

SECTION - A

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|---|---|-------|
| 1) (b) Customs Union  | 2) (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement                              | (1+1) |
| 3) (b) Control over the scarce resource of cattle   | <b>OR</b> (b) China trade                                       | (1)   |
| 4) False  | 5) (a) Winter   | (1+1) |
| 6) (b) It is rich in iron compounds   | 7) (a) Manganese  | (1+1) |
| 8) (b) Kolkata  | 9) (b) Power sharing between different organs of the government | (1+1) |
| 10) (b) National defence  | 11) (c) State has no official religion                          | (1+1) |
| 12) (c) Election Symbol   | 13) Transparency  | (1+1) |
| 14) The Tamils whose forefathers came from India to Sri Lanka as plantation workers during the colonial period were called Indian Tamils. |   | (1)   |
| 15) Developing.   | 16) (b) Employment conditions                                   | (1+1) |
| 17) Deposits  | 18) False.  | (1+1) |
| 19) Different people have different developmental goals because people have diverse wishes, likes and dislikes and aspirations.           |   | (1)   |
| 20) (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO)  |   | (1)   |

SECTION - B

- 21) The French Revolution inspired other countries of Europe. Its ideas spread to other parts of Europe in the following ways :-
- The French revolutionaries proclaimed to help Europeans to constitute nation-states. (1)
  - Various revolutionary clubs like the Jacobin clubs began to be formed by students and educated middle class in different European cities based on French model. (1)
  - Revolutionary wars in countries like Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy paved way for French armies to move to other parts of Europe. (1)
- 22) To control soil erosion in the hilly areas, the following steps can be taken :- (Any three)
- Contour ploughing to reduce the flow of the water down the slopes and checks sheet erosion. (1)
  - Steps can be cut on the slopes, making terraces. Terraces can restrict soil erosion. (1)
  - Strips of crops are left to grow between the crops. It breaks up the force of wind. (1)
  - Planting trees in a row, called shelter belts, also reduces the force of the wind. (1)

**OR**

Technical and economic development have led to more consumption of resources in the following ways :

- Technological development and industrialisation need more resources for goods to be produced quickly and easily. Today we can see an array of goods made with the latest technology. (1)
- With the development of technology, goods become obsolete very fast. Latest goods need more resources. (1)
- Economic development has led to urbanisation and industrialisation, which need more resources. (1)

[2]

23) As federalism has two or more levels of governments, it has dual objectives :-

- (a) To safeguard and promote unity of the country. (1)
- (b) And to accommodate regional diversity. These two aspects are crucial for the institution and practice of federalism. The government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of agreement. Hence, an ideal federal system has both aspects. i.e., mutual trust and agreement to live together. (2)

**OR**

In India legislative powers between the Union and State Government are divided by its Constitution to erase out the possibilities of future conflicts. The government jurisdiction has been placed in three lists as under :

- (a) The Union List: It contains areas like defence, currency, foreign affairs, banks etc. on which only the central or union government can frame laws. These laws need to be uniform for the whole country. (1)
- (b) State List: Subjects of state and local importance are placed under this list on which only the state government can frame policies. These subjects include police, trade, irrigation, agriculture etc. (1)
- (c) The Concurrent List: There are subjects like education, forests, marriage, adoption, inheritance etc. which may be of both central or state importance and interest. Both the central and state government can frame laws on such subjects. But in case of any conflict in the policies, the law of central government will be final. (1)

24) (Any three points = 1 mark each point = 3 marks)

National Parties		Regional Parties	
[a]	National parties have influence all over the country.	[a]	The influence of regional parties is limited to a particular region or state.
[b]	National parties deal with national problems.	[b]	Regional parties are concerned with the problems and demands of a particular region only
[c]	The national parties give priority to the national problems over the regional problems.	[c]	The activities of regional parties are restricted to the region or the state in which they function. They focus more on local problems.
[d]	In order to become a national party, a party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.	[d]	In order to become a regional party, a party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes in the legislative election and win at least two seats.
[e]	BJP, Congress and BSP are the examples of national parties.	[e]	Janta Dal, Assam United Democratic Front and Manipur People's Party are the examples of regional parties.

