

SECTION - A

- 1) (b) A-(ii) B-(iv) C-(i) D-(iii) (1)
- 2) (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (1)
- 3) (c) Rich **OR** (c) National development (1)
- 4) (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement (1)
- 5) Ethnic **OR** Community (1)
- 6) (c) Public sector aims at earning maximum profits. (1)
- 7) (b) For development people look at a mix of goals. (1)
- 8) Junkers were the large land owners of Prussia. (1)
- 9) (a) The very spirit of democracy (1)
- 10) (b) Removing barriers or restrictions on foreign trade and investment set by the government. (1)
- 11) (c) He wanted to bring Hindus and Muslims closer together for a united movement. (1)
- 12) A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issues. (1)
- 13) MNCs spreading their production across the globe by setting up partnerships with local companies by using the local companies for supplies and by closely competing with local companies or buying them up. (1)
- 14) True **OR** True (1)
- 15) It should be made legally binding to have fair share of at least one-third of the seats reserved for the women in central and state legislatures and local bodies. (1)
- 16) (b) James Hargreaves (1)
- 17) Despotism is a system of governance where an individual exercise absolute power without any legal and conditutional checks. (1)
- 18) (b) Human Development Index, ranks countries only on the basis of per capita income. (1)
- 19) Primary (1)
- 20) Service. (1)

[2]
SECTION - B

- 21) There were a series of innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century.
- (a) Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. He Could print 8000 sheets per hour. His press was very useful for printing newspapers. (1)
 - (b) The late 19th century saw the development of offset press capable of printing six colours at a time. (1)
 - (c) Electrically-operated press in the early 20th century increased the rate of printing operations. (1)
 - (d) Methods of feeding paper improved, quality of plates became better, machines were fed automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of colour register were introduced. (any three) (3)

- 22) BMI is calculated by dividing the weight of a person by the square of his height.
$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight}}{\text{Height}^2}$$

If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then the person is overweight. This criteria is not applicable to growing children. Body Mass Index is one of the ways to find out if adults are properly nourished. (3)

OR

The following are the main features of sustainable development.

- (a) It minimises the depletion of natural resources and ensures their careful and judicious use. (1)
 - (b) It helps in changing the personal attitude and practices of people towards environment. (1)
 - (c) It respects and cares for all forms of life. (1)
 - (d) It aims to improve quality of human life. (1)
 - (e) It conserves earth's diversity and vitality. (any three) (3)
- 23) Women face discrimination, oppression and disadvantages in various ways.
- (a) Parents prefer to spend their resources on boys' education rather than girls'. (1)
 - (b) Proportion of women in highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. (1)
 - (c) Almost in all areas of work, women are paid less than men even when both are performing exactly the same work. (1)
 - (d) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons even today. This leads to sex-selective abortion that further decreases the sex ratio in India. (1)

- 24) Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His Civil Code of 1804 was also known as Napoleonic Code.
- (a) First, he did away with all the privileges based on birth. Everyone was placed equally before the law. (1/2)
 - (b) He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. (1/2)
 - (c) He secured the right to property. (1/2)
 - (d) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed the taste of new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns. (1/2)
 - (e) Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. (1/2)
 - (f) Transport and communication systems were important which led to easy and quick movement of goods. (1/2)

- 25) Following are the reasons why banks are not willing to lend to certain borrowers :
- (a) Banks may not be satisfied with the paying capacity of the borrowers. (1)
 - (b) Borrower may not be in the position to submit the collateral required by the bank. (1)
 - (c) Banks may prefer lending large amounts to big and profitable institutions rather than to the small investors. (1)

OR

The Self Help Groups are emerging as a new source of credit because of the following reasons :

- (a) They charge less interest on the loans than other informal sources. (1)
 - (b) All the decisions regarding savings and loans are taken by the members of the group. (1)
 - (c) They also help the borrowers to overcome the problem of collateral. (1)
- 26) Representatives of the European powers—Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia—met at Vienna in 1815. They had defeated Napoleon collectively and wanted to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The object of Treaty of Vienna was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. (3)

- 27) It is correct to state that the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged. This can be further substantiated with the following points.
- There is no organisation as such which supervises, the credit activities of the lenders in the informal sector. As a result, they charge exorbitant rates of interest which vary from borrower to borrower. (1)
 - They, thereby, indulge in exploitative practices involving unfair means to get their money back from the borrowers. (1)
 - As the cost of borrowing is very high in the informal sector, a larger part of the income of the borrower is used to repay the loan, i.e., the borrower has less income left for himself. (1)
 - In certain cases, the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This in turn leads to increasing burden of debt which culminates in a debt-trap.
 - In this sector, those people who wish to start an enterprise may not actually do so, because of the high cost of borrowing which acts as a deterrent. (any three)

OR

The following points show the status of employment in India :

