

throughout the year on his field, even though all of them are not required all the time. 1

(ii) All members of a family in an urban area work in a shop owned by them, even though all may not be required for the whole day. 1

12(A) Advantages of Assembly line production are as follows.

(i) It made mass production possible. 1

(ii) It lowered costs and prices of engineered goods. 1

(iii) It meant higher wages to workers and consequently better living standards 1

(iv) Utility goods like refrigerators, washing machines, radio, gramophones, cars which hitherto were beyond the reach of the common could now be bought on monthly or weekly installments. 1

OR

12(B) Reasons:

(i) Unlike newspapers and magazines calendars were used even by people who could not read. 1

(ii) They could be hung in teashops, and poor people's homes, and those who hung them, saw them day after day through the year. 1

(iii) Calendars increase helped recall value of the product. 1

OR

12(C) The two factors which increased the housing problem in Bombay were;

(i) Migrant population. 1

(ii) Increase in the number of textile mills. 1

(iii) Crisis of water supply. 1

(iv) Housing the increased inflow of migrant population. 1

13. (i) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. 1

(ii) Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. 1

(iii) Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. 1

14. The three major distinctions between the federations of 'Coming Together Type' and 'Holding Together Type' type are :

Coming Together Type	Holding Together Type
(i) In this type independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit.	(i) In this type a large country decide to divide power between the Constituent States and the National Government. 1
(ii) They can increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.	(ii) In this, the Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. 1
(iii) Examples are USA, Switzerland and Australia.	(iii) Examples are India, Spain and Belgium. 1

15. (i) The Lahore congress took place in December 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. 1

(ii) This session formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence. 1

(iii) It was declared here that 26 January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. 1

16.	(i) There are two major causes of soil erosion. One is human cause and the other is natural cause.	1
	(ii) Human causes are due to activities like deforestation, overgrazing, construction, mining etc.	1
	(iii) Natural causes are forces of wind, glacier and water. The running water which causes the gully erosion and sheet erosion.	1
17.	(i) The Per Capita Income is the Total Income of the country divided by its Total Population. It is also called Average Income.	1
	(ii) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age-group 14-15 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age-group.	2
Q : 3 Answer the following questions : [5 marks]		25
18.	(i) On 31 January 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.	1
	(ii) According to Gandhiji, the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.	1
	(iii) When negotiation failed on 11 Mar 1930, Gandhiji decided to launch the salt satyagraha. He started with 78 of his trusted volunteer from the Sabarmati ashram in Gujarat to the coastal town of Dandi.	1
	(iv) The march was over 240 miles and they walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousand came to hear Gandhiji wherever he stopped and on 6 April, he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt.	1
	(v) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.	1
19.	(i) Irregular Elections : In most states, elections to Panchayats are irregular and uncertain leading to monopoly of the previously elected powers.	1
	(ii) Demonization of Upper Caste : The Panchayati raj system is mostly dominated by the rich farmers, moneylenders and upper caste people. That is why the new Panchayati Raj Act provides for reservation for SC's and ST's in proportion to their population.	1
	(ii) Ignorance, Illiteracy and Poverty of the Villagers : Ignorance about the rights is high among the villagers. Also illiteracy and poverty of the people lead to less enthusiasm about the Panchayati raj system.	1
	(iv) Excessive Official Control : District officials interfere unnecessarily in the working of the Panchayats and also dissolve it or suspend it according to their will.	1
	(v) Lack of Adequate Funds : A lot of money is needed for the developmental activities and the sources of income are limited. This leads to ill-functioning of the Panchayat system.	1
20.	Advantages :	
	(i) Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress.	1
	(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.	1
	(iii) Multipurpose dams help to fulfill various objectives such as generation of electricity, flood control, irrigation, tourism, fishing and fishbreeding.	½

Disadvantages :

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| (i) | Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life. | 1 |
| (ii) | Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning. | 1 |
| (iii) | The reservoir that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time. | ½ |
| 21. | (i) Hoa Hoa movement began in 1939 and gained popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area. | 1 |
| | (ii) The founder of this movement was a man called Huynh Phu So. He performed miracles and helped the poor. | 1 |
| | (iii) He opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium. | 1 |
| | (iv) The French tried to suppress the movement and declared him the Mad Bonze and put him in a mental asylum. | 1 |
| | (v) Interestingly, the doctor who treated him, became his follower and in 1941, declared him sane. | 1 |
| | (vi) Later on, the French authorities put him into exile at Laos and sent many of his followers to the concentration camps. | 1 |
| 22. | There are three sectors of economy i.e. Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector. All the three sectors are interdependent.
Some examples are given to elucidate this fact : | ½ |
| (i) | Agricultural activities produce raw materials for agro- based industries and food for employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors. It shows industrial sector and service sector's dependency on Primary sector. | 1 |
| (ii) | Industrial activities produce instruments like tractor, fertiliser for agricultural inputs and increase production and productivity in agriculture. Here, Primary sector depends on Secondary sector. | 1 |
| (iii) | Transportation facilities are much required for transportation of agricultural products and industrial products to market rural and urban centres. Here, Primary and Secondary sector depend on Tertiary sector. | 1 |
| (iv) | Industrial sector produces trucks, autos etc for transportation, computer assets for proper banking activities and knowledge outsourcing. So, it shows that now Tertiary sector depends on Secondary sector. | ½ |
| (v) | If farmer does not produce grain, all people will starve and employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors will pay much for food items. | ½ |
| (vi) | Marketisation, storage and transportation inadequacy will put obstacle for farmers to link with their consumers and their earnings will be reduced and life will be miserable. It shows that Secondary and Tertiary sectors depend on Primary sector. | 1 |
| | So, it is said that all the sectors of economy are highly interdependent in India and also elsewhere in the world. | |

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★