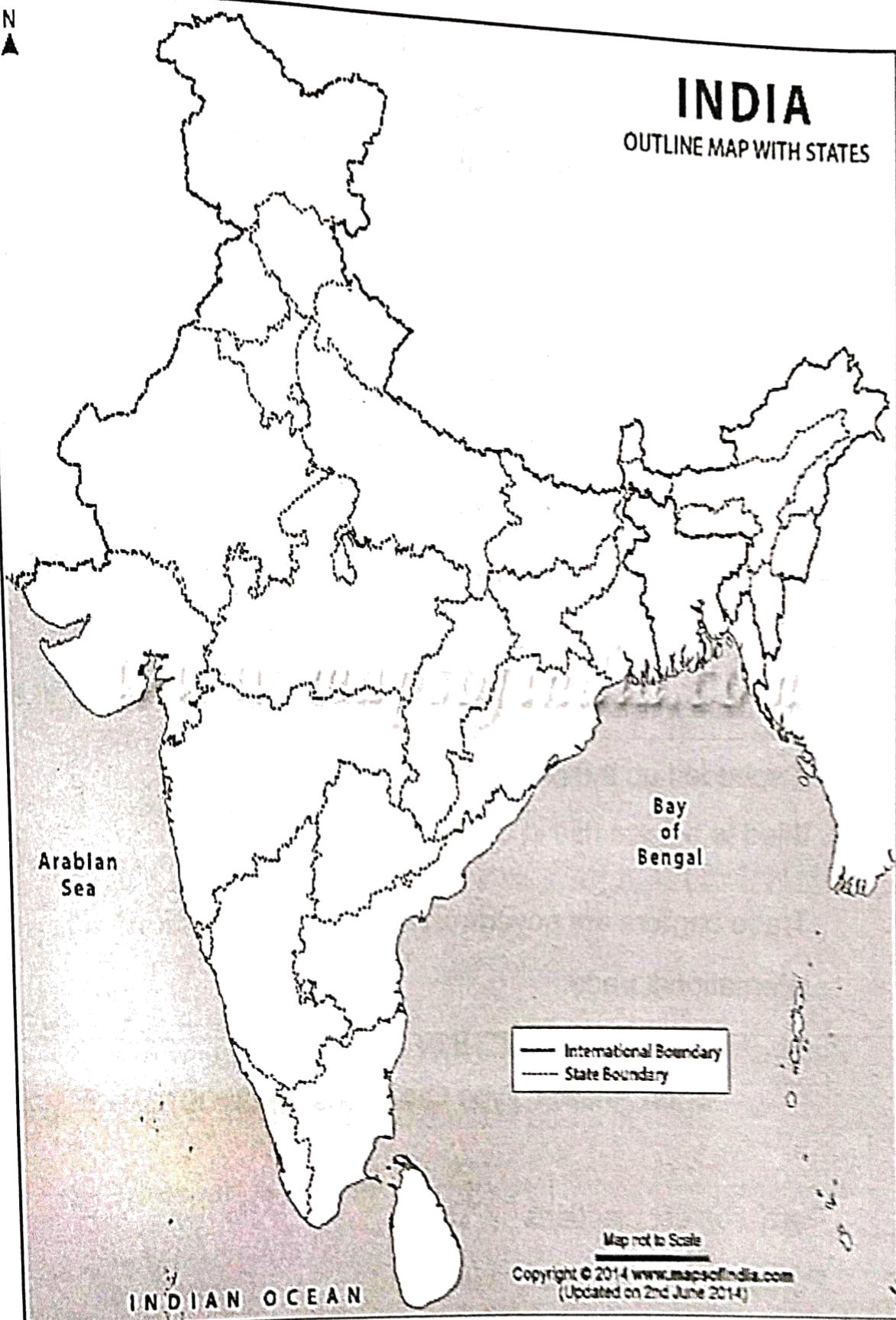
Map Skill Based Question (1x3=3)

13.	On the given political map of India show /locate the following. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दिखाएँ/पहचानें।
13. 1	A place where some policemen were killed, which resulted in withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement. वह स्थान जहाँ कुछ पुलिसकर्मी मारे गए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप असहयोग आंदोलन वापस ले लिया गया (1mark)
13. 2	Locate NH7 (National Highway 7) NH7 (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 7) का पता लगाएँ (1mark)
	Locate and write centre of woolen industry ऊनी उद्योग के केंद्र का पता लगाएँ और लिखें
Map in the next page	

N
▲

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES



MARKING SCHEME
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE –2021-22

SECTION – A
Very Short Answer Questions (2x5=10)

1.	To protest against the Rowlatt Act.
2.	A situation where a person not having enough work that makes full use of their skills and abilities
3.	When a single party is the only party who contest election forms a government etc. like China. Two party system where election is contested by two parties, like USA
4.	1. It speeded up the processes of industrialization 2. It led to a huge rise in the defense expenditure
5.	Trade barriers are government -induced restrictions on international trade.

SECTION – B
Short Answer Type Questions: (3x3=09)

6.	<p>Party contest elections</p> <p>Parties form and runs government</p> <p>Parties shape public opinion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OR</p>
----	--

	<p>The leader:</p> <p>The active members:</p> <p>The followers:</p>
7.	<p>Pipe line transport is a new mode of transport these days. These are used to transport water, crude oil, petroleum and natural gas.</p> <p>MERIT</p> <p>Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.</p> <p>DEMERIT</p> <p>Initial cost of laying pipeline is very high</p>
8.	<p>It generates employment</p> <p>It gives boost to local handicraft industry</p> <p>Builds up infrastructures, like roads, transport, hotels etc.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Section-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Long Answer Type Questions (5x2=10)</p>	
9.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The means of transportation help in the production and movement of goods and services. 2. Transport like railways helps us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances. 3. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories.

	<p>4. Water provides the cheapest means of transport useful for international trade.</p> <p>5. Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport.</p>
10.	<p>Gandhiji converted the National movement into a Mass movement by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. His simple and saintly life and style of convincing the masses made him popular. 2. His undisputed leadership and magnetic personality. 3. His policy of non-violent Satyagraha. 4. His programmes of social reforms like fighting against untouchability. 5. His commitment to Hindu-Muslim unity. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The deposit with banks is beneficial for individual as well as for nation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Banks accept deposit and pay an amount as interest and in this way people earn money. b. People's money is safe with banks. c. It is easy for individuals to get credit who have savings and current account in the bank. d. Poor people who are engaged in production need credit. e. Credit provided by the banks for government projects helps in development of the nation.

