

	<p>Importance of the Right to seek Redressal for consumers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consumers can redress against unfair trade practices and exploitation. ii. People get compensation depending upon the degree of damage. iii. Consumer Forums or Consumer Protection Council have been formed for redressal. iv. A three –tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes (the national level court, the state level court, the district level court. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Ant three points to be explained.</p>	E(82-84)	3
10	<p>Advantages of globalization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greater choice before consumers ii. Consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. iii. People enjoy much higher standards of living iv. Newer technology and production methods v. Companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. vi. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves -Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints),etc. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Advantages of MNCs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. MNCs have provided improved quality and lower prices goods. ii. New jobs have been created by MNCs. iii. MNCs are bringing advantages to consumers in the form of cell phones in automobiles, fast food and other services. iv. They invest in new technology and new methods of production. v. Host of services like accounting, administrative task , engineering are now being done cheaply due to MNCs efforts. vi. People enjoy high standards of living and facilities due to MNCs vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E(67)	3
		E(66-67)	3
11	<p>Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools ii. Family/community labour work in fields. iii. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. 	G(34-35)	3

	<p>iv. It is also called as a 'slash and burn' agriculture.</p> <p>Vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Commercial Farming</p> <p>i. Use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.</p> <p>ii. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.</p> <p>iii. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming and single crop is grown on a large area.</p> <p>iv. Jute, cotton, wheat are important commercial plantation crops.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points of difference to be explained</p>		
12	<p>While Average Income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities'.</p> <p>ii. Per capita income doesn't tell us anything about the distribution of income.</p> <p>iii. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better off than a richer country with unequal distribution of income.</p> <p>iv. Per capita income doesn't measure various facilities & services that influence quality of life e.g. health facilities, education facilities, equal treatment etc.</p> <p>v. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E(9)	3
13	<p>Caste inequalities in India</p> <p>i. Caste system is sanctioned by rituals.</p> <p>ii. Members of the same caste group form a social community that practised the same or similar occupation</p> <p>iii. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.</p> <p>iv. Caste system is closely linked to economic status</p> <p>v. Most people marry in their own caste.</p> <p>vi. Vote bank politics is seen in caste.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	DP(49-51)	3
14	<p>Banks and Cooperative Societies</p> <p>i. Banks and cooperatives help to increase higher income.</p> <p>ii. It helps in borrowing things of their needs in cheap rates</p> <p>iii. Farmers could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.</p> <p>iv. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.</p> <p>v. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers.</p> <p>vi. To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p>	E(48)	3

	Any three points to be explained.		
15	<p>Romanticism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science ii. They focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. iii. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. iv. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. v. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized. vi. Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. vii. Any other relevant point. To be assessed as a whole. <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-1 The rise of Nationalism in Europe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Hoa Hao Movement as mainstream nationalism in the 19th century</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Hoa Hao.--It gained great popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area. ii. The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called Huynh Phu So iii. His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal against child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium. iv. The French tried to suppress the movement. v. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze, the doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, and declared him sane. vi. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. vii. Any other relevant point. To be assessed as a whole. <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-2 Nationalism in Indo China</p>	H(13-15)	3
16	<p>Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of ‘low caste’ protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871). ii. B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra wrote against caste system. 	H(174)	3

