

**Xamidea**  
**Sample Papers Simplified**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE-X**  
**SOLUTIONS**

- **Sample Papers 6 to 15 (Solutions)**



### SAMPLE PAPER – 6

#### SECTION–A

1. (a) Asia, Europe and Northern Africa
2. (b) Gulamgiri
3. (d) All of these
4. (a) II, III, I & IV
5. (b) Wheat
6. (b) Madhya Pradesh does not have the largest area under permanent forests.
7. (b) a-III, b-II, c-I & d-IV
8. (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decision and enforce them.
9. (a) Union government
10. (c) A and C
11. (c) CADB
12. (a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. (c) Sinhalese
14. (a) Country A
15. (a) 126
16. In the organised sector there is  $15 + 15 = 30\%$  people.  
In the unorganised sector there are  $20 + 50 = 70\%$  people.
17. (b) National Statistical Office (NSO)
18. (c) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender.
19. (a) WTO
20. (b) developed countries

#### SECTION–B

21. The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till mid-1930s. During this period, most parts of the world experienced declines in production, employment, incomes and trade.

22. Feminist can be a woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Feminist movements aim at equal rights and opportunities for women and men. More radical women's movements aimed at equality, both in personal and family life.

23. (i) Mineral resources are basic requirements for economic development.  
(ii) Every sector of the national economy— agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic — needs inputs of mineral resources.  
(iii) The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of minerals to remain operational.  
As a result, consumption of minerals in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country and we need to conserve it for the future.

**OR**

- (i) It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat.  
(ii) To propel vehicles.  
(iii) To drive machinery in industries.
24. Suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms, it could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself and in reducing the problem of underemployment.  
Farmers required to transport their products to a nearby town. If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops or makes better rural roads so that mini trucks can reach everywhere. This activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade.

### **SECTION-C**

25. (i) People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws.  
(ii) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.  
(iii) Peasants refused to pay land revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and in many places forest people violated forest laws by entering into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle.

**OR**

There was forced recruitment in the rural areas of India by the British army during the First World War. To finance the defence expenditure, high custom duties and income taxes were imposed. This caused widespread anger among the rural and common people. At this stage, a new leader appeared and suggested a new mode of struggle. Crops failed in many parts of India, during 1918-19 and 1920-21, which resulted in severe food shortage.

26. Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways Network:  
(i) **Northern Plains:** Level land , high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the development of Railways in these plains. However a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide banks posed some obstacles .

- (ii) **Peninsular region and the Himalayan region:** The railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
  - (iii) **Desert of Rajasthan:** It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan which has hindered the development of railways.
  - (iv) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand are also not suitable for the development of railways.
  - (v) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in the most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.
  - (vi) Peninsular plateau rich in minerals promotes industrial development, encourage the railway tracks.
27. Multinational Corporations are spreading their productions in different ways:
- (i) By setting up partnership with local companies.
  - (ii) By placing orders with local companies. For example, Garments, Footwear, Sports items, etc.
  - (iii) By closely competing with the local companies.
  - (iv) By buying local companies- For example, Cargill buying Parakh foods in India.
28. (i) Every individual wants respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect.
  - (iii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy all over the world—in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.
- For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognise that all individuals are equal..
29. (i) In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc., are required. These can be considered as basic services.
- (ii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service such as transport, trade, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sector, more would be the demand for such services.
  - (iii) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training institutes, etc. These changes can be seen in big cities.
  - (iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. Therefore, production of these services has been rising rapidly.

## SECTION-D

30. The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
- (i) The disintegration of the ruling Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism made this area explosive.
  - (ii) The European subject nationalities started breaking from its control to declare independence.
  - (iii) The Balkan revolutionaries' acts were directed to gain back the long-lost independence.
  - (iv) The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the other.
  - (v) There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval might and military might. European powers such as Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on opposing the hold of other powers over the Balkans for extending their own area of control.
  - (vi) All these events ultimately triggered the First World War (1914).

