

# Solutions of Self-Assessment Test-1 (Unit-I)

Max. Marks : 25

Time : 45 Min.

## Section-A

1. (a) Heroism and Justice 1
2. (c) Calcutta Session 1  
OR (a) Wanted members of Congress to return to council politics 1
3. (d) Visualising a nation 1
4. (a) Mahatma Gandhi (i) Hind Swaraj 1
5. Option (d) is correct. 1
6. Network of routes connecting Asia with Europe and Northern Africa. 1  
OR  
Henry Ford. 1
7. Gomastha 1  
OR  
The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. 1
8. Option (a) is correct. 1
9. **Nationalism developed through culture in Europe in the following ways:**
  - (i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.
  - (ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused, on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
  - (iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people- das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of a nation was popularized.
  - (iv) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$OR  
**Provisions of Treaty of Vienna (1815):**
  - (i) Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power in France.
  - (ii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
  - (iii) The kingdom of Netherlands was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
  - (iv) Prussia was given new territories on its western frontiers.
  - (v) Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
  - (vi) Russia was given a part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$
10. **Simon Commission :**
  - (i) The new government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
  - (ii) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
  - (iii) The commission was to look in to the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
  - (iv) The problem was that the commission didn't have a single Indian member.
  - (v) When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'.
  - (vi) All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$OR
  - (i) According to Gandhiji, the woman is the companion of man and gifted with equal rights of freedom and liberty.
  - (ii) The woman is more fit than a man to take exploration and bolder action in non-violence.
  - (iii) The woman is the better half of humanity, not the weaker sex.  $1 \times 3 = 3$
11. (i) (d) All above classes  
(ii) (b) St. Pauls' church  
(iii) (d) The Chief Minister of Prussia  
(iv) (d) They were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.
12. **Impact of the print revolution in Europe during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century:**
  - (i) Printing reduced the cost of books.
  - (ii) The time and labour required to produce each book came down, multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
  - (iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.
  - (iv) Publishers started publishing popular ballads folk tales with beautiful pictures and illustrations.
  - (v) Knowledge was transferred orally.

- (vi) Print created the possibility of the wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- (vii) Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. e.g., Martin Luther was a German monk, priest, professor and church reformer. He challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- (viii) This led to division within the Church and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- (ix) Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.
- (x) In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.

(Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

OR

**Ans. The impact of Great Depression on Indian economy:**

- (i) India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
  - (ii) As agricultural prices fell sharply internationally as a result of this prices plunged in India.
  - (iii) Despite of this, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
  - (iv) Peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold their jewellery and precious metals.
  - (v) India became exporter of metal.
  - (vi) Town dwellers found themselves better off.
  - (vii) Industrial investment grew. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$
13. (A) Champaran  
(B) Madras



## Solutions of Self-Assessment Test-2 (Unit-II)

Max. Marks : 25

Time : 45 Min.

### Section-A

- 1. Option (d) is correct 1
- 2. 25 to 75 cms
- OR
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research 1
- 3. (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a) 1
- 4. Option (b) is correct 1
- OR
- Option (b) is correct 1
- 5. Option (d) is correct 1
- 6. Option (b) is correct 1
- OR
- Option (a) is correct 1
- 7. Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. 1
- 8. Aluminium 1
- OR
- Anthracite 1
- 9. Features of 'Kharif Crop Season':
- (a) Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.
- (b) Harvested in September-October.
- (c) Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (arhar), etc.
- (d) Any other relevant point. (1×3=3)

OR

- (i) Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- (ii) **The two principles of Agenda 21 are as follows :**
  - (a) To combat environmental damage, poverty and disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
  - (b) Every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21. (1 + 2 = 3)
- 10. **Odisha- Jharkhand Belt :**
  - (i) In Odisha, high-grade hematite ore is found.
  - (ii) It is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.
  - (iii) In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi. Any other relevant point. (Any three) (1×3=3)

**Detailed Answer:**

**Odisha - Jharkhand Belt :**

- (i) In Odisha, high-grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.
- (ii) This belt contains high-grade hematite ore found in Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj mines; exported via Paradweep Port.

- (iii) Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts of Orissa have high grade hematite ore. Additionally, hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi in Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

OR

“India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions”:

- (i) Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
- (ii) Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- (iii) Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many nonferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

(Any three points to be explained)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

11. (i) (a) nodal industry 1
- (ii) (a) development 1
- (iii) (b) Krishna-Godavari basin 1
- (iv) (c) Assam 1
12. Institutional and technological reforms undertaken by the Government of India to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s were:
- a. Institutional Reforms:
- (i) A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated.
- (ii) Provision of crop insurance against drought floods, cyclone, fire and disease was introduced.
- (iii) Gramin Banks, Cooperative Societies and Banks were established for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest
- (iv) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced.
- (v) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) was introduced.
- (vi) The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation.
- b. Technological Reform:
- (i) HYV seeds, chemical fertilizer and pesticides were provided.
- (ii) Methods of irrigation were modernized.
- (iii) Latest agricultural equipments were introduced.
- (iv) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained in which at least any three from institutional and two from technological reforms to be explained.)