- The distribution of work force has improved but even today 60% of the workforce finds employment in primary sector. (1)
 - A remarkable feature about employment's situation in India is that there has been a shift directly from primary sector to tertiary sector in India. (1)
 - Though agriculture contributes less than one-fourth to the national income, it employs more than half of the workforce. This is because there are not enough jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (1)
 - We face a situation of underemployment in our country. A person is willing to work but is not able to get employment of his choice. Disguised unemployment is very common in the agriculture sector. There are more people working on the fields than required. If the extra people are removed, output remain the same.
 - Apart from that, the secondary and tertiary sector employs people with high skills and education. There are people like painters, plumbers and repair persons, who may spend the whole day working but earn very little. (any three)
- 28) Following are the three factors that play a very important role in turning a mineral reserve into a mine :-
- The concentration of mineral in the ore. (1)
 - The ease of extraction of minerals. (1)
 - Closeness to the market. (1)

SECTION - C

- 29) (a) A political party is a political organisation of people who come together to contest election and control political power. (1)
- (b) The following are the important functions that the political parties perform :
- Put forward policies and programmes :** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. Political parties accommodate different views and opinions. (1)
 - Play an important role in making laws :** Political parties play a decisive role in the making of laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions. (1)
 - Play the role of opposition :** The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. The opposition party tries to put a check on the ruling party by constantly criticizing its policies.
 - Shape public opinion :** One of the most important functions of political parties is to shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy. (any two)
- (c) We need political parties because of the following reasons :
- Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain. (1)
 - No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will be accountable only to their constituency. (1)
 - There will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the Government.
 - No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.

- (v) There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. (any two)

30) The Indian Union is based on the principle of holding together federation' i.e., the Union to the unit rather than from the units to the Union. Our Constitution says that India shall be a Union of States. It is basically a federal system with striking unitary features. Hence, it is also called Quasifederal. The power sharing arrangement in our country is mainly based on the quasifederal nature of the federation. The constitution, therefore, clearly provides a three—fold distribution of legislative powers between the union government and the state government. These folds are : (1½)

(a) Union List : Union List is the first fold of the three List system. It includes subjects of national importance because we need a uniform policy on the Union List subjects throughout the country. It has 97 subjects. The Parliament is solely empowered to enact laws on the Union List subjects. Defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, railways, banking, posts and telegraphs are the important Union List subjects. (1)

(b) State List : State List is the second fold of the three—fold division. This list contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade and commerce, agriculture and irrigation. It has 66 subjects. The state legislature alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list. (1)

(c) Concurrent List : This list constitutes the third fold of the List system. The Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both, the Union government as well as the State government, such as education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State governments can make laws on the Concurrent List. But in case of a conflict between the Central and the State Laws, Central law prevails. Any change in the constitution cannot be done by the Parliament alone. It requires two-thirds majority of both the houses of Parliament. (1½)

OR

Like other federalism, in India constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism, but these are not sufficient for its practical application. If the federal experiment has succeeded in India. it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country i.e., (a) Spirit of freedom (b) Respect for diversity (c) Desire for living together (d) Secular outlook (2)

Major tests or experiments for the success of federalism were :

(a) Linguistic States : The first and a major test for democratic politics in our country was the creation of linguistic states. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed to ensure that people who spoke the same languages lived in the same state. The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united and also made the administration easier. (1)

(b) Language Policy : Framing of language policy was another test for Indian federation. Under the language policy. Hindi has been identified as the official language. At the same time many safeguards have been provided for other languages. (1)

(c) Central-State Relations : Restructuring the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. The period after 1990 saw the beginning of the new era of coalition government and the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country. All these tests and practical aspects show that in India federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force. (1)

31) The Constitutional Amendment of 1992 introduced the concrete shape of decentralisation. The thre-tier democracy has been made more effective. The provisions of Constitutional Amendment are as follows.

(a) It is mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies. (1)

(b) Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the elected bodies. (1)

(c) One third i.e., 33 per cent seats has been reserved for women. (1)

(d) State Election commission, an independent institution has been constituted for conducting elections of the local government bodies. (1)

(e) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (1)

- 32) Mining and over irrigation are responsible for land degradation, because :
- Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is completed leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. (1)
 - In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. (1)
 - States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have overused water for irrigation. It has resulted in increased salinity and alkalinity in the soil. (1)
 - Mineral processing like the grinding of limestone for the cement industry and calcite and soapstone for the cement industry generate huge amount of dust in the atmosphere. (1)
 - It retards the process of infiltration of water into soil. (1)

- 33) Caste is the sole basis of social community. It can take various forms in politics.
- Selection of Candidates in Politics :** When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it. (1)
 - Political Parties as the Representatives of Caste :** Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. (1)
 - Caste influences Universal Adult Franchise :** Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low. (1)
 - Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation. (1)
 - New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like backward and forward caste groups. (1)
 - Thus, the focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. (1)

But, in spite of these forms of caste in politics, people's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of the leaders matter and are often decisive in elections. (any five)