OR

### German Unification

- (i) After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.
  - (ii) Nationalist sentiments were often mobilized by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe.
  - (iii) Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 19 century.
  - (iv) In 1848 they tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.
  - (v) This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.
  - (vi) Prussia took on the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who became the architect of this process.
  - (vii) Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
  - (viii) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor.
31. **Factors required to set up an industry:**
- (i) **Availability of raw materials:** Raw materials should be easily available from nearby areas only.
  - (ii) **Labour:** Labour should be skilled and easily available from the neighbouring areas only.
  - (iii) **Power supply:** Without power supply, an industry cannot run, so it should also be available as per the requirements.
  - (iv) **Market:** If it is a heavy material and a perishable good, market for the sale of the goods should also be available in a nearby area only.

**OR**

Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of economic development of our country due to following reasons:

- (i) Manufacturing Industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (ii) Industrial development eradicates unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (iv) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of high value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

**32. Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy :**

If political parties don't exist then –

- (i) Every candidate in the elections will be independent.
- (ii) No one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes.
- (iii) The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
- (iv) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality.
- (v) No one will be responsible for how the country will be run.
- (vi) Political parties are important for representative democracies as they bring representatives together to form the government.
- (vii) It consists of people seeking to achieve their objectives through constitutional means and aims at promoting national interest.

**OR**

- (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to act as a judge in case of party disputes and to hold open elections to the highest post.
- (ii) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third to the women candidates.
- (iii) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support can be given in a way like; petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or, it could be given in cash on the basis of votes, secured by the party in the last elections. It should be mandatory to hold their organisational elections.
- (iv) People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitation.
- (v) Parties should reduce the influence of money and criminals.
- (vi) The parties should select candidates for contesting elections who have good record.

- 33.** The formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people.
- (i) The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.
  - (ii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers.
  - (iii) Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
  - (iv) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.
  - (v) At present, it is the rich households who receive formal credit whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources.

**OR**

**Advantages of SHGs:**

- (i) The SHGs help the borrower to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- (ii) They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- (iii) SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.
- (iv) Not only do they help women become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

**SECTION–E**

- 34. 34.1** The earliest factories came up in England by the 1730s.
- 34.2** This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.
- 34.3** Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.
- 34.4** It enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn.
- 35. 35.1** Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.
- 35.2** Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy.
- 35.3** By using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy will save energy.
- 35.4** It required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. There was an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development.
- 36. 36.1** The most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- 36.2** I agree, compared to non-democratic rulers, they do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion. Whereas the decision making is delayed in a democracy.

36.3 Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.

36.4 The right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency.

### SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.

37.1. See Filled Map

37.2. See Filled Map



## SAMPLE PAPER – 7

### SECTION–A

1. (a) America
2. (c) Pocket-sized books
3. (d) All of these
4. (a) II, IV, III & I
5. (c) Jowar
6. (d) They allow hunting to the villagers and are not against any outside encroachments.
7. (a) a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II
8. (a) A,B,C and D
9. (c) Trade Unions
10. (b) Gives official status to one religion.
11. (b) A and B
12. (d) A is false but R is true.
13. (c) Sinhala and Tamil
14. (a) Country A
15. (b) 1027
16. (a) 30%
17. (d) Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.
18. (d) All the above
19. (b) World Trade Organisation
20. (b) Liberalisation

### SECTION–B

21. (i) Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger was common in Europe.  
(ii) Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.  
(iii) Religious conflicts were common and dissenters were persecuted.
22. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.  
Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.  
Sometimes, communalism takes its most ugly form, in communal violence riots and massacres.
23. **We should use renewable energy resources because of the:**
  - (i) Exhaustibility of non renewable resources.
  - (ii) Long years of geological formation of non renewable resources.
  - (iii) Causes less pollution.
  - (iv) Available in abundance.
  - (v) Environmental friendly.

- (vi) Strong dependence on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas is a threat to our environment.
- (vii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages.
- (viii) Uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future.
- (ix) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.

**OR**

- (i) By running water, which drives hydro turbines to generate hydro electricity.
  - (ii) By burning fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power.
- 24.** (i) Rapid industrialisation can create employment opportunities for a number of people in urban areas.
- (ii) Tourism can be developed in cities providing massive number of jobs by opening hotels, restaurants for the tourists.
  - (iii) Setting up of new services like IT has also opened up new vistas for plenty of people and provided jobs in urban areas.

### SECTION-C

**25.** First World war created a new economic situation:

- (i) It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure.
- (ii) Increase in taxes.
- (iii) Custom duties were raised.
- (iv) Introduction of income tax.
- (v) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and forced recruitment in rural area.

