

SECTION - A

- 1) A-(4) B-(2) C-(1) D-(3) (1)
- 2) (a) Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics (1)
- 3) (a) Napoleon as a Postman (1)
- 4) Ottoman Bismark **OR** King Victor Emmanuel II (1)
- 5) (d) Hind Swaraj (1)
- 6) (a) 50-75 cm. (b) Rabi (1)
- 7) (A) Kharif (B) Above 25°C (1)
- 8) 74% Sinhala **OR** Brussels  
18% Tamil (1)
- 9) (d) Current fallow Land (1)
- 10) Womens **OR** Minorities (1)
- 11) (d) Resources which are privately owned against the payment of revenue by the individuals. (1)
- 12) (c) Factory worker (1)
- 13) (d) Nationalisation of banks (1)
- 14) (b) National defence (1)
- 15) (a) Manganese (1)
- 16) (c) Election Symbol (1)
- 17) False (1)
- 18) (b) iii, iv, i, ii (1)
- 19) (b) Gains of economic growth are unevenly distributed. (1)
- 20) (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO) (1)

SECTION - B

- 21) 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.

[2]

- (b) He organised nationwide movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement to pressurise the colonial government to withdraw from India.
- (c) He mobilised the people to unite for a mass struggle. His call was responded to with whole-hearted support.
- (d) He took up the causes of depressed classes and called them Harijans and dignified their work.
- (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.

**OR**

(3)

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.
  - (b) Import of foreign cloth decreased to half causing huge economic loss of the Britishers.
  - (c) The merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade even though it meant loss of profits to them.
  - (d) As the Non-Cooperation Movement spread, more and more people began to discard imported clothes and use Indian made clothes.
  - (e) Production of Indian textiles went up which was good for Indian industrialisation and economy.
- 22) (a) The most well known silk routes connected China to Europe. West bound Chinese silk cargoes travelled on this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.
- (b) Several silk routes have been identified by the historians, both over land and sea, connecting vast regions of Asia and linking Asia to North Africa. Through this route, Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices from South East Asia travelled to Europe and North Africa. (3)

**OR**

The textile exports from India began to decline in the 19th century due to the following reasons.

- (a) As cotton industries began to develop in Britain, industrial groups pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles, so that Manchester goods could be sold in England, without any competition.
  - (b) Exports of British cotton goods increased manifold as the industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell their goods to the Indian markets.
  - (c) The local market shrank, because the market was flooded with Manchester goods. They were machine made and cheap and weavers could not compete with them. (3)
- 23) (Answer related to passage.)
- 24) In recent years, use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport vehicles is gaining popularity. It is replacing liquid fuels like petrol and diesel. The use of Compressed Natural Gas is encouraged to control pollution, protect the environment and to conserve petroleum which is exhausting rapidly.
- There has been an impetus to India's gas production because of the following reasons.
- (a) The 1700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur cross-country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassein with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. It has provided an impetus to India's gas production by linking gas-producing areas to their market.
  - (b) As gas can easily be transported via pipelines, the natural gas can be taken from the source areas directly to their demand areas. (3)

**OR**

The occurrence of petroleum in India.

- (a) Most of the petroleum in India is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.
  - (b) It occurs in regions of folding, anticline or domes where the oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
  - (c) It is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks. (3)
- 25) The Constitutional Amendment of 1992 introduced the concrete shape of decentralisation. The three-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.
  - (b) Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the elected bodies.
  - (c) One third i.e., 33 per cent seats has been reserved for women.
  - (d) State Election commission, an independent institution has been constituted for conducting elections of the

local government bodies.