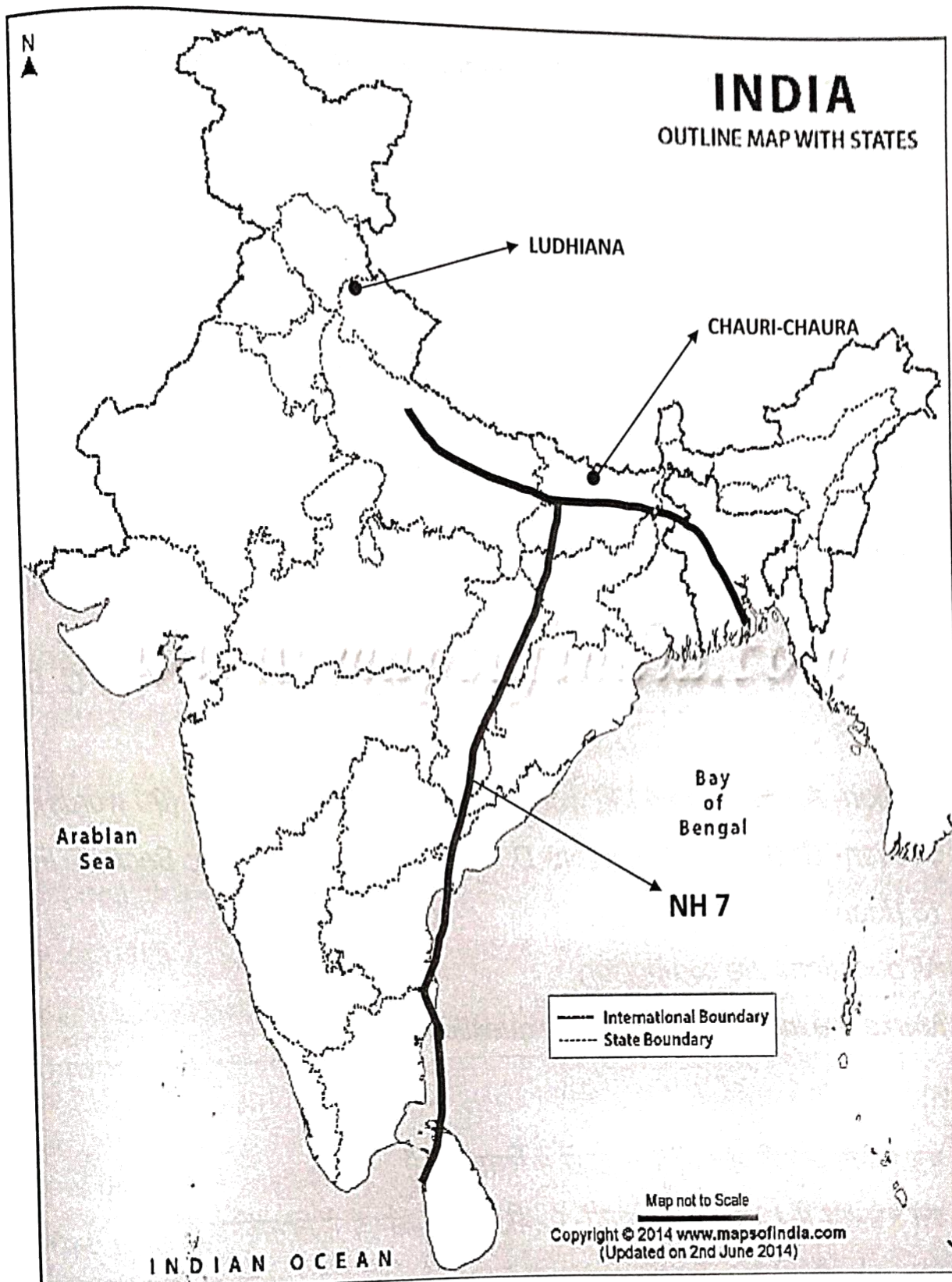
Section-D
Case Based Questions (4x2=08)

11.1	For development, advancement and globalization
11.2	They are the very basis of industries and trade of country. -Create job employment opportunities
11.3	Help to grow economy Trade between nation and countries are the index to its economic prosperity - It generates employment - It Helps in earning foreign exchange
12.1	- Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment
12.2	-Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits is an investment
12.3	-MNCs set up production units with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such country.
12.4	-MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production

Section-E
Map Skill Based Question (1x3=3)

13.	On the given political map of India show /locate the following. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दिखाएँ/पहचानें।
-----	--

13. 1	<p>A place where some policemen were killed, which resulted in withdrawal of</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement. वह स्थान जहाँ कुछ पुलिसकर्मी मारे गए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप असहयोग आंदोलन वापस ले लिया गया</p>
13. 2	<p>Locate NH7 (National Highway 7)</p> <p>NH7 (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 7) का पता लगाएँ</p> <p>Locate and write centre of woolen industry</p> <p>ऊनी उद्योग के केंद्र का पता लगाएँ और लिखें</p>



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, DELHI REGION

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, दिल्ली संभाग

Term-2 Examination / टर्म- 2 परीक्षा: 2021-2022(solved)

Class / कक्षा- X

Subject- Social Science / विषय- सामाजिक विज्ञान

Time- 2 Hours / समय- 2 घंटे

Max. Marks / अधिकतम अंक- 40

Instructions:

- *This question paper is given in English and Hindi languages.*
- *There are 13 questions in this paper divided into Sections- A, B, C, D and E.*
- *Section- A: from 1 to 5 (30 words); Section- B from 6 to 8 (90 words); Section- C: 9 and 10; Section- D: 11 and 12 (150 words); Section- F: 13 (Map)*
- *All questions are compulsory.*
- *Marks are indicated against the questions.*

निर्देश:

- यह प्रश्नपत्र अंग्रेजी और हिंदी भाषाओं में दिया गया है।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं जो खण्डों- ए, बी, सी, डी और ई में विभाजित हैं।
- खंड- ए: 1 से 5 तक (30 शब्द); खंड- बी: 6 से 8 तक (90 शब्द); खंड- सी: 9 और 10; खंड- डी: 11 और 12 (150 शब्द); खंड- ई: 13 (मानचित्र)
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- प्रश्नों के सामने अंक दिए गए हैं।

Section- A (Very Short Answer type Questions)

1. What is a political party? (2)
2. What are the characteristics of a political party? (2)
3. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities? (2)
4. What do you mean by Money? (2)
5. What do you understand by globalisation? (2)

Section- B (Short Answer type Questions)

6. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

OR

What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries? (3)

7. How do industries pollute the environment?

OR

Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry? (3)

8. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.

OR

How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? (3)

Section- C (Source Based Questions)

9. *It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis because they are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political*

parties. The available evidence shows that this belief is only partly true for India. The evidence, based on a series of large sample surveys conducted over several decades, shows that:

- Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia. The proportion of those who say their trust in political parties is 'not much' or 'not at all' is more than those who have 'some' or 'great' trust.*
- The same is true of most other democracies as well. Political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.*
- Yet the level of participation in the activities of political parties was fairly high. The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was higher in India than many advanced countries like Canada, Japan, Spain and South Korea.*
- Over the last three decades the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone up steadily.*
- The proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' has also gone up in India in this period.*

9.1 Whose proportion is more either those who have 'not much' or those who have 'great' trust in political parties? (1)

9.2 Do you think, Indians have not trust in the political parties? (2)

9.3 What do sample surveys say about political parties? (1)

10. From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals which were developing in different parts of India in the years after the war. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places nai – dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle.

