

	(iv) The able administrative system implemented modern missiles, fighting aeroplanes, nuclear weapons, submarines. The tedious competition in weapons was immense. This was the effect of cold war.	
(iii)	(i) Indians could realize the modern ideology of liberalism with Europeans. They saw western education, culture, nationalism, self- government, democracy, humanism, equality and social justice (ii) Due to British rule, awakened Indians stressed on national integrity. British taught that all are equal before the law. (iii) British people started giving western education. Through newspapers, periodicals, Indians could understand the concept of freedom, humanity, equality, democracy, nationalism, etc. (iv) Indians started revolting against exploiting nature of British people and likewise there was a rise of nationalism.	2
A.3.	Give reasons for the following in 25 to 30 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) While preparing for Paris summit the spy airplane of America was attacked by Russia in its area. (ii) Because of the spy activity of America, Russia got upset and charged America that it was a sort of disturbance in peace. (iii) But America justified it by telling that they wanted to know the Russian secret of arm forces. (iv) The Paris summit got over on 19th May, 1960. In this summit Russia condemned America by raising the issue of U-2 Aeroplane. Because of the failure of the summit the cold war became more severe.	2
(ii)	(i) British rule will not exist without co-operation of Indians. Keeping this in mind Mahatma Gandhi started Non-co-operation movement whereby it was decided to boycott British goods, school and colleges, awards and honours, the elections of parliament, etc. (ii) British suppressed people. British police fired at the peaceful procession which was carried out at Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. (iii) Therefore, the enraged people set the police station ablaze. One officer and twenty two police were burnt alive in this incident. (iv) After hearing this news, Mahatma Gandhi became so sad that he had withdrawn the movement in 1922.	2
(iii)	(i) Nationalism spread among European colonies due to the National movements in Asia. National movement in Asia affected the minds of African public.	2

	<p>(ii) Africa concentrated its attention towards Indian National movement.</p> <p>(iii) African Nationalist were impressed by Mahatma Gandhiji's Non-violence movement held in Western Africa and Indian National movement.</p> <p>(iv) International political incidents effected the minds of African people and they demanded total freedom.</p>	
A.4.	Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) All colonial powers established their educational institutions to give education and to make use of them for administration.</p> <p>(ii) Europeans tried to force the colonies to follow their culture, to accept their religion and to speak their language.</p> <p>(iii) New middle class was formed due to European educational system.</p> <p>(iv) With the contact of foreign culture, lawyers, teachers, common men, traders, etc. were included in the new middle class.</p> <p>(v) They came to know about general conditions in European countries and the concepts like democracy, nationalism, liberty, etc.</p> <p>(vi) From this knowledge they came to know about the critical condition of their economic exploitation, poverty and slavery system.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is considered leader of the India's Space research. His contribution to the India's Space Research programme is important.</p> <p>(ii) Indian scientists sent manless spaceship 'Chandrayaan-1' to Moon on 22nd October, 2008.</p> <p>(iii) India made the mission to moon on 14th November, 2008.</p> <p>(iv) The cosmonauts surveyed the lunar land. The samples of soil and rocks there were studied.</p> <p>(v) Water molecules present in the lunar soil were found.</p> <p>(vi) The presence of water on moon is an important step towards the fulfillment of the dream of settlement there.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>(i) Satyagraha was used to oppose the Rowlatt Act in Punjab province. At that time British government oppressed Indians.</p> <p>(ii) Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu were banished. Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed into Punjab.</p> <p>(iii) An army was called to create terror in Indians at Amritsar. Orders were given not to assemble.</p> <p>(iv) On 13 April, 1919 a meeting was called in Jallianwala Baug at Amritsar to oppose the injustice. British officer General Dyer had fired bullets on the people. Hundreds of people died. Some of them were injured.</p>	3