**OR**

- (i) For them, the fight for *Swaraj* was a struggle against high revenue.
  - (ii) But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.
  - (iii) So when the movement was restarted in 1932, they refused to participate, as their wishes were not fulfilled.
- 26.** Distribution of roads is not uniform in the country.
- (i) Density of all roads varies from only 10 kms in Jammu and Kashmir to 552 kms in UP with national average of 125 kms.
  - (ii) Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate.
  - (iii) About half of the roads are unsettled and this limits their usage during the rainy season.
  - (iv) The roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
- 27.** (i) Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.
- (ii) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.

- (iii) Globalisation has enabled some large companies to emerge as multinationals themselves like Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (Medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.
28. (i) A government may take decisions very fast but it may take such decisions that are not accepted by the people and may, therefore, face problems.  
 (ii) In contrast, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.  
 (iii) But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.  
 So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.
29. (i) The government must promote business as tourism helps a lot of Indian states and their artisans to earn recognition and income.  
 (ii) Tourist places, hotels, roads, etc. infrastructure should be prepared for attracting more tourists.  
 (iii) Government should frame policies for providing job opportunities in IT Sector like BPOs.  
 (iv) Tourism and IT Sector at present also is booming in India which are providing more job opportunities to younger generation, artists, etc.

## SECTION-D

### 30. Culture:

- (i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.  
 (ii) Emotions, intuition and mystical feelings were not focused.  
 (iii) Their effort was to shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.  
 (iv) They criticized the glorification of reason and science.  
 (v) German philosopher Johann Gottfried popularised true spirit of nation through folksongs, folk poetry and folk dance.

### OR

- (i) *Political Fragmentation*: Like Germany, Italy was also politically fragmented. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia–Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Prince.  
 (ii) *Role of Mazzini*: Giuseppe Mazzini made efforts to unite Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society called ‘Young Italy’ for achieving his goal.  
 (iii) *Role of Count Cavour*: He was the chief minister who led the movement to unify Italy. He formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces.  
 (iv) *Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi*: Garibaldi also formed armed volunteers. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and succeeded in driving out the Spanish rulers.

In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy

**31. Challenges faced by the jute industry:**

- (i) Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.
- (ii) To stimulate the demand of the products need to be diversified.
- (iii) Stiff competition from the other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil etc.

**Objective of National Jute policy:**

- (i) Increasing productivity
- (ii) Improving quality.
- (iii) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.
- (iv) Enhancing the yield per hectare.

**OR**

**Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other.**

- (i) They move hand in hand.
- (ii) The Agro-Industry in India has given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- (iii) They depend on agriculture for raw material and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastics and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.
- (iv) Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

**32. Importance of Political Parties:**

- (i) Parties contest elections to form government.
- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- (iii) A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.
- (iv) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- (v) Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the Government.
- (vi) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

**OR**

**Popular dissatisfaction and criticism:** It has focused on four areas in the working of political parties, need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Lack of internal democracy within parties.

- (i) **Dynastic succession:** Since most political parties do not practice open a transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family member.
- (ii) **Growing role of money and muscle power in parties:** Since parties are focused only on mining elections, they land to use short cuts to win elections. They feed to nominate

those considers who have or can raise lot of mercy. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases parties support climates who can win election.

**(iii) There is not a meaningful choice to the voters:** In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological parties of the world. Sometimes different leaders either because shifting from one party to another.

- 33.** (i) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.
- (ii) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted—the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc.
- (iii) It is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.
- (iv) In case of default by any one member, it is followed up seriously by other members in the group.
- (v) Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs even though they have no collateral as such.

### OR

Formal sector loans can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers in the following ways:

- (i) It is required to create awareness among farmers about formal sector loans.
- (ii) Process of providing loans should be made easier.
- (iii) It should be simple, fast and timely.
- (iv) More number of Nationalised banks/ cooperative banks should be based in rural sector.
- (v) Banks and cooperatives should increase facility of providing loans so that dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
- (vi) The benefits of loans should be extended to poor farmer and small scale Industries.
- (vii) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.