10.1 Why did the peasants agitate against talukdars and landlords? (1)

10.2 Describe the role Jawaharlal Nehru in awadh peasant struggle. (2)

10.3 What were the demand of tenants? (1)

Section- D (Long Answer type Questions)

11. What do you understand by Civil Disobedience? Explain. What were the limitations of the Disobedience? *OR,*

Explain Non-Cooperation Movement. What were differing strands within the Movement? (5)

12. Write a detailed note on classification of industry?

OR,

Describe Iron and Steel Industry in India. What steps are taken in manufacturing of steel? (5)

Section- E (Map Skill Based Questions)

13. Locate following sites on the outline map India-

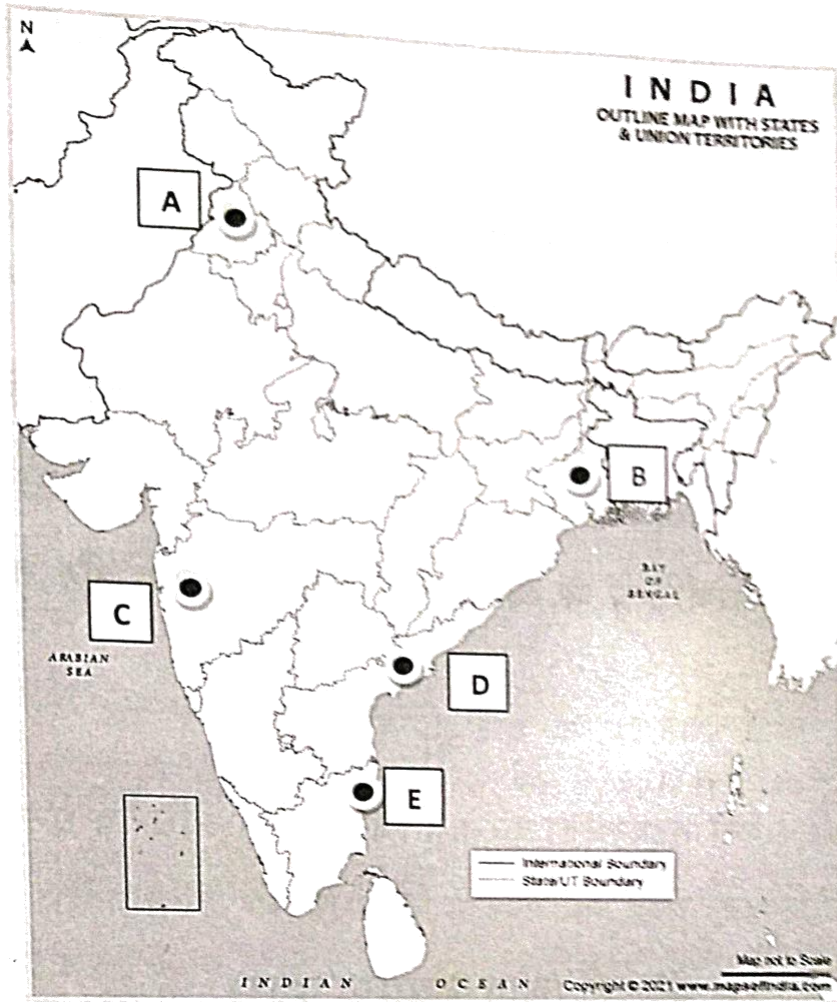
13.1 *Raja Sansi Airport and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport* (1)

13.2 *Vishakhapatnam port and Jawaharlal Nehru port* (1)

13.3 Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(1)





खंड- ए (अतिलघु उत्तरीय)

1. राजनीतिक दल क्या है? (2)
2. एक राजनीतिक दल की विशेषताएं क्या हैं? (2)
3. वे कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ हैं जिनमें लोकतंत्र सामाजिक-विविधताओं को समायोजित करता है? (2)
4. मुद्रा से आप क्या समझते हैं? (2)
5. वैश्वीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? (2)

खंड- बी (लघु उत्तरीय)

6. श्रम कानूनों में लचीलेपन से कंपनियों को कैसे मदद मिलेगी?

या

बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ अन्य देशों में उत्पादन को स्थापित करने या नियंत्रित करने के विभिन्न तरीके क्या हैं? (3)

7. उद्योग पर्यावरण को कैसे प्रदूषित करते हैं?

या

उद्योग द्वारा पर्यावरणीय क्षरण को कम करने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की चर्चा करें? (3)

8. उच्च जोखिम वाली स्थितियों में, ऋण उधारकर्ता के लिए और समस्याएँ पैदा कर सकता है। समझाना।

या

बैंक उन लोगों के बीच कैसे मध्यस्थता करते हैं जिनके पास अधिशेष धन है और जिन्हें धन की आवश्यकता है? (3)

खंड- सी (स्रोत आधारित उत्तर)

9. अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि राजनीतिक दल संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वे बहुत अलोकप्रिय हैं और नागरिक राजनीतिक दलों के प्रति उदासीन हैं। उपलब्ध साक्ष्य से पता चलता है कि यह विश्वास भारत के लिए केवल आंशिक रूप से सत्य है। कई दशकों में किए गए बड़े नमूना सर्वेक्षणों की एक श्रृंखला पर आधारित साक्ष्य से पता चलता है कि:

- दक्षिण एशिया के लोगों के बीच राजनीतिक दलों को ज्यादा भरोसा नहीं है। जो कहते हैं कि उनका राजनीतिक दलों पर भरोसा 'ज्यादा नहीं' या 'बिल्कुल नहीं' है, उनका अनुपात उन लोगों से ज्यादा है जिन्हें 'कुछ' या 'महान' भरोसा है।
- अधिकांश अन्य लोकतंत्रों के बारे में भी यही सच है। राजनीतिक दल पूरी दुनिया में सबसे कम भरोसेमंद संस्थानों में से एक हैं।

- फिर भी राजनीतिक दलों की गतिविधियों में भागीदारी का स्तर काफी ऊंचा था। कनाडा, जापान, स्पेन और दक्षिण कोरिया जैसे कई उन्नत देशों की तुलना में भारत में उन लोगों का अनुपात अधिक था जिन्होंने कहा कि वे किसी राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य थे।
- पिछले तीन दशकों में भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्य होने की रिपोर्ट करने वालों का अनुपात लगातार बढ़ा है।
- जो लोग कहते हैं कि वे 'एक राजनीतिक दल के करीब' महसूस करते हैं, उनका अनुपात भी इस अवधि में भारत में बढ़ गया है।

9.1 किसका अनुपात अधिक है या तो जिनके पास 'ज्यादा नहीं' है या जिन्हें, राजनीतिक दलों में 'महान' भरोसा है? (1)

9.2 क्या आपको लगता है कि भारतीयों को राजनीतिक दलों पर भरोसा नहीं है? (2)

9.3 नमूना सर्वेक्षण राजनीतिक दलों के बारे में क्या कहते हैं? (1)