	<p>iii. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.</p> <p>iv. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-7 Print culture and the modern world OR</p> <p>'Premchand 's novel characters created a community based on democratic values.'</p> <p>i. Premchand wrote on social aspects based on societal issues.</p> <p>ii. He began writing in Urdu and then shifted to Hindi</p> <p>iii. He drew on the traditional art of <i>kissa-goi</i> (storytelling).</p> <p>iv. His novel <i>Sewasadan</i> (The Abode of Service], lifted the Hindi novel from the realm of fantasy, moralising and simple entertainment to a serious reflection on the lives of ordinary people and social issues.</p> <p>v. <i>Sewasadan</i> deals mainly with the poor condition of women in society.</p> <p>vi. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel.</p> <p>vii. The central character of his novel <i>Rangbhoomi</i> (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste.</p> <p>viii. <i>Godan</i> (The Gift of Cow) an epic of the Indian peasantry.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch 8 -Novels Society</p>	H(198)	3
17	<p>Strengths and Limitations of Local Self Government</p> <p>Strengths</p> <p>i. Problems and issues are best settled at local level.</p> <p>ii. Many elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country.</p> <p>iii. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.</p> <p>iv. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Limitations</p> <p>i. Elections of gram sabhas are not held regularly.</p> <p>ii. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers</p>	DP (24)	3

	<p>to the local governments.</p> <p>iii. Adequate resources are not there with local govt.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points covering strengths and limitations to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Power sharing System in India</p> <p>i. Power is shared among different organs of the govt. like legislature, executive and judiciary to maintain check and balance.(horizontal division)</p> <p>ii. Power is divided at different levels of the govt. like centre, state (federalism) and lower levels of the govt. (decentralization) such as municipality and panchayats administration.(vertical division)</p> <p>iii. Power is shared among different social groups such as linguistic and religious groups</p> <p>iv. Power is divided among political, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.</p> <p>v. The three fold distributions of legislative powers are divided between centre and state in the form of Union list , state list, concurrent list. Residuary subjects are legislated by centre.</p> <p>vi. Jammu and Kashmir have given special status.(Art-370)</p> <p>vii. Control of Union Territories are with centre.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	DP(15)	3
18	<p>'Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy'.</p> <p>i. People look critically at power holders and the high & the mighty.</p> <p>ii. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project</p> <p>iii. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>iv. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	DP (98)	3
19	<p>Reasons of the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>i. Mahatma Gandhi was against the all white Simon Commission which came to look into the functioning of constitution system.</p> <p>ii. Congress and Gandhiji were against the Lord Irwin's vague offer of dominion status for India in an unspecified future.</p> <p>iii. Lahore Session of Congress 1929 demanded Purna Swaraj.</p> <p>iv. Gandhiji was against the salt tax which was introduced by</p>	H(62-65)	2+3=5

	<p>Britishers to establish their monopoly.</p> <p>v. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.</p> <p>vi. he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants.</p> <p>vii. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <p>i. Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha accompanying his volunteers from Sabarmati till Dandi.</p> <p>ii. People were asked to refuse cooperation with the Britishers.</p> <p>iii. People demonstrated in front of government's all factories.</p> <p>iv. Foreign clothes were boycotted.</p> <p>v. Peasants refuse to pay revenue and taxes.</p> <p>vi. Forests laws were violated.</p> <p>vii. Rich peasant communities, Poor peasants, Business class, Women participated in protest marches.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji</p> <p>i. Gandhiji decided to launch satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial.</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.</p> <p>iii. Gandhiji wanted broad based movement for bringing Hindu Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan .</p> <p>iv. In INC Sessions-Calcutta and Nagpur he convinced leaders to start Non Co-operation Movement.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <p>i. People joined non co-operation movement.</p> <p>ii. People surrendered titles and awards.</p> <p>iii. People boycotted civil services, courts , schools .</p> <p>iv. People boycotted foreign goods.</p> <p>v. Thousands of students left schools and colleges.</p> <p>vi. Teachers resigned.</p> <p>vii. Peasants, tribal peasants and plantation workers also joined the satyagraha.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">History, Ch-3 Nationalism in</p> <p>India</p>	H(55-60)	2+3=5
20	<p>Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.</p> <p>i. Availability of low cost of iron ore.</p> <p>ii. High grade raw materials in proximity</p> <p>iii. Availability of Cheap labour.</p> <p>iv. Vast growth potential in the home market.</p> <p>v. Finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p>	G(70)	5