	<p>(v) Indians opposed such massacre. Rabindranath Tagore returned the honour 'Sir' which was given to him by British government.</p> <p>(vi) Mahatma Gandhi told that one should not co-operate with such government which behaves like a devil. Indian leaders demanded an inquiry on inhuman massacre.</p> <p>A.5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words each : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) Indian National Congress gave the platform to Indians to express their grievances to the British Government and on this platform progress of National Movement was started.</p> <p>Contribution of Moderates</p> <p>(i) Period : Moderate period existed from 1885 to 1905. In this period, Indian people put forward their demands through applications and petitions.</p> <p>(ii) Beliefs : The moderate leaders believed in British people's sense of justice without opposing British power. The moderate leaders were of the view that Indians would get their demands.</p> <p>(iii) Leaders : Wyomeshchandra Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Phirozshah Mehta, Barrister Ranade.</p> <p>(iv) Achievements : The moderate leaders could attract the attention of British government. Justice was given to political, economical, social issues and problems. They had created awareness and national movement among Indians.</p> <p>Contribution of Extremists</p> <p>(i) Period : The extremist period of national movement was from 1905 to 1920.</p> <p>(ii) Beliefs : The moderate leaders' method was not approved by extremists. Extremists did not believe in the righteousness of British officers. Instead they put their demands aggressively and opposed British government's policy of injustice.</p> <p>(iii) Leaders : Lokmanya Tilak of Maharashtra is called the father of discontent of India. In Bengal Bipinchandra Pal and in Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai were chief extremists. They were called as Lal, Bal and Pal.</p> <p>(iv) Achievements : Extremists leaders proposed fourfold paths of Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott of foreign goods and National Education . They opposed the partition of Bengal through Wang-Bhang movement led by Surendranath Banerjee. The extremist leaders were successful in getting the partition of Bengal cancelled on 12th December, 1911.</p> <p>Thus, the moderates believed in petition and constitutional methods whereas the extremists believed in pressure tactics and agitational methods.</p>	4
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(ii)	<p>The term Cold war was used first time by the American diplomat Bernard Baruch. Prof. Nyoung-Hum-Kim said, "Cold war means the world of free economy and communism, it also means it is a tense conflict between America and Russia". The causes of cold war are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Supremacy between America and Russia, the super powers : There were no other powers remaining which could influence the international politics than America and Russia after the Second World War. In this world war, England, France, Germany, Italy got damaged greatly. Japan was devastated because of atom bombs.</p> <p>(ii) Communism in Russia : Bolshevik revolution in Russia of 1917 gave birth to communist rule of Karl Marx. Communism and capitalism are two complete opposite ideologies. Therefore America and western European countries felt that Russian communism was the greatest hindrance in the capitalist economy.</p> <p>(iii) Differences in philosophical thinking : Karl Marx, the great communist thinker, presented his ideology of communism in his famous books 'Das capital' and 'Communist Manifesto'. Karl Marx said, "Workers, labourers deprived should come together and destroy completely the Feudalism, Capitalism and private property. Workers should take power in their hands and make the tools of production of the nation only". America and western powers were in favour of capitalist or free economy, so they opposed communism.</p> <p>(iv) Russia disobeyed the Yalta and Balkan treaty : Yalta treaty took place among America (Roosevelt), Russia (Stalin) and Great Britain (Churchill) in Feb-1945 at the end of Second World War. According to this Peace treaty, open elections in Poland were accepted. But Stalin broke the conditions and got power over Poland. Stalin accepted Balkan treaty with Churchill in Oct. 1944 about division of Eastern Europe. According to this treaty England would empower Balkan nations as Russia. But Stalin neglected this treaty and created workers' dictatorship in Rumania, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Because of this England got upset.</p> <p>(v) Poisonous Canvassing of Media : The capitalist and communist countries started poisonous canvassing against each other through newspapers, radio and television. Stalin decided to spread communism all over the world. But America's President Truman and England's Prime Minister Churchill decided to uproot communism. In the speech at Fulton, Churchill spoke, "We have to fight against wild Russia." In short, jealousy started to grow against each other due to this poisonous canvassing through media.</p>	4
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	<p>(vi) Arm race : To stop Russia's communism in Asia and Europe continent, America had started an alliance of NATO, SEATO and CENTO to get their support. At the same time Russia and its alliance got together because of Warsaw Treaty. As a result, cold war became severe.</p> <p>Finally, the Russian President Mikhail Gorbochev and U. S. President Ronald Regan suggested that every country in the world should cut off the military power and end the cold war.</p> <p>(iii) The Europeans colonized the undeveloped and backward nations of Africa and carried out slave trade.</p> <p>(i) Trade in Africa : The European nations had started trades and industries in Africa. African colonies were used for ships which were going towards eastern nations to supply materials such as gold, minerals, ivory as well as slaves.