$3 + 2 = 5$

OR

Following methods can be used for soil conservation in hilly areas:

- (i) **Contour Ploughing:** Contour ploughing or ploughing along the contour lines of a highland can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
- (ii) **Terrace Cultivation:** Terrace cultivation or cutting of steps around the slopes to provide land for agriculture also checks the downhill flow of water and controls soil erosion, e.g., as in Western and Central Himalayan region.
- (iii) **Strip Cropping:** Under this method, large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.
- (iv) **Afforestation:** Afforestation or planting of trees in the hilly regions can help in soil conservation.
- (v) **Checking shifting cultivation:** It is an agricultural system in which a person uses a piece of land, only to abandon or alter the initial use a short time later. This system often involves clearing of a piece of land followed by several years of wood harvesting or farming until the soil loses fertility.
- (vi) **Shelter Belt:** It is a system in which a barrier of trees and shrubs is created that provides protection (as for crops) from wind and storm and lessens erosion.

(Any Five)  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$

13.



$(1+1=2)$



## Solutions of Self-Assessment Test-3 (Unit-III)

Max. Marks : 25

Time : 45 Min.

### Section-A

1. (i) Option (a) is correct 1  
(ii) Option (d) is correct 1
2. (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b) 1
3. The Supreme Court 1
4. The most common expression of communalism in everyday beliefs routinely involves religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. 1
5. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948 1
6. Option (d) is correct 1

### Section-B

7. (i) Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs and educational institutions.  
(ii) Provincial autonomy for Tamil dominated provinces.  
(iii) Recognition of Tamil as an official language. 3
8. In 1947, the boundaries of some old states were changed to create new states. For that national leaders made the linguistic policy to unite the country and to ensure that the people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. Under this policy Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand were created on the cultural and geographical basis and this made the administration easier and smoother. 3

9. (i) Promotes dignity to everyone irrespective of caste, creed, religion, etc.  
(ii) Provides equal status and opportunity.  
(iii) Ensures freedom of an individual.  
(iv) Provides reservation for women, SCs, STs and other backward classes. 3

### Section-C

10. (i) Option (b) is correct 1  
(ii) Option (c) is correct 1  
(iii) Option (a) is correct 1  
(iv) Option (a) is correct 1

### Section-D

- Q.11. Yes, democracies are based on political and economic equalities.
- (i) All citizens have an equal role in electing representatives.
  - (ii) Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena, we find growing economic inequalities.
  - (iii) Democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
  - (iv) The ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
  - (v) At the bottom of the society, the people have very little to depend on.
  - (vi) It is difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. 5

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## Solutions of Self-Assessment Test-4 (Unit-IV)

Max. Marks : 25

Time : 45 Min.

### Section-A

1. (i) Option (d) is correct 1  
(ii) Option (b) is correct 1
2. Option (b) is correct 1
3. Foreign investment 1
4. Bank or lenders demand collateral against loans as it is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. 1

5. A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. 1
6. True. 1

### Section-B

7. **Role of Government in making Globalization fairer:**  
(i) The Government policies must protect the interest of not only the rich but all citizens of the country.  
(ii) It can ensure the proper implementation of labor laws.

- (iii) Small producers should be supported to improve their performance.
- (iv) Use of trade & investment barriers to protect the small producers.
- (v) Any other relevant to be explained. 3

**8. NREGA is also called Right to Work:**

- (i) It has been implemented in 200 poorest of the poor districts of India.
- (ii) NREGA guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people who are able and in need of work.
- (iii) If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.
- (iv) One-third of the jobs are reserved for women. 3

9. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. In fact; two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced - such as tribes. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. 3

### Section-C

- 10. (i) Option (a) is correct 1
- (ii) Option (d) is correct 1
- (iii) Option (b) is correct 1
- (iv) Option (c) is correct 1

### Section-D

**Q. 11. The main features of the tertiary sectors are:**

- (i) This sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- (ii) The activities related to this sector do not produce key goods, but they provide aid or support for the production process.
- (iii) It also provides essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods, such as the services of teachers, doctors, barbers, lawyers, etc.
- (iv) In recent times, certain new services based on information technology etc. have become more important.
- (v) The services which are included in the tertiary sectors are transport, storage, communication, banking, trade, etc. 5

□□□