### SECTION–E

- 34. 34.1** Right to move freely in and out of the confined space.
- 34.2** Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- 34.3** Their demand was reduction in the working hours from 12 to 8 hours, increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- (a) They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.
- (b) Any other relevant point.
- 35. 35.1** Humus and moisture
- 35.2** The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- 35.3** The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

- 36. 36.1** Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
- 36.2** Sometimes sharing power can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.
- 36.3** They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

## SECTION-F

- 37.** Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.
- 37.1.** See Filled Map
- 37.2.** See Filled Map



## SAMPLE PAPER – 8

### SECTION–A

1. (a) It was the vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links is between distant parts of the world.
2. (a) Print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.
3. (a) Mazzini
4. (c) The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material.
5. (b) Plantation agriculture
- 6.

Reserved forests	forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources
Protected forests	forest lands are protected from any further depletion
Unclassed forests	other forests and wastelands belonging to both communities

7. (c) Non-renewable resources
8. (a) A,B,C and D
9. (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
10. (a) Centralisation
11. (d) All the above
12. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. (c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.
14. (a) Country A
15. (b) Pakistan
16. (d) Their dignity in the household and society increases
17. (a) Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
18. (b) With demand deposit payments can be made without cash.
19. (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
20. (b) IBRD

### SECTION–B

21. (d) Between 1928 and 1934, there was a reduction in the Indian imports and exports by nearly half. It had a major impact on the Indian economy, which led to the great depression. Wheat prices, too, fell by 50% during this time. The agricultural sector was badly hit by the great depression compared to the urban areas, as it dominated the livelihoods in rural lands.

22. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people have the right to choose their rulers and people have control over the rulers.
- (i) Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making that affects them all.
  - (ii) Thus, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that the government is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
23. (i) India is a tropical country and therefore receives large amount of sunlight, which can be used for Solar energy.
- (ii) States such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, among others have large tracts of wasteland which receive huge amount of sunlight and therefore can be used to build large scale solar plants.
  - (iii) There has been an increased investment from the private sector and Foreign direct investment into solar power technology, thereby reducing pricing of per unit electricity produced.
  - (iv) The government has subsidised the use of solar water heaters, solar lights, etc. which has increased their usage in high altitude regions, such as Ladakh, among others.
  - (v) There has also been a shift in government planning towards renewable sources of energy among which solar power has been prioritised.

**OR**

- (i) Mineral resources form about 1% of Earth's crust and require millions of years to form, therefore are finite and non-renewable in nature.
  - (ii) The continued extraction of ores will lead to increase in cost as extraction comes from greater depths.
  - (iii) There is also a decrease in quality along lower depths.
24. (i) Economic activities are such activities which gets you some income while performing them. For example, a doctor earning his income by treating his patients.
- (ii) Non-economic activities are the activities which do not earn you any income. For example, a doctor treating his own family members doesn't earn any income.

### SECTION-C

25. (i) *Champaran Movement (1917) in Bihar*: To inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (ii) *Kheda Movement (1917)*: To support the peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat, who could not pay the revenue due to crop failure and a plague epidemic.
  - (iii) *Movement in Ahmedabad (1918)*: To organise a *satyagraha* movement amongst cotton mill workers against British atrocities.

**OR**

- (i) Rallies were organised, workers went on strike and shops closed down.
- (ii) British administration clamped down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Gandhiji was barred from entering Delhi.

(iii) Police firing on a peaceful procession at Amritsar provoked widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations.

**26. Technology stimulated the globalization process:**

(i) Improved transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance at lower cost.

(ii) Goods are placed in the containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.

(iii) Technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.

(iv) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.

**27. Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery is painful:**

(i) It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan

(ii) Many a times caught into the situation of debt-trap

(iii) To repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land.

(iv) The situation of the person gets much worse off than before.

Any other relevant point

**28. Democracy must look after the interest of all because:**

(i) Democracy believes in and work for equality.

(ii) It has the ability to handle social differences irrespective of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

(iii) It gives equal treatment to women.

(iv) It cares equally for majority and minority.

(v) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged.

(vi) It tries to provide equal opportunities to minority and depressed classes.

(vii) Ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

(viii) Democracy shows that people have developed awareness.

(ix) It has the ability to expect and look critically at power holders.

**29. Disguised unemployment is a type of unemployment where more people are employed or working than necessary and where they are made to work less than their potential. This situation is also known as Hidden unemployment.**

**For Example:** In a rural area, a family of nine members work on the same agricultural plot, even if four of them are withdrawn from the work, there would be no reduction in the output from the plot. Thus, each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed.