10. शहरों से असहयोग आंदोलन ग्रामीण इलाकों में फैल गया। इसने युद्ध के बाद के वर्षों में भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में विकसित हो रहे किसानों और आदिवासियों के संघर्षों को अपने पाले में ले लिया। अवध में, किसानों का नेतृत्व बाबा रामचंद्र ने किया - एक संन्यासी जो पहले एक गिरमिटिया मजदूर के रूप में फिजी गया था। यहां आंदोलन तालुकदारों और जमींदारों के खिलाफ था, जो किसानों से अत्यधिक उच्च लगान और कई अन्य उपकरणों की मांग करते थे। किसानों को बेगार करना पड़ता था और बिना किसी भुगतान के जमींदारों के खेतों में काम करना पड़ता था। किरायेदारों के रूप में उनके पास कार्यकाल की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं थी, उन्हें नियमित रूप से बेदखल किया जा रहा था ताकि वे पट्टे की भूमि पर कोई अधिकार प्राप्त न कर सकें। किसान आंदोलन ने राजस्व में कमी, बेगार की समाप्ति और दमनकारी जमींदारों के सामाजिक बहिष्कार की मांग की। कई जगहों पर पंचायतों द्वारा जमींदारों को नाइयों और धोबी की सेवाओं से वंचित करने के लिए नए धोबी बंद का आयोजन किया गया था। जून 1920 में, जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने

अवध के गाँवों में घूमना शुरू किया, ग्रामीणों से बात की और उनकी शिकायतों को समझने की कोशिश की। अक्टूबर तक, अवध किसान सभा की स्थापना जवाहरलाल नेहरू, बाबा रामचंद्र और कुछ अन्य लोगों ने की थी। एक महीने भीतर, क्षेत्र के आसपास के गाँवों में 300 से अधिक शाखाएं स्थापित की गईं। इसलिए जब अगले वर्ष असहयोग आंदोलन शुरू हुआ, तो कांग्रेस का प्रयास अवध किसान संघर्ष को व्यापक संघर्ष में एकीकृत करना था।

10.1 किसानों ने तालुकदारों और जमींदारों के खिलाफ आंदोलन क्यों किया? (1)

10.2 अवध किसान संघर्ष में जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भूमिका का वर्णन करें। (2)

10.3 काश्तकारों की क्या माँग थी? (1)

खंड- डी (दीर्घ उत्तरीय)

11. सविनय अवज्ञा से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्याख्या कीजिये। अवज्ञा की सीमाएँ क्या थीं?

या,

असहयोग आंदोलन की व्याख्या कीजिए। आंदोलन के भीतर अलग-अलग तरीके क्या थे? (5)

12. उद्योग के वर्गीकरण पर विस्तृत टिप्पणी लिखिए?

या,

भारत में लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग का वर्णन कीजिए। इस्पात के निर्माण में क्या कदम उठाए जाते हैं? (5)

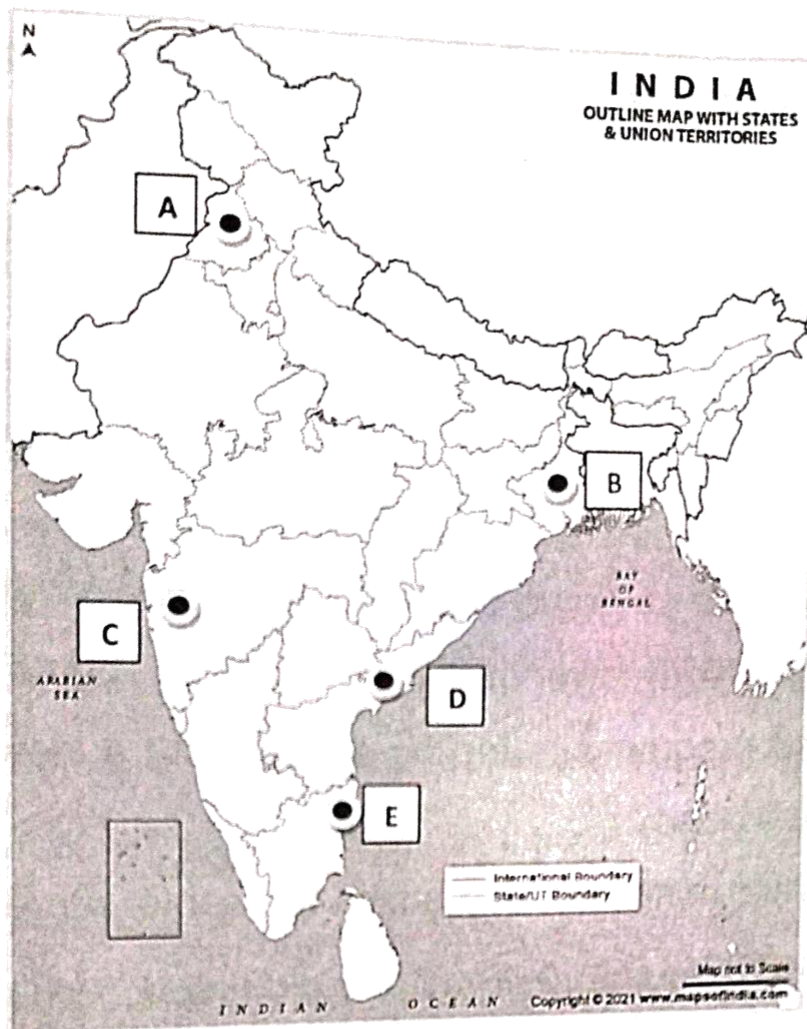
खंड- इ (मानचित्र)

13. भारत के मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित स्थानों को दर्शाइए-

13.1 राजा सांसी हवाई अड्डा और नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस हवाई अड्डा (1)

13.2 विशाखापत्तनम बंदरगाह और जवाहरलाल नेहरू बंदरगाह (1)

13.3 उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था। (1)



Marking scheme

1. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promoting the collective good.
2. a. They have members who share the same interests in policies and programmes.
b. They seek to introduce policies which are for the welfare of the citizens.
c. There are three components - leader, active members, and followers.
3. In democratic countries, both the majority and minority work together to achieve progress and development of the nation. It is equally important to understand that the rule of the majority is not expressed in terms of religion or languages. Any person or group may become a majority in a democracy.
4. something that can act as a medium of exchange in transactions.

5. Globalisation is defined as the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs).
6. Flexibility in labour law helps companies because it helps to attract foreign investments. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company. However, still not satisfied, foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labour laws. The competition in the market is increasing each day and if the Government does not allow flexibility with these laws, will not be able to reach their desired profit levels. Or

MNC's set up or control the production by investing a huge amount of money in a country's economy. It sets up production units close to the market so that they get cheaper labour. To increase production, MNC's collaborate with some local companies as the production rate would rapidly increase. In most of the cases, the MNC's buy local companies and expand their production. The other way in which they control production is by placing the orders for production with small and local producers. They help production using technology and heavy machinery which makes the work more efficient and productive

7. Industries have increased pollution and degraded the environment. Industries create four types of pollution mainly air, water, land and noise. The smoke emitted by the industry pollutes the air and water

- immensely. Air pollution is caused by the presence of a higher proportion of undesirable gases such as carbon monoxide and sulphur oxide
8. High-risk situations occur in rural areas because there the main demand for credit is for crop production which involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of equipment. There is a minimum stretch of three of four months between the time when farmers buy these inputs and when they sell the crop. Farmers generally take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming. If a crop fails due to shortage of rain or for any other reason, a small farmer has to sell a part of the land to repay the loan. Failure of crops create further problems for the borrowers. Credit does not improve his earnings but leaves him worse off than before.
9. See source paragraph
10. See source paragraph
11. Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj. One such group was the nation's 'untouchables'; For long the Congress had ignored the dalits, for fear of offending the sanatanis, the conservative high-caste Hindus; Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement;

12. On the basis of source of raw materials used; according to their main role; On the basis of capital investment; On the basis of ownership; ased on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods

13. See map

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER(solved)

(2021-22)

TERM II

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

सामान्य निर्देश:

- यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों- खंड ए, बी, सी, डी और ई में बांटा गया है।
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- खंड-ए: प्रश्न संख्या। 1 से 5 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- खंड-बी: प्रश्न संख्या। 6 से 8 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- खंड-सी: प्रश्न संख्या। 9 और 10 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- खंड-डी: प्रश्न संख्या। 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- खंड-ई: प्रश्न संख्या। 13 नक्शा आधारित है, जिसमें दो भागों के साथ 3 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 13.1 (1 अंक) और भूगोल से 13.2 (2 अंक)।

- प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।
- इसके अलावा, जहां आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

- This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).

- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×5=10)

Q1. राजनीतिक दलों के दो प्रमुख कार्य क्या हैं?

What are the two major functions of the political parties?

Q2. लोकतंत्र में विपक्षी दलों का क्या महत्व है?

What is the importance of opposition parties in a democracy?

Q3. आपके लिए सरकार के बारे में जानकारी के स्रोत क्या हैं?

What are the sources of information for you about the government?

Q4. मुद्रा किस प्रकार आवश्यकताओं के दोहरे संयोग की समस्या का समाधान करता है?

How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants?

Q5. वैश्वीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं ? अपने शब्दों में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

SECTION B

Short Answer Type Questions

(3×3=9)

Q6. उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए किन्हीं तीन भौतिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Explain any three physical factors for the location of the industry?

Or

किसी उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए किन्हीं तीन मानवीय कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Explain any three human factors for the location of an industry?

Q7. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक किस तरह से बैंकों के कामकाज की निगरानी करता है? यह क्यों आवश्यक है?

In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? why is this necessary?

Q8. "वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव एक समान नहीं रहा है"। इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

"The impact of globalisation has not been uniform". Explain this statement.

SECTION C

Long Answer Type Questions

(5×2=10)

Q9. असहयोग आंदोलन के विभिन्न चरण क्या थे?

What were the different stages in the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Or

दांडी मार्च की घटना को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the event of Dandi March.

Q10. व्यापार से क्या तात्पर्य है? अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और स्थानीय व्यापार में क्या अंतर है?

What is meant by trade? What is the difference between International and local trade?

Or

परिवहन और संचार के साधनों को किसी राष्ट्र और उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था की जीवन रेखा क्यों कहा जाता है?

Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

SECTION D

Case Based Questions

(4×2=8)

Q11. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़ें और उसके बाद आने वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

(1+1+2)

स्वतंत्रता दिवस की शपथ, 26 जनवरी 1930

"हम मानते हैं कि किसी भी अन्य लोगों की तरह, भारतीय लोगों का यह अहरणीय अधिकार है कि वे स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करें और इसके फल का आनंद लें। उनका परिश्रम और जीवन की आवश्यकताएं हैं, ताकि उन्हें विकास के पूर्ण अवसर मिल सकें। हम यह भी मानते हैं कि यदि कोई सरकार लोगों को इन अधिकारों से वंचित करती है और उनका

दमन करती है, तो लोगों को इसे बदलने या समाप्त करने का अधिकार है। ब्रिटिश भारत में सरकार ने न केवल भारतीय लोगों को उनकी स्वतंत्रता से वंचित किया है, बल्कि जनता के शोषण पर खुद को आधारित किया है, और आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक रूप से भारत को बर्बाद कर दिया है। हम मानते हैं, इसलिए भारत को ब्रिटिश कनेक्शन को तोड़ना चाहिए और पूर्ण आजादी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए।

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 Jan. 1930

" We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain complete independence'.

i) यह संकल्प कब लिया गया था?

When was this pledge taken?

ii) भारतीय लोगों के उन अधिकारों की व्याख्या करें जो उन्हें मिलने चाहिए थे?

Explain the rights of Indian people which they should have got?

iii) भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन किन दो तरीकों से दमनकारी था?

In what two ways was the British rule in India oppressive?

Q.14 नीचे दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: (1+1+2)

पूरी दुनिया में संघीय व्यवस्था का पालन करने वाले लोकतंत्र में दो प्रकार के राजनीतिक दल होते हैं: पार्टी जो केवल एक संघीय इकाइयों में मौजूद होती है और पार्टियां जो संघ की कई या सभी इकाइयों में मौजूद होती हैं। भारत में भी यही हाल है। कुछ देशव्यापी दल हैं, जिन्हें 'राष्ट्रीय दल' कहा जाता है। इन दलों की विभिन्न राज्यों में अपनी इकाइयां हैं। लेकिन कुल मिलाकर ये सभी इकाइयाँ उन्हीं नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और रणनीति का पालन करती हैं जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तय की जाती हैं।

देश की हर पार्टी को चुनाव आयोग के पास पंजीकरण कराना होता है। जबकि आयोग सभी पक्षों के साथ समान व्यवहार करता है, यह बड़े और स्थापित दलों को कुछ विशेष सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है।

इन पार्टियों को एक अनूठा प्रतीक दिया जाता है- केवल आधिकारिक भूमिका और कुछ अन्य विशेष सुविधाओं को इस उद्देश्य के लिए चुनाव आयोग द्वारा मान्यता दी जाती है। इसलिए इन दलों को 'मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दल' कहा जाता है।

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Democracy that follows the federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: party that are present in only one of the Federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some

countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programs and strategy that is decided at the national level.

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties.

These parties are given a unique symbol- only the official role and some other special facilities are recognised by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called 'recognised political parties'

i) राष्ट्रीय दल क्या हैं?

What are National parties?

ii) किसी दल के चुनाव चिन्ह का प्रयोग कौन कर सकता है ?

Who can use the election symbol of a party?

iii) लोकतंत्र में कितने प्रकार के राजनीतिक दल संघीय व्यवस्था का अनुसरण करते हैं?

How many kinds of political parties are there in democracy that follows the federal system?

Section-E

Map Skill Based Question

(1+2=3)

13. 13.1 भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र की दी गई रूपरेखा पर, ए के रूप में चिह्नित स्थान की पहचान करें निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं की सहायता से उसके पास अंकित रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखिए।

(ए) वह स्थान जहां हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आंदोलन को बंद कर दिया गया था।(1)

13.2 भारत के उसी दिए गए मानचित्र पर, निम्नलिखित का पता लगाएं:

(I) नामरूप थर्मल प्लांट

Or

नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

(II) राजा सांसी (श्री गुरु राम दास जी) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा

On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A. with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The place where Non Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence.