25) Communalism can take the following forms in politics :

- (a) The formation of political parties on the basis of community. A communal mind tries political dominance of his own religious community. People belonging to a majority community take the form of majoritarian dominance, whereas those belonging to minority community form a separate political unit. An example to this are the separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir. (1)
- (b) Political mobilisation on religious line is one another form of communalism. It involves sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal, etc. For example, politicians in India try to influence voters from the largest religious communities in the country. They even create fear to bring the followers of one religion to stand together in the political arena. (1)
- (c) The dirtiest form of communalism is communal violence in forms of riots and massacres. For example, during the time of partition, India had suffered some of the worst communal riots. (1)

**OR**

Casteism is very harmful for politics because it damages democratic ideals :

- (a) Casteism violates and goes against the basic principles of the Constitution and democracy, that is of justice, equality and fraternity. (1/2)
- (b) Due to casteism, vote bank politics is given preference in India. The economic issues are pushed to the background by leaders who seek support on the basis of caste. (1/2)
- (c) There is over emphasis on caste interest loyalty rather than national interest. (1/2)

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- (d) It weakens the mechanisation of the polity. (1/2)
- (e) The government, at the local levels, seeks to retain the traditional domination of the dominant castes, thus, frustrating the emergence of a new democratic culture of free and equal citizenship. (1/2)
- (f) Casteism leads to chaos and bargaining in party politics and ministry formation. (1/2)

26) Steps involved in the estimation of GDP are as follows :-

- (a) The total production of each sector is calculated by adding the values of final goods and services produced in that sector in a year. (1)
- (b) Then the production of all the three sectors is added, the sum of which is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (1)

Estimation of GDP in India is measured by central government ministry with the help of various governments of states and union territories. It collects information about the total volume (number) of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. (1)

27) Poor households, till today, rely mainly on informal sources of credit; like moneylenders, because of the following reasons :-

- (a) Lack of banking facilities. (1)
- (b) Even if banks are established in some rural areas, it is very difficult to get credit from them due to a lot of paperwork involved, which makes taking credit from the bank very cumbersome. (1)
- (c) Informal creditors like moneylenders, happen to know the borrowers personally, so they provide them the loan without collateral. (1)

**OR**

The concept of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is very important for poor people. Self-Help Groups are required because :

- (a) They help the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral. (1)
- (b) They help the rural poor (especially women) to become financially self-reliant. (1)
- (c) They provide a platform to hold regular meetings and thus, discuss issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence. (1)

- 28)
- (a) Developed countries with the help of latest technology have surplus production and for this, they require market to sell their products. (1)
  - (b) Developing countries provide favourable conditions for the developed countries either in the form of market or centres of production. Therefore, developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment so that the MNCs can set up factories in less expensive developing nations, and thereby increase their profits, at lower manufacturing costs. (1)
  - (c) The developing nations should demand for fair trade practices to be followed by the developed nations under which they should stop giving subsidies to their agricultural sector. Unfair trade barriers should also be removed. (1)

**SECTION - C**

29) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.

- (a) Printing reduced the cost of books. (1/2)
- (b) The time and labour to produce each book came down. Multiple copies could be produced easily. (1)
- (c) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever growing readership. (1/2)
- (d) Common people could not read books earlier, only the elite could. Common people heard a story or saw a performance collectively. (1)
- (e) The rate of literacy in European countries was also low till the 20th century. Publishers reached out to people by making them listen to books being read out. (1)
- (f) Printers published popular ballads and folktales, profusely illustrated. These were then sung and recited at village gatherings in taverns in towns. Oral culture thus, entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. Hearing and reading public, thus became one. (1)

30) After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji played a leading role in the Indian National Movement from 1916 till his death.