- (e) The state government are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (3)
- 26) The following are the three elements of a political party.
- The leaders : The leaders contest elections and, if they win, perform the administrative jobs.
  - The active members : The active members attend party meetings and are close to the party leaders. They can be called the assistants of the leaders.
  - The followers : The followers are the dedicated workers of the party. They work under the able guidance of the active members (3)
- 27) Poor households, till today, rely mainly on informal sources of credit, like moneylenders, because of the following reasons.
- Lack of banking facilities.
  - 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.
  - Informal creditors like moneylenders, happen to know the borrowers personally, so they provide them the loan without collateral. (3)

**OR**

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

- they help the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
  - they help the rural poor (especially women) to become financially self-reliant.
  - they provide a platform to hold regular meetings and thus, discuss issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence. (3)
- 28) The following are the three factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.
- In every country certain basic services like hospitals, educational institutions, post offices and police stations are required for the betterment of the citizens. It is the responsibility of the government to provide these services to the people.
  - Development of primary and secondary activities leads to the development of services like transport, trade and storage.
  - The income levels of the people have increased. People, thus, demand for services such as tourism, professional training and shopping.
  - In the recent years, certain new services based on Information and Communication Technology have become important and essential, which has further increased the production of these services. (any three) (3)

**SECTION - C**

- 29) 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.
- First, he did away with all the privileges based on birth. Everyone was placed equally before the law.
  - He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
  - He secured the right to property.
  - Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed the taste of new-found freedom a guild restrictions were removed in towns.
  - 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.
  - Transport and communication systems were important which led to easy and quick movement of goods. (any three) (5)

**OR**

The following were the processes of unification of Italy.

- In the 1830s, Mazzini made efforts to unite Italy by forming a secret society called Young Italy which failed.
- This led to King Victor Emmanuel II taking responsibility to unify the Italian states through war for which he got wholehearted support of his Chief Minister Cavour. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Cavour defeated Austrians forces in 1859.
- Further, Garibaldi with his armed volunteers also joined the efforts. They succeeded in gaining the support of local peasants and drove out the Spanish rulers and freeing the Italian states from Bourbon rulers.

- (d) With this, the unification process of Italy was completed and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the ruler of united Italy. (any three) (5)

30) (Answer related to passage)

- 31) Pollution is a negative effect of industrialization. It adversely affects the environment and degrades it. Air pollution is caused by the presence of undesirable gases in high proportion, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, dust sprays, mist and smoke in the atmosphere due to emission from industrial units. Smoke is emitted from chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories, etc. that ignore pollution norms. These spread respiratory diseases among the people working or living in such areas.

Toxic gas leaks like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy can be hazardous with long-term ill effects. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluent discharged into rivers.

The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries. These let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc., into waterbodies. They turn big and small rivers into toxic streams.

Iron and steel slags are dumped into waterbodies, especially rivers, destroying aquatic life and making the water unfit for use. The pollution of the Ganga and the Yamuna are examples of water pollution caused by industries.

Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants are drained into rivers or other waterbodies. (5)

- 32) 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 :

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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. (5)

- 33) Democratic governments ensure transparency in the following ways.

- They make sure that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.
- They allow every citizen to participate in decision-making, directly or indirectly, through their representatives.
- Citizens can examine and find out the correctness of the procedure of decision-making using their right to information.
- They are accountable to the people. If people are not satisfied with the way the government works, they have the right to change the government in the next general election.
- They provide people with power to demand answers from their representatives and reduce the chances of corruption. (5)

OR

**Merits of democracy :**

- Democracy assures equality in every sphere of life like political, social and economic.
- It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, expression and thought.

**Demerits of democracy :**

- Democracy gives more importance to quantity rather than quality.
- It is not a stable or fixed form of government, there is always uncertainty regarding its functions.
- Sometimes, democracy is viewed as government rule by ignorance. Political analysts have condemned democracy as a perverted form of government. (5)

- 34) The major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers are :