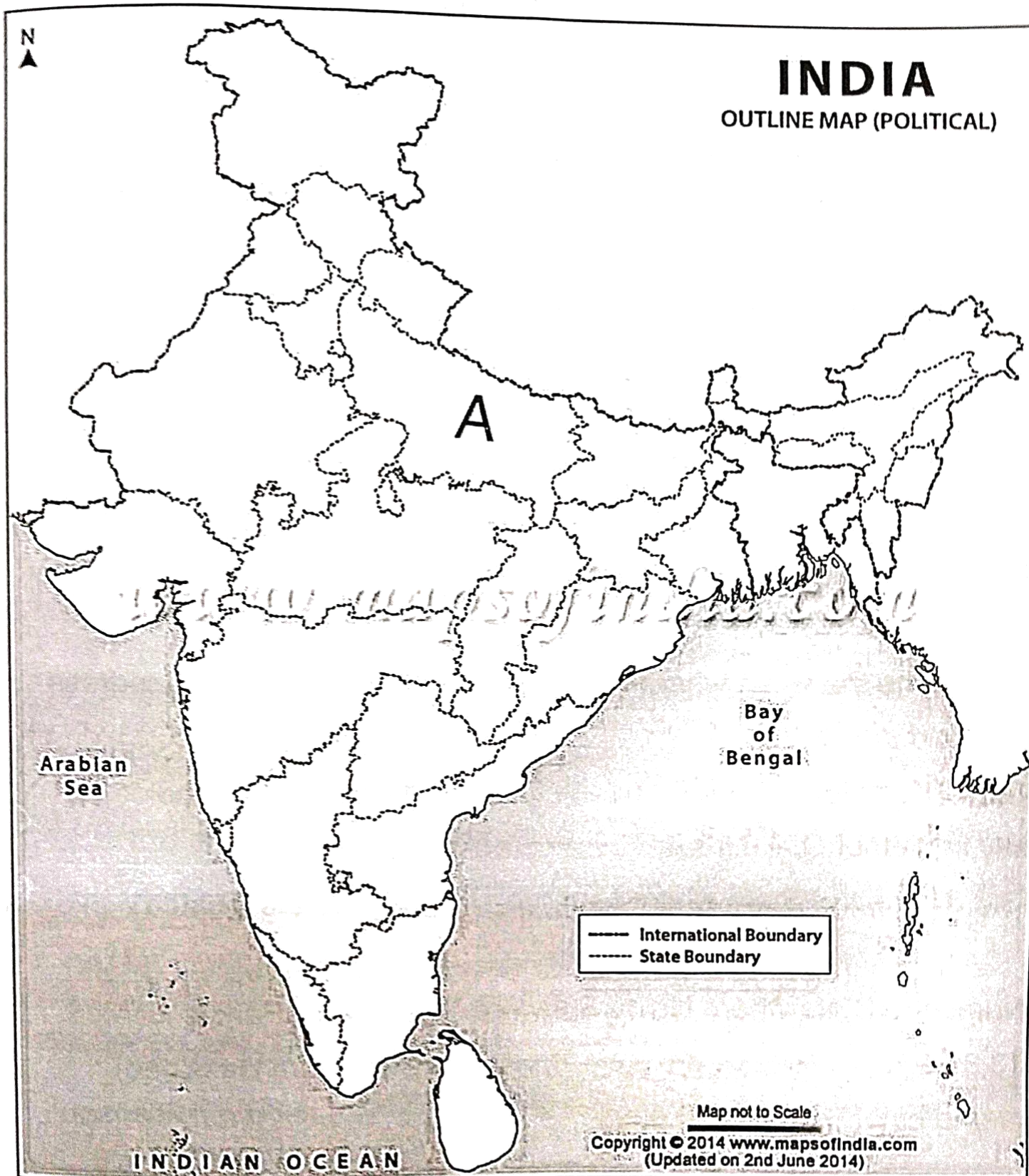
13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following: (I)

Namrup Thermal Plant (1)

OR

Noida Software Technology Park

(II) Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee) International Airport



नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 13.1 . के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए है

13.1 उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था
1927. (1)

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 13.2 के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए हैं।

13.2 उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां नामरूप थर्मल प्लांट स्थित है। (1)

Or

उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।

13.3 उस शहर का नाम बताइए जहां राजा सांसी (श्री गुरु राम दास जी) इंटरनेशनल
हवाई अड्डा स्थित है। (1)

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only
in lieu of Q. No.13.1

13.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress
was held in 1927. (1)

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates
only in lieu of Q. No.13.2.

13.2 Name the State where Namrup Thermal Plant is located.

Or

(1)

Name the State where Noida Software Technology Park is located.

13.3 Name the city where Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee)
International Airport is located. (1)

MARKING SCHEME

2021-22

TERM II

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

Time-2hrs

MM-40

SECTION A

(2×5=10)

1. a) देश के लिए कानून बनाने में राजनीतिक दल एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाते हैं।
b) राजनीतिक दल सरकार बनाते और चलाते हैं।
a) Political parties play a major role in making laws for the country.
b) Political parties form and run government.
2. a) यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग नहीं करता है।
b) विपक्षी दल सत्तारूढ़ दल की कमजोरी को उजागर करते हैं।
a) It ensures that the ruling party doesn't misuse its power. b)
opposition parties also expose the weakness of the ruling party.
3. a) सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम।

b) राजनीतिक नेता या तो स्थानीय या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आम लोगों के लिए सूचना का मुख्य स्रोत हैं।

a) Right to information act. b) political leaders at either the local or national level are the main source of information to the common people.

4. एक वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली में जहां पैसे के उपयोग के बिना माल का सीधे आदान-प्रदान किया जाता है, आवश्यकता का दोहरा संयोग एक आवश्यक विशेषता है। मुद्रा विनिमय के माध्यम के रूप में सेवा करके, आवश्यकताओं के दोहरे संयोग की आवश्यकता और वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली से जुड़ी कठिनाइयों को दूर करता है।

In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of want is an essential feature. By serving as a medium of exchange, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system.

5. वैश्वीकरण का अर्थ है किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को अन्य देशों की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ व्यापार के मुक्त प्रवाह, पूंजी और सीमाओं के पार व्यक्तियों की आवाजाही की शर्तों के तहत एकीकृत करना।

Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital & movement of persons across borders.

SECTION B

(3×3=9)

6. 1. तीन भौतिक कारक

- a) कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता।
- b) बिजली संसाधनों की उपलब्धता।
- c) पानी

Three physical factors

- a) Availability of raw materials.
- b) Availability of power resources.
- c) water

Or

तीन मानवीय कारक

- a) श्रम
- b) पूंजी
- c) परिवहन सुविधाएं

Three human factors

- a) labour
- b) capital
- c) transport facilities

7. a) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को अपने नकद भंडार का एक हिस्सा RBI के पास रखना आवश्यक है।

b) RBI यह देखता है कि बैंक न केवल लाभ कमाने वाले व्यापारियों को बल्कि छोटे काश्तकारों और छोटे कर्जदारों को भी ऋण देते हैं।

c) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को आरबीआई को यह जानकारी देनी होती है कि वे कितना उधार दे रहे हैं, किसको किस व्याज दर पर।

a) The commercial banks are required to hold part of their cash reserves with the RBI. b) RBI observes that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businessmen and traders but also to small cultivators, and small borrowers.

c) The commercial banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom at what interest rate.