- (a) He successfully involved the masses in the Satyagraha movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad to raise the voice of the peasants and workers. (1)

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- (b) He organised nationwide movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement to pressurise the colonial government to withdraw from India. (1)
- (c) He mobilised the people to unite for a mass struggle. His call was responded to with whole-hearted support. (1)
- (d) He took up the causes of depressed classes and called them Harijans and dignified their work. (1)
- (e) His unique method of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence was appreciated even by the Britishers. His method included boycott of British institutions like legislative councils, law courts, schools, colleges, etc., picketing the shops selling foreign goods, renunciation of titles awarded by the British, non-payment of taxes, etc. (1)

**OR**

The following was the economic impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

- (a) The factory—manufactured cheap and abundant foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. (1)
  - (b) Import of foreign cloth decreased to half causing huge economic loss to the Britishers. (1)
  - (c) The merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade even though it meant loss of profits to them. (1)
  - (d) As the Non-Cooperation Movement spread, more and more people began to discard imported clothes and use Indian made clothes. (1)
  - (e) Production of Indian textiles went up which was good for Indian industrialisation and economy. (1)
- 31) (a) Minerals are required in all spheres of our life in agriculture, industries and for domestic purposes. (1)
- (b) We rapidly consuming the mineral resources that required millions of years to be formed and concentrated. (1)
- (c) The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely smaller in comparison to the present rates of consumption. (1)
- (d) They are finite resources that are non-renewable, yet are getting exhausted due to rapid exploitation. (1)
- (e) Continued extraction brings down their quality as well as increases costs of extraction. To save these valuable resources from exhaustion and to preserve them for future generations as well, we should conserve our mineral resources. (1)
- 32) The following state of Indian agriculture led to the techno-institutional reforms in India.
- (a) Agriculture, an age old economic activity in India has sustained with the use of primitive farming techniques. These techniques are not productive in the present scenario. (1)
  - (b) Continuous use of land with incompatible techniques left the land unsuitable for crops. (1)
  - (c) Even today farmers rely on monsoons for irrigation and natural fertility. (1)
  - (d) Present output from agriculture is not able to sustain ever increasing population. (1)
  - (e) 60% of the population is employed in agriculture or related activities which demands serious technical and institutional reforms to increase the declining share of agriculture in the GDP. (1)
- 33) Following were the three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils :
- (a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
  - (b) Regional autonomy. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
  - (c) Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. (1)
- In order to protest for their demand they started a political struggle in the way of conflict with the government.
- (a) By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (State) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. (1)
  - (b) The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict which soon turned into a civil war. (1)
  - (c) As a result thousands of people of both communities were killed, causing a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country. (1)

**OR**

After the four amendments in the Constitution, the Belgian leaders worked out a very different and innovative power sharing arrangement known as Belgian Model. The elements of Belgian government are :

- (a) **Equal distribution of seats :** According to the new arrangement, Dutch and French speaking ministers have been given equal status in the central government. No single majority can make decision unilaterally. (1)

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- (b) **Concept of Federal Government :** Besides, state governments for the two regions have been given maximum powers and the state governments are not treated as the subordinate to the central government. (1)
- (c) **Equal Representation in Brussels :** In the new arrangement, Brussels, the capital city of Belgium, has given equal representation to both the French and Dutch speaking people. (1)
- (d) **Community Government :** The Belgian model introduced a new concept of third kind of government, i.e., the Community Government. This government is elected by the people belonging to one language community. The system is complicated but useful. This arrangement ensures the promotion and protection of cultural and linguistic diversity. (2)

34) The effects of globalisation on small producers and workers are :

- (a) Small producers and workers have been hit hard the most due to the rising competition. Several of the small units have been shut down thereby rendering many workers jobless. (1)
- (b) Large MNCs especially in the garment industry in Europe and America, order their products from Indian exporters. (1)
- (c) They look for the cheapest goods in order to maximize their profits. (1)
- (d) So for getting the large orders from them, the exporters try to cut labour costs — wages given are low, and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet. (1)
- (e) Though MNCs are able to make large profits, the workers are denied their fair share of the benefits of globalisation. (1)

35) & 36)

(1 mark x 6 = 6 marks)