**In Urban Areas:** This type of unemployment could be seen mostly in service sector. A family has all its member working in one shop or a small business, but it could actually be managed by few members.

## SECTION-D

30. Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

### **Advantages:**

- (i) Established equality before law.
- (ii) Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- (iii) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (iv) Granted the right to property to French citizens.
- (v) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- (vi) Eliminated restrictions on guilds in town.
- (vii) Made efforts to improve transport and communication.
- (viii) Standardised weights, measures and a common national currency was introduced.

### **Disadvantages:**

But this initial enthusiasm soon turned into hostility and opposition when it became visible that the new administrative arrangements do not go hand in hand with the political freedom. Censorship, taxation, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

## OR

Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

- (i) All privileges based on birth were removed.
- (ii) He had established equality before law.
- (iii) Right to property was given.
- (iv) Simplified administrative divisions were made.
- (v) Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (vi) Guild restrictions were removed.
- (vii) Transport and communication systems were improved.

### **31. Measures To Control Industrial Pollution**

- (i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages
- (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements
- (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in to rivers and ponds.
- (iv) Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases

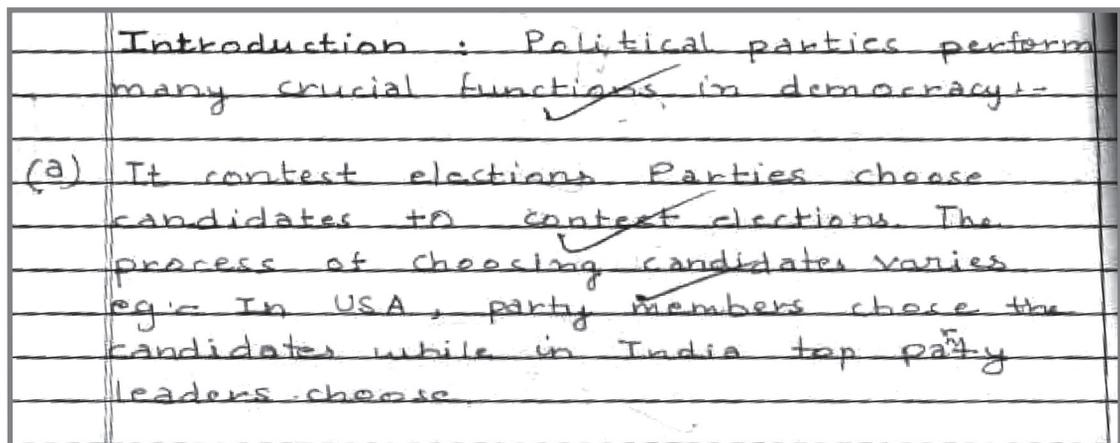
- (v) Primary treatment by mechanical means involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation, Secondary treatment by biological process and Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.
- (vi) Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally.
- (vii) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- (viii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
- (ix) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
- (x) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.
- (xi) Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.

**OR**

Industries responsible for environmental degradation in India:

- (i) Pollution of land, water and air from industries caused environmental degradation.
- (ii) Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emits smoke in the air.
- (iii) Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers.
- (iv) Dumping of wastes from industries renders the soil useless.
- (v) Rain water carrying pollutants from wastes dumped by industries percolates and contaminated the ground water.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

32.



- (b) It puts forward policies and programmes and people choose from them. They pile up the similar opinions into major stance that the parties support usually on the line of ruling party.
- (c) They make laws. Legislature makes laws since majority of the members are from a party, they go by the lines parties take. Moreover, they train and make people (party members) leader which constitute the executive.
- (d) They influence play the role of opposition. Parties which lose elections form opposition, criticising govt policies and wrong decisions. Mobilise public support against them.
- (e) They make govt machinery and welfare schemes accessible to people. People feel closer to parties than govt officials.
- (f) Conclusion :- Parties perform crucial roles in democracy.

33. Various reforms that can be taken to strengthen parties are:

- (i) There has to be a mechanism to check that the information given by a candidate for election in his / her affidavit is correct.
- (ii) There has to be a mechanism for elected members to dissent without needing to defect and losing their seat.
- (iii) Internal elections have to be held for all decision making positions of a party with a transparent list of voters.
- (iv) Initiatives have to be taken to stop the flow of illegal money used by political parties during elections.