	Any five points to be explained.		
21	<p>Role of Political Parties in democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest elections ii. Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. iii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. v. Parties form and run governments. vi. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. vii. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. viii. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues ix. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Necessity or utility of Political Parties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. iii. In large and complex societies some agency is needed to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. iv. They are needed to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. v. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, vi. To make policies, justify or oppose them. vii. Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-6 Political Parties</p>	DP(74)	5
22	<p>Railways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage done with railways ii. It helps in transportation of goods over longer distances iii. It is an integrating force iv. It binds the economic life of the country v. It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(84)	5
23	Secularism in India		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is no official religion for the Indian state. ii. our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. iv. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. v. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. vi. It bans untouchability. vii. This idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(48-49)	5
24	<p>Indian Indentured Labour Migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indentured labour were the bonded labourers under contract work for employer for specific amount of time. ii. Hundreds of thousands of Indian labourers went to work on plantation, in mines, roads and railway projects around the world. iii. They were hired and promised return travel to India after five years of work. iv. They came from eastern UP, Bihar, central India and dry areas of Tamil Nadu . v. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji. Tamil migrants went to Ceylon and Malaya. vi. Recruitment was done by agents and tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions. It was described as new system of slavery. vii. Their living and working conditions were harsh. viii. They were very few legal rights. ix. They developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new like ‘Hosay’ ,Rastafarianism ‘Chutney music’. x. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-4 The making of the global world</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Indian industrialists / entrepreneurs in 18 th& 19 th centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dwarakanath Tagore-He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking, plantations and insurance in 1830’s. These were his six joint-stock companies. He traded with China also. But, his business sank along with those others in the wider business crisis of the 1840’s. ii. Parsis like Dinshah Petit traded with many countries 	H(87-88)	5
		H(118-119)	5

	<p>iii. J N Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England.</p> <p>iv. Seth Hukumchand and father and grandfather of G.D. Birla traded with China in 18th & 19th centuries.</p> <p>v. Other Indian traders also traded</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Age of Industrialisation OR</p> <p>Land Reclamation process in Bombay –</p> <p>i. The seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass</p> <p>ii. The earliest project began in 1784. The Bombay governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay. Since then, there have been several reclamation projects.</p> <p>iii. The need for additional commercial space in the mid-nineteenth century led to the formulation of several plans, both by government and private companies, for the reclamation of more land from the sea.</p> <p>iv. Private companies became more interested in taking financial risks.</p> <p>v. In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.</p> <p>vi. Reclamation often meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.</p> <p>vii. By the 1870s, although most of the private companies closed down due to the mounting cost, the city had expanded to about 22 square miles.</p> <p>viii. As the population continued to increase rapidly in the early twentieth century, every bit of the available area was built over and new areas were reclaimed from the sea.</p> <p>ix. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22-acre Ballard Estate.</p> <p>x. the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">History, Work, Life and Leisure</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">H(144-145)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
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25	<p>Importance of Tertiary sector</p> <p>i. Several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. comes under tertiary sector</p> <p>ii. These activities are called as basic services</p> <p>iii. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage, etc.</p> <p>iv. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services.</p> <p>v. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.</p> <p>vi. Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.</p> <p>vii. The production of these services has been rising rapidly</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	E(24-25)	5
26 (A)	Filled in map attached :		1x2=2
(B)	Filled in map attached		1x3=3
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates: Attempt Any Five</p> <p>i. The place where Non Cooperation Movement was called off-Chauri Chaura</p> <p>ii. The place where INC was formed: -Bombay(Mumbai)</p> <p>iii. State where Jallainwala Bagh incident happen : Amritsar(Punjab)</p> <p>iv. Mohali Software Park is in :-Punjab</p> <p>v. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is situated in : Maharashtra</p> <p>vi. Durgapur Iron and steel plant is located in : West Bengal</p> <p>vii. Kandla Sea Port is located in : Gujarat</p>		1x5=5



प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

For question no. 26

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)

32/4/1, 32/4/2, 32/4/3.

