

SECTION B: Assertion–Reason

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

1. Assertion: The Bastille was stormed on 14 July 1789.

Reason: It symbolized the despotic power of the French king.

2. Assertion: Conservatives accepted gradual change during the nineteenth century.

Reason: They believed all changes should happen through violent revolutions.

3. Assertion: Democracy requires regular elections.

Reason: Citizens must have opportunities to choose and replace their representatives.

4. Assertion: South Africa's Constitution is regarded as one of the finest constitutions.

Reason: It guarantees extensive rights to its citizens.

5. Assertion: Human capital is created through investment in education and healthcare.

Reason: Healthy and educated people contribute more productively to the economy.

SECTION C (Very Short Answer Questions)

1. Name the French king who ascended the throne in 1774.
2. What was the Bastille?
3. Define the term Old Regime.
4. What is meant by tithe?
5. Who wrote the *Communist Manifesto*?
6. Name one socialist who supported cooperative societies.
7. Define democracy in one sentence.
8. What does the term universal adult franchise mean?
9. Name the organization that led the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.
10. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
11. What is meant by a constituency?
12. Name the constitutional body responsible for conducting elections in India.
13. State the Standard Meridian of India.
14. Name the southernmost point of the Indian mainland.
15. What are the four factors of production?
16. Define fixed capital.
17. What is human capital?
18. Name any one indicator used to measure poverty besides income.
19. What is meant by vulnerability in the context of poverty?
20. Name one non-farm activity mentioned in the chapter *The Story of Village Palampur*.

Section D (Short Answer Questions)

- Q21. Explain any three social inequalities that existed in France before the French Revolution.
- Q22. Describe the events that led to the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789.
- Q23. How did philosophers such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu influence the French Revolution?
- Q24. Differentiate between liberals and conservatives on any three grounds.
- Q25. Explain the main ideas of Karl Marx regarding socialism and capitalism.
- Q26. Why did workers and peasants support the Russian Revolution? Explain any three reasons.
- Q27. Explain any three features that distinguish a democratic government from a non-democratic government.
- Q28. Why are elections considered essential in a democracy? Explain with suitable reasons.
- Q29. Explain any three features of the Constitution of South Africa that inspired democracies across the world.
- Q30. Why is the Constitution considered necessary for a democratic country? Explain any three reasons.
- Q31. Explain the minimum conditions required for an election to be called democratic.
- Q32. "Political competition is both beneficial and challenging." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

SECTION E: Long Answer Questions

- Q33. "The French Revolution was not merely a political revolution but also a social and economic revolution." Justify the statement by explaining the major causes that led to the outbreak of the French Revolution.
- Q34. Explain the role played by the Third Estate in bringing about the French Revolution. How did their grievances transform into a movement against monarchy?
- Q35. Evaluate the impact of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen on France and the rest of the world.
- Q36. Describe the major ideas of socialism during nineteenth-century Europe. How did these ideas differ from liberalism and conservatism?
- Q37. Explain the circumstances that led to the Russian Revolution of 1917. Discuss its immediate consequences on Russian society.
- Q38. "The Russian Revolution changed the political and economic system of Russia." Explain the statement with suitable examples.
- Q39. Democracy is considered the best form of government despite its shortcomings. Explain the arguments in favour of democracy with suitable examples.
- Q40. "Democracy improves the quality of decision-making." Explain the statement with suitable arguments. Also discuss one limitation of democracy.
- Q41. A country conducts elections regularly, but only one political party is allowed to contest. Can it be called a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer.
- Q42. Explain how South Africa emerged as a democratic nation after the end of apartheid. What lessons can other democracies learn from this peaceful transition?
- Q43. "The making of the Indian Constitution was a remarkable democratic process." Explain the statement by highlighting the role of the Constituent Assembly and the values reflected in the Constitution.
- Q44. Imagine you are a member of the Constituent Assembly. Which five constitutional values would you consider essential for building a strong democracy? Justify your answer.
- Q45. Explain the essential conditions of a democratic election. How does the Election Commission help in conducting free and fair elections in India?

- Q46. Political competition is often criticised for creating conflicts, yet it is considered necessary in a democracy. Explain both the merits and demerits of political competition.
- Q47. Explain the significance of India's geographical location. How has it contributed to India's economic, cultural and strategic importance?
- Q48. Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India. Explain how India's location influences its climate, time and international trade.
- Q49. Explain the four factors of production with suitable examples from the story of Palampur. Why is human effort considered indispensable in production?
- Q50. How did the Green Revolution and modern farming methods increase agricultural production in Palampur? Also discuss one major challenge associated with intensive farming.
- Q51. Human capital formation and poverty reduction are closely related. Explain how investment in education, healthcare and skill development can help reduce poverty and improve the quality of life in India.

CASE STUDY 1

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the Third Estate alone. The members of the First and Second Estates enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges."

Questions

1. Why was the tax system considered unfair in France?
2. Which section of society suffered the most due to this arrangement?
3. How did such inequalities contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution?

CASE STUDY 2

"Socialists believed that governments should encourage cooperatives. These cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members."

Questions

1. What was the main objective of cooperative societies?
2. How was profit to be shared among members?
3. Explain one advantage of cooperative production.

CASE STUDY 3

"After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power. They said let us build a new South Africa based on equality of all races and men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights."

Questions

1. Why did the leaders choose reconciliation instead of revenge?
2. Identify two democratic values mentioned in the passage.
3. Explain how this decision helped in nation-building.

CASE STUDY 4

"After two years of discussion and debate they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had. This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country."

Questions

1. Why was discussion and debate important while making the Constitution?
2. What feature of democracy is reflected in this passage?
3. How do constitutional rights strengthen democracy?

CASE STUDY 5

"In an election the voters make many choices: They can choose who will make laws for them. They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions. They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making."

Questions

1. Mention any two choices available to voters.
2. Why are elections essential in a representative democracy?

CASE STUDY 6

"The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. The trans Indian Ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia."

Questions

1. What is meant by India's central location?
2. How has India's location benefited its trade?

CASE STUDY 7

"Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production."

Questions

1. Name the four factors of production.
2. Differentiate between physical capital and human capital.
3. Why is labour considered essential in production?

CASE STUDY 8

"Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care. Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital."

Questions

1. What is meant by human capital?
2. Mention any two ways of developing human capital.
3. How does investment in education benefit the economy?

CASE STUDY 9

"Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter. It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or where sick people cannot afford treatment. Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities."

Questions

1. Mention any three dimensions of poverty highlighted in the passage.
2. Why is poverty called a multidimensional problem?
3. Explain how poverty affects education.

CASE STUDY 10

"Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. Democracy is based on the principle of political equality where every adult citizen has one vote and every vote has equal value."

Questions

1. What is meant by political equality?
2. Why is universal adult franchise important in a democracy?
3. How does the right to vote strengthen democracy?