OR

SHG's basic idea is to provide financial resource for the poor through organising the rural poor especially women, into small Self Help Groups. They are also responsible for providing timely loans at a reasonable interest rate without collateral.

There are some main objectives of SHGs, which are as followed –

- (i) It organises the rural poor, especially women, into small Self Help Groups.
- (ii) It collects saving of the member. Saving per member varies from ₹25 – 100 or more.
- (iii) It provides loans without collateral, among the members.
- (iv) It provides timely loans for various purposes.
- (v) It provides loans at reasonable rate of interest and on easy terms.
- (vi) It also provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as education, health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

**OR**

We need to expand formal sources of credit in India:

- (i) To reduce dependence on informal sources of credit because the latter charge high interest rates and do not benefit the borrower much.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. In contrast, there is no organisation which supervises the functioning of informal source of loans or the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
- (iii) After taking loans from informal lenders sometimes, leads the borrowers to debt trap because of the high interest rates.

In India, the formal sector sources of credit are still only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. Thus, it is necessary to the formal sources of credit to expand their lending especially in rural areas, so that the dependency on the formal sources of credit are increased, which would benefit the development of the country on a wider scale.

**SECTION–E**

- 34. 34.1.** It points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes travelling on the various routes.
- 34.2.** Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later.
- 34.3.** Over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
- 34.4.** Gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.
- 35. 35.1.** Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier.
- 35.2.** To protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
- 35.3.** India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc.
- 35.4.** Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.
- 36. 36.1.** Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary.
- 36.2.** He had formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goal.
- 36.3.** Victor Emmanuel was the king of Sardinia-piedmont.

## SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.

37.1. See Filled Map

37.2. See Filled Map.



## SAMPLE PAPER – 9

### SECTION–A

1. (a) It was an all British Commission
2. (b) Stylised writing
3. (d) Napoleon
4. (d) He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.
5. (d) Both (a) and (b)
6. (a) All north-eastern states and part of Gujarat
7. (d) Over irrigation
8. (a) Equal number of Dutch and French speaking ministers in central government.  
No single community can make decisions itself.
9. (d) The powers of State Governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.
10. (d) defense, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications
11. (b) A and B
12. (c) A is true but R is false.
13. (c) Four times
14. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B.
15. (a) Myanmar
16. (c) Income
17. (b) 995
18. (a) 15%
19. (b) buy existing local companies.
20. (a) Globalisation

### SECTION–B

21. There was a stimulation of world trade capital flow due to the decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries. This relocation was on account of low-cost structure and lower wages in Asian countries. There was an increase in the employment, which benefited the Asian nations and also resulted in a major economic transformation.
22. (i) It should hold regular, free and fair elections.  
(ii) Open public debates on major policies and legislations.  
(iii) Right to information about the government and its functioning should be provided to citizens.
23. Conservation of mineral resources is essential because:  
(i) Minerals are indispensable part of our life.  
(ii) It is available in limited quantities.  
(iii) Takes millions of years to get formed.

- (iv) They are finite and non-renewable resources.
- (v) Continued extraction leads to increasing costs.

**OR**

- (i) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.
- (ii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.
- (iii) Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.

Hence, there is a primary need to use renewable energy sources like solar, wind, tidal, biomass and energy from waste material. They are called non-conventional sources of energy.

- 24.** Its main objective was to provide employment to the unemployed.
- (i) According to MGNREGA, all those who are able to and are in need of work would be guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
  - (ii) If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

### SECTION-C

- 25.**
- (i) The industrial working class did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region.
  - (ii) As the industrialists came closer to the congress, workers stayed aloof.
  - (iii) But inspite of that, some workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, selectively adopting some ideas of the Gandhian programme. But the congress was reluctant to include workers' demand as part of its programme of struggle.
  - (iv) It felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

**OR**

- (i) The negotiations with regard to India's freedom broke down in the Second Round Table Conference held at London.
  - (ii) Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression.
  - (iii) Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put to jail.
  - (iv) The Congress had been declared illegal.
  - (v) A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. In such a situation Gandhi decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 26.** The definition of tourism is "The cultural, recreational and commercial visits to places of interest in a country is known as tourism"
- Tourism is known as trade.
- (i) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry
  - (ii) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.

(iii) Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.

(iv) Helps in the growth of national income and integrity.

**27. Role of Banks in the economic development of the country:**

(i) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.