8. "वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव एक समान नहीं रहा है"। इससे शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल कुशल और पेशेवर व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ है, अकुशल व्यक्तियों को नहीं। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र और सेवा क्षेत्र ने कृषि की तुलना में वैश्वीकरण में बहुत कुछ हासिल किया है।

" The impact of globalisation has not been uniform". It has only benefited skilled and professionals persons in the Urban areas, not the unskilled persons. The industrial sector and service sector has gained much more in globalisation than in agriculture.

SECTION C

(5×2=10)

9. असहयोग आंदोलन

a) यह आंदोलन उपाधियों और पुरस्कारों के समर्पण और सिविल सेवाओं, सेना, पुलिस, अदालतों और विधान परिषदों के बहिष्कार के साथ शुरू होगा।

b) दूसरे चरण के लिए, यह निर्णय लिया गया कि यदि सरकार दमन का इस्तेमाल करती है, तो पूर्ण अवज्ञा शुरू की जाएगी।

c) असहयोग आंदोलन को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए महात्मा गांधी के प्रयास ने आंदोलन के लिए लोकप्रिय समर्थन जुटाया।

Non-cooperation movement

a) The movement would start with the surrender of titles and awards and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.

b) for the second stage, it was decided that in case the government used repression, full disobedience would be launched.

c) To make the Non-cooperation movement effective, the Mahatma Gandhi effort mobilise popular support for the movement.

Or

महात्मा गांधी ने अपना प्रसिद्ध दांडी मार्च 12 मार्च 1930 को शुरू किया था। उन्होंने अपने 78 विश्वस्त स्वयंसेवकों के साथ साबरमती से शुरुआत की थी। मार्च 240 मील से अधिक था। स्वयंसेवक 24 दिन चले। इसमें 24 मील एक दिन है। रास्ते में हजारों लोग गांधीजी को सुनने आए। 6 अप्रैल को वह गुजरात के एक तटीय शहर दांडी पहुंचे, और औपचारिक रूप से कानून का उल्लंघन किया, उबलते पानी से नमक का निर्माण किया।

Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Dandi march on 12 March 1930. he started from Sabarmati with his 78 trusted volunteers. The March was over 240 miles. the volunteers walked 24 days. it has 24 miles a

day. thousands came to hear Gandhiji on the way. on 6 April he reached Dandi, a coastal town of Gujarat, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling water.

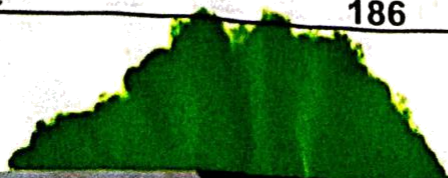
10. लोगों, राज्यों या देशों के बीच वस्तुओं, वस्तुओं या सेवाओं के आदान-प्रदान को व्यापार कहा जाता है। दो या दो से अधिक देशों के बीच वस्तुओं के आदान-प्रदान को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार कहा जाता है। यह समुद्र, वायु या भूमि मार्गों के माध्यम से हो सकता है। जबकि स्थानीय व्यापार शहरों, कस्बों या गांवों के भीतर किया जाता है।

The exchange of goods, commodities or services between people, States or countries is termed trade. The exchange of commodities between two or more countries is termed international trade. it may take place through sea, air or land routes. while local trade is carried on within cities, towns or villages.

Or

परिवहन और संचार वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन और आवाजाही में मदद करते हैं। परिवहन संचार के विकास में मदद करता है। रेलवे की तरह परिवहन हमें व्यापार, दर्शनीय स्थलों की यात्रा, तीर्थयात्रा जैसी विभिन्न गतिविधियों के संचालन में मदद करता है। कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइनों का उपयोग किया जाता है। जलमार्ग परिवहन का सबसे सस्ता साधन प्रदान करता है और हवाई परिवहन सबसे तेज़ प्रदान करता है।

Transport & communication help in the production and movement of goods and services. transport helps in the development of communication. transport like railways helps us in conducting various



activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage. pipelines are used for transporting crude oil. waterways provide the cheapest means of transport and air transport provides the fastest.

SECTION D

(4×2=8)

11.

- i) यह प्रतिज्ञा 26 जनवरी 1930 को ली जानी थी।
- ii) स्वतंत्रता
- iii) ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीयों को उनकी स्वतंत्रता से वंचित कर दिया था और जनता का शोषण किया था। इसने भारत को आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक रूप से बर्बाद कर दिया था।
- i) this pledge was to be taken on 26 January 1930.
- ii) freedom
- iii) The British government had deprived Indians of their freedom and exploited the masses. It had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.

12.

- i) संघ की कई या सभी इकाइयों में मौजूद दल राष्ट्रीय दल कहलाते हैं।
- ii) उम्मीदवार

iii) दो प्रकार के राजनीतिक दल - वे दल जो केवल एक संघीय इकाई में मौजूद हैं। और पार्टियां जो संघ की कई और सभी इकाइयों में मौजूद हैं।

i) Parties that are present in several or all units of the federation are called national parties.

ii) candidates

iii) two kinds of political parties - parties that are present in only one of the federal unit. and parties that are present in several and all units of the federation.

SECTION E

(1+2=3)

13. वह स्थान जहाँ हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आन्दोलन समाप्त हो गया।

उत्तर। चौरी चौरा (यूपी)

(1)

13.2 भारत के उसी दिए गए मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित का पता लगाएँ -

(I) नामरूप थर्मल प्लांट

या

नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

(1)

(II) राजा सांसी (श्री गुरु राम दास जी) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा

(1)

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 13.1 के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए है।

13.1 उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

उत्तर। मद्रास

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13.2 के स्थान पर हैं

13.2 उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां नामरूप थर्मल प्लांट स्थित है।

उत्तर। असम

Or

उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है

उत्तर। उत्तर प्रदेश

13.3 उस शहर का नाम बताइए जहां राजा सांसी (श्री गुरु राम दास जी)

उत्तर। अमृतसर

A- The place where the Non Cooperation Movement called off due to violence.

Ans. Chauri Chaura (UP)

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following –

(I) Namrup Thermal Plant

Or

Noida Software Technology Park

(1)

(II) Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee) International Airport

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.13.1.

13 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Ans. Madras

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 13

13.2 Assam

Or

Uttar Pradesh

13.3 Amritsar

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER(unsolved)

(2021-22)

TERM II

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

Time Allowed: 2 Hours Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
 - Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).

- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

सामान्य निर्देश:

- यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों- खंड ए, बी, सी, डी और ई में बांटा गया है।
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- खंड-ए: प्रश्न संख्या। 1 से 5 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- खंड-बी: प्रश्न संख्या। 6 से 8 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- खंड-सी: प्रश्न संख्या। 9 और 10 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- खंड-डी: प्रश्न संख्या। 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- खंड-ई: प्रश्न संख्या। 13 नक्शा आधारित है, जिसमें दो भागों के साथ 3 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 13.1 (1 अंक) और भूगोल से 13.2 (2 अंक)।
- प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।
- इसके अलावा, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

SECTION A

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×5=10)

1. Why do we need political parties?

हमें राजनीतिक दलों की आवश्यकता क्यों है?