</p> <p>(ii) Slave Trade : Selling slaves was the main trade. Portuguese traders had taken African slaves with them into their nation at first. Trade of slaves was in existence since ancient times in Africa. Arabian traders also did the same trade for hundreds of years before and used to sell the African slaves on a large scale in Western Asian countries.</p> <p>(iii) Condition of slaves : European people took advantage of the backwardness of Africans and made them quarrel among themselves as well as encouraged the battles for capturing of slaves. The African people who were caught were sold as slaves. Slaves were hard working for their masters in newly established European colonies. Inhumanity, cruelty and injustice was behind the slave trade.</p> <p>(iv) Laws prohibiting slave trade : The common people of Europe ignorant about this trade showed their sympathy and also made Negro slaves to escape. The movements started to prohibit slave trade. In America, law was passed against slave trade and slaves were released. Though slavery system was prohibited in America, it was not prohibited in Arabian countries. Their trade of slaves was still existing in Arabian countries. British established their power over the regions of Nayasaland and Uganda and completely closed way for Arabs to obtain slaves.</p> <p>(v) Efforts of Thinkers : Thinker during this period was Martin Luther King and he himself spent his life to root out slavery system and racial discriminations.</p> <p>Thus, injustice and exploitation were prevalent in Africa in the form of slave trade.</p>	4
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A.6.	Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets :	
(i)	China is a country homogeneous in the case of language.	1
(ii)	People's participation is the core of democracy,	1
(iii)	In India, on an average 58 percent people vote in Lok Sabha elections.	1
A.7.	Answer the following questions in one sentence : (Any 3)	
(i)	When there is linguistic and regional diversity, a method of distributing power among the regions within the country is adopted, which is known as federal system of government.	1
(ii)	Inter-caste marriages though allowed by law are opposed by many people so social pressure automatically builds up against inter-caste marriages.	1
(iii)	Challenges arising from regional inequality can be handled by three measures i.e. balanced development, fair share in resources and adequate share in power.	1
(iv)	Maharashtra government has increased the reservation for women representatives at the local government level to the extent of 50 percent since 2011 and has also provided reservation for women for positions of Sarpanchas, Zilla Parishad Presidents, Chairpersons of Committees, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Mayors of Municipal Corporations.	1
(v)	Tolerance means accepting that opinion of others which can be different from one's own opinion and so allowing other opinions to be expressed.	1
A.8.	State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	TRUE	2
(i)	There are no restrictions on citizens holding arms in U.S which leads to rise in crime and misuse of arms.	
(ii)	So there should be restrictions on arms holding.	
(ii)	TRUE	2
(i)	Caste system is like a hierarchy wherein some castes are supposed to be upper and some lower.	
(ii)	Traditional caste system even treated some castes as untouchables.	

(iii)	<p>FALSE</p> <p>(i) Higher the initiative, stronger the democracy will be.</p> <p>(ii) People should take interest in politics and discuss government's policy, complain about problems, etc. Otherwise democracy will remain only in terms of people voting and electing a government.</p>	2
A.9.	Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words : (Any 1)	
(i)	<p>Many questions arising in democracy have a dual nature.</p> <p>(i) In a democracy, issues have to be resolved only democratically on the basis of law, personal liberty and tolerance. Otherwise, issues may get resolved, but democracy would not remain.</p> <p>(ii) Every society has differences and competition. The special feature of democracy is that it teaches us to handle differences instead of running away from them.</p> <p>(iii) The other issue facing democracy is about protecting the public interest. Only a legal provision for democracy is not enough; what is needed is to democratically find out and implement policies that ensure public well-being and also tackling of inequality.</p> <p>(iv) True democracy means developing a mechanism for democratically protecting the well being of the entire society.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) When there is linguistic and regional diversity, the method of distributing power among the regions is often adopted. This is known as the federal system of government.</p> <p>(ii) Under this method, the Constitution itself creates governments at the regional level and decides the powers of the regional level governments. This makes it possible for people from each region to take decisions as per their needs.</p> <p>(iii) Decisions regarding the region's language, culture or local practices are not imposed on any region.</p> <p>(iv) The decision about the extent of the powers of the regional governments is made by the Constitution of the concerned country. Such distribution of power is an important way of maintaining democracy and diversity simultaneously. India has adopted such federal system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	2