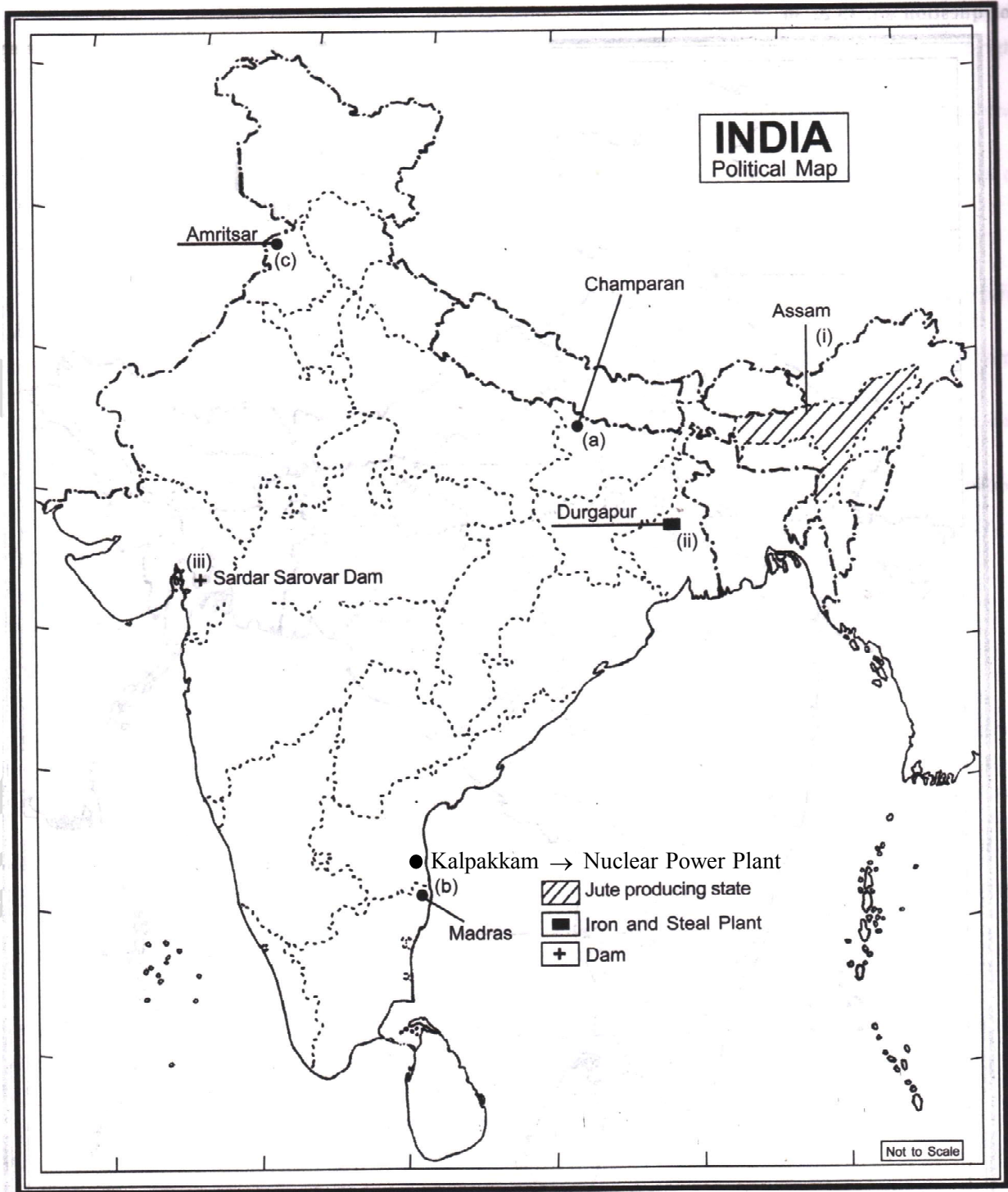
- The small producers or workers either have to compete or perish.

- (b) Small scale industries like batteries, capacitors, plastic toys etc. have been hit hard due to global products and have suffered great losses in their businesses.
- (c) Several small factory units are forced to shut down.
- (d) Millions of workers have gone jobless and jobs are no longer secure.
- (e) It has increased income inequalities among various countries.
- (f) Unorganised sector has expanded.

(any five) (5)

35) (A) & (B)

(3+3)



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