2. What are bye elections?

उपचुनाव क्या होते हैं?

3. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

लोकतंत्र एक जवाबदेह, उत्तरदायी और वैध सरकार का निर्माण कैसे करता है?

4. What is 'Debt Trap'?

'ऋण जाल' क्या है?

5. Write four functions of WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन के चार कार्य लिखिए।

SECTION B

Short Answer Questions

(3×3=09)

6. Why has there been a decline in the Jute Industry? Give three reasons.

जूट उद्योग में गिरावट क्यों आई है? तीन कारण दीजिए।

7. What motives are there to deposit money the bank by depositors?

जमाकर्ताओं द्वारा बैंक में पैसा जमा करने के क्या उद्देश्य हैं?

8. How does the rise of the Multinational Companies affect the poor workers? Explain.

बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के उदय का गरीब कामगारों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? समझाना।

SECTION C

Long Answer Type Questions

(5×2=10)

9. How the plantation workers of Assam understand Mahatma Gandhi ji and the notion of swaraj?

असम के बागान मजदूर महात्मा गांधी जी और स्वराज की धारणा को कैसे समझते हैं?

10. Explain the features of any five western ports of India.

भारत के किन्हीं पाँच पश्चिमी बंदरगाहों की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

SECTION D

Case Based Questions

(4×2=08)

11. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the Place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around

him. This is how later described the meeting: "they behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was-and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humanity on non-violence-I needed the lesson more than they heeded me and peacefully dispersed." Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol.1.

- i) Name the Movement during which the police in the united province fired at the peasants.
- ii) Name the leader about which Jawaharlal Nehru is talking about.
- iii) Name the weapons used by the leaders during National Movement for independence.
- iv) What was Nehru's feeling and how did he change them?

गद्यांश को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:

6 जनवरी 1921 को रायबरेली के पास संयुक्त प्रांत में पुलिस ने किसानों पर गोलियां चलाई। जवाहरलाल नेहरू फायरिंग के स्थान पर जाना चाहते थे, लेकिन पुलिस ने उन्हें रोक दिया। उत्तेजित और क्रोधित, नेहरू ने अपने आस-

पास एकत्रित किसानों को संबोधित किया। इस तरह बाद में बैठक का वर्णन किया गया: "उन्होंने बहादुर पुरुषों के रूप में व्यवहार किया, खतरे का सामना करने के लिए एक अचंभित किया। मुझे नहीं पता कि उन्हें कैसा लगा लेकिन मुझे पता है कि मेरी भावनाएँ क्या थीं। एक पल के लिए मेरा खून खौल उठा, अहिंसा लगभग भुला दी गई-लेकिन एक पल के लिए ही। महान नेता का विचार, जो भगवान की कृपा से हमें विजय की ओर ले जाने के लिए भेजा गया है, मेरे पास आया, और मैंने किसानों को बैठे और मेरे पास खड़े देखा, कम उत्साहित, मुझसे ज्यादा शांत - और कमजोरी का क्षण बीत गया , मैंने उनसे पूरी मानवता में अहिंसा पर बात की- उन्होंने मेरी बात मानी और शांति से तितर-बितर होने से ज्यादा मुझे सबक की जरूरत थी। " सर्वपल्ली गोपाल, जवाहरलाल नेहरू में उद्धरित: एक जीवनी, खंड 1.

- i) उस आंदोलन का नाम बताइए जिसके दौरान संयुक्त प्रांत में पुलिस ने किसानों पर गोलियां चलाई।
- ii) उस नेता का नाम बताइए जिसके बारे में जवाहरलाल नेहरू बात कर रहे हैं।
- iii) स्वतंत्रता के लिए राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान नेताओं द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए गए हथियारों के नाम बताइए।
- iv) नेहरू की भावना क्या थी और उन्होंने उन्हें कैसे बदला?

12. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In

recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced. Those who want really different policies have option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.

Q1. Name two political parties of Britain.

Q2. How do the two parties differ or share agreeableness?

Q3. Fill in the blanks: In our country, the differences among all major parties on the _____ policies have reduced.

Q4. Fill in the blanks: In recent years, there has been a decline in the _____ differences among parties in most part of the world.

चौथी चुनौती यह है कि प्रायः पार्टियां मतदाताओं को सार्थक विकल्प प्रदान नहीं करती हैं। सार्थक विकल्प प्रदान करने के लिए, पार्टियों को काफी भिन्न होना चाहिए। हाल के वर्षों में दुनिया के अधिकांश हिस्सों में पार्टियों के बीच वैचारिक मतभेदों में गिरावट आई है। उदाहरण के लिए, ब्रिटेन में लेबर पार्टी और कंजरवेटिव पार्टी के बीच का अंतर बहुत कम है। वे अधिक मूलभूत पहलुओं पर सहमत होते हैं लेकिन नीतियों को कैसे तैयार और कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, इस पर केवल विवरण में भिन्नता है। हमारे देश में भी आर्थिक नीतियों को लेकर सभी प्रमुख दलों के बीच मतभेद कम हुए हैं। जो लोग वास्तव में अलग नीतियां चाहते हैं उनके पास विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं। कभी-कभी लोग बहुत अलग नेताओं का चुनाव भी नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि एक ही समूह के नेता एक पार्टी से दूसरी पार्टी में जाते रहते हैं।

Q1. ब्रिटेन के दो राजनीतिक दलों के नाम लिखिए।

Q2. दोनों पक्ष कैसे भिन्न हैं या सहमति कैसे साझा करते हैं?

Q3. रिक्त स्थान भरें: हमारे देश में, _____ नीतियों पर सभी प्रमुख दलों के बीच मतभेद कम हो गए हैं।

Q4. रिक्त स्थान भरें: हाल के वर्षों में, दुनिया के अधिकांश हिस्सों में पार्टियों के बीच _____ मतभेदों में गिरावट आई है।

Section-E

Map Skill Based Question

(1+2=3)



13. On Political MAP of India

13.1

- i) Identity the Place marked "A" where Gandhi Ji organized Satyagrahya in favour of Cotton Mill Worker

13.2

- i) Locate and label Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant with appropriate symbol
- ii) Locate and label Software Technology Park of West Bengal of with appropriate symbol

भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर

13.1

- i) उस स्थान की पहचान करें जहां "A" चिह्नित है जहां गांधी जी ने कपास मिल कार्यकर्ता के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह का आयोजन किया था।

13.2

- i) उपयुक्त चिन्ह के साथ भद्रावती आयरन एंड स्टील प्लांट का पता लगाएँ और लेबल करें।
- ii) उपयुक्त प्रतीक के साथ पश्चिम बंगाल के सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क का पता लगाएँ और लेबल करें।

It was considered necessary to protect producers within the country from foreign competition.

The competition from foreign competitors could have crippled the new born industries in India.

Q7. Critically examine the functioning of WTO?

Ans- The operations of the WTO will lead to undue interference into the internal affairs of different countries.

Domination of developed countries.

Serves the interests of the developed nations.

Access to markets of developed countries by developing countries is negligible' WTO rules forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers where as many developed countries unfairly retained trade barriers.