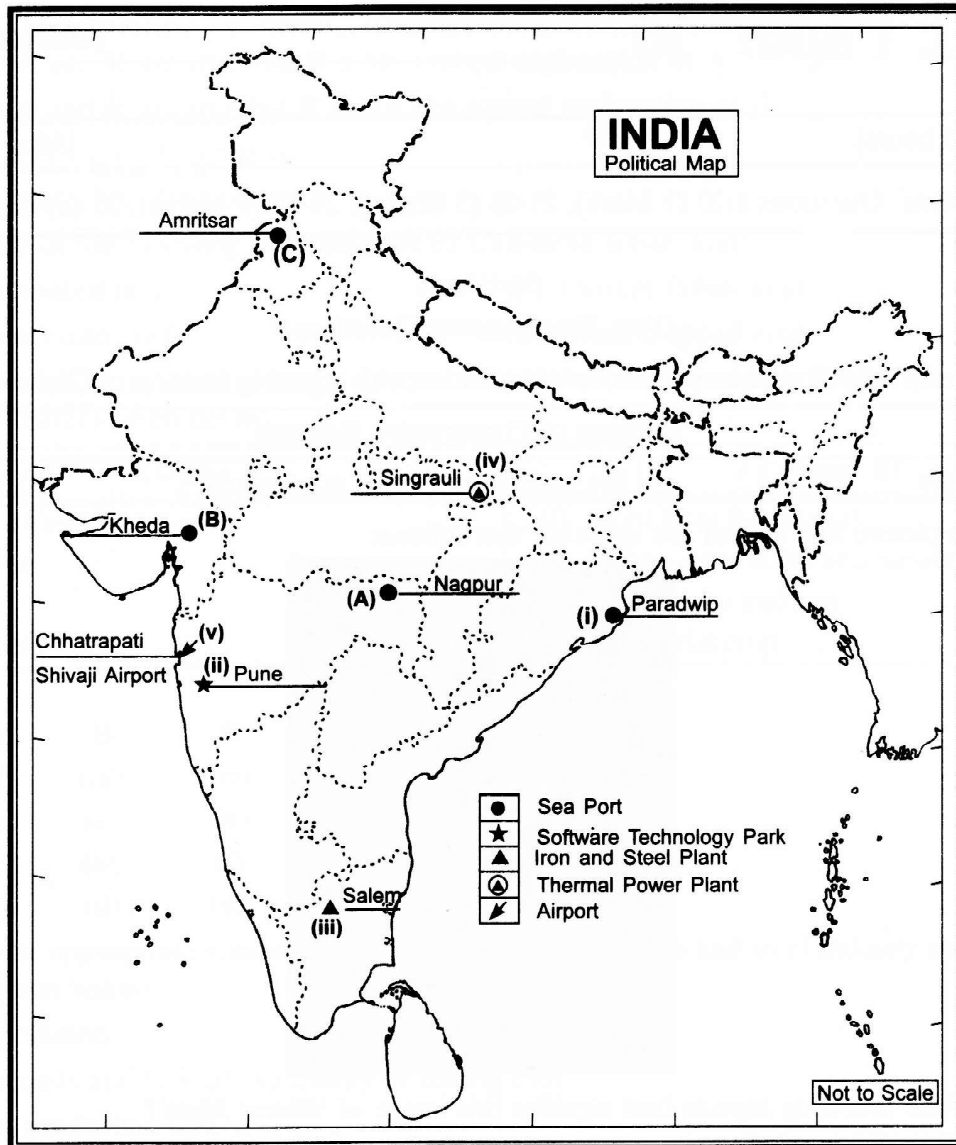
OR

Today, the production is organised in an increasingly complex ways by a MNC. Lets take a example of a large MNC producing industrial equipments.

- To begin with, it design its products in research centres in the United States. (1/2)
- It, then, has the components of the equipments manufactured in China. (1/2)
- After the components are manufactured, they are shipped to Mexico and Eastern Europe. (1/2)
- Then, the products are assembled in Mexico and Eastern Europe. (1/2)
- The finished products are then sold all over the world. (1/2)
- The company's customer care is carried out through the call centres located in India. (1/2)

On the basis of the given example, we understand that the given MNC is not only selling its finished products globally but the goods and services are also being produced globally. The production process is divided into various parts and spread across the globe, like China providing the advantage of cheap manufacturing location. Mexico and Eastern Europe being useful for their proximity to the American and European markets. India on the basis of its highly skilled engineers providing technical nuances and its English speaking youth providing customer care services. All this division and specialisation leads to 50% to 60% cost savings for the given MNC. Undoubtedly, the organisation of today's complex production brings immense advantage to the given MNC. (2)

- 34) Different people reacted differently to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Thousands of people broke colonial laws, broke salt laws, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. Foreign cloth was boycotted, liquor shops were picketed peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. Village officials resigned and in many places forest people violated forest laws—going into Reserve Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. In Peshawar the movement was led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. (2 1/2)
- On the other hand, colonial government reacted with ruthless action. Worried by the intensity of the movement the colonial government began arresting all eminent Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes in many places. Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about 1,00,000 people were arrested. The Congress was declared as an illegal institution. Once Gandhiji called off the movement, the viceroys signed a pact with Gandhiji. (2 1/2)



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