(ii) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

(iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds.

(iv) They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

(v) They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

(vi) Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

**28. Democracy is best suited to produce its own outcomes:**

(i) Promotes equality and coexistence among citizens.

(ii) Enhances the dignity and freedom of the individual.

(iii) Improves the quality of decision making in spite of many economic, political and social problems.

(iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts. Allow room to correct mistakes.

(v) Believes in discussion, negotiation and shows accountability through transparency.

(vi) Accommodates social diversities in a better way.

Any other relevant point.

**29. No, I do not agree with the statement. The reasons are as follows:**

In terms of GDP, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India surpassing the other two sectors; primary and secondary. In the year 1971-72, the share of the tertiary sector in GDP was about 35% which increased to 58% in 2011. Over the past 40 years from 1972 to 2011, while the production in all the three sectors increased, tertiary sector has gained the most.

Also the share of employment in tertiary sector between the same periods was nearly 27%.

## SECTION-D

**30. The main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815 were:**

**Vienna Congress:** The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor "Duke Metternich".

(i) The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.

(ii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

(iii) A series of states were setup on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension in future.

(iv) Kingdom of the Netherlands, included Belgium was setup.

(v) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.

**OR**

(i) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

- (ii) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of others.
  - (iii) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as army and naval might.
  - (iv) These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problems unfolded.
  - (v) Each power—Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary—was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.
- 31.**
- (i) On one hand, industries lead to extensive industrial growth and expansion, on the other hand, these are also the cause of environmental degradation which prompt to the different types of air and water pollution.
  - (ii) There is an increasing requirement to use a further sustainable model.
  - (iii) Industries must produce eco-friendly products and dump waste responsibly.
  - (iv) Use of latest technology can help industries to control pollution and lead towards sustainable mode of operation.
  - (v) Industries must use Reuse-Recycle-Reduce approach for sustainable development.
  - (vi) If necessary, dump waste in specified places, away from the land and water resources, for example—before dumping treat well and make useful for others than drinking purpose, stop using thermal plants in same locations.

**OR**

**Factors required to set up an industry:**

- (i) **Availability of raw materials:** Raw materials should be easily available from nearby areas only.
  - (ii) **Labour:** Labour should be skilled and easily available from the neighbouring areas only.
  - (iii) **Power supply:** Without power supply, an industry cannot run, so it should also be available as per the requirements.
  - (iv) **Market:** If it is a heavy material and a perishable good, market for the sale of the goods should also be available in a nearby area only.
- 32.** A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.

**Main challenges before political parties:**

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership register. They do not regularly hold organisational meetings. They do not conduct interval elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient information as to what happens inside the party. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (ii) **Dynastic succession dynastic (family):** A rule in which the family's generation rules forever. This is against the democracy. This is one of the major problems that political parties have to confront with and is a hindrance for ordinary citizens, who aspire to join politics.



- (iii) **Money and muscle power:** Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- (iv) **Lack of meaningful choice:** It means, in recent years, there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. Parties are no longer significantly different. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.
- (v) **Casteism and religion** have always been challenges. People prefer to vote for the representatives of their own caste and religion.

**OR**

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. A political party has three important components:

- (i) Party Leadership
- (ii) Party members
- (iii) Party Followers

Political parties contest elections and occupy political offices to exercise political power.

33. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functions of banks in various ways:
- (i) RBI holds a part of the cash reserve of the commercial banks. RBI mainly ensures that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
  - (ii) The commercial banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, and at what interest rate, etc.
  - (iii) RBI observes that the Banks are not only providing loans to profitable businesses but also to traders and small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc.

**OR**

The Banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers due to the following reasons:

- (i) Banks require proper and legal documents and collateral as security against loans.
- (ii) The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.
- (iii) Those entrepreneurs, who are going to invest in a business with high risks, the banks might not be willing to lend money.
- (iv) One of the main objectives of a bank is to earn more profits after meeting a number of expenses. For this purpose, it has to adopt judicious loan and investment policies which ensure fair and stable return on the funds.

### SECTION–E

34. 34.1 The plantation workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without the permission and infact they were rarely given such permission
- 34.2 They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and every one would be given land in their own villages.
- 34.3 When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation area and headed home.
35. 35.1 These are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal power plants.

- 35.2 Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.  
35.3 In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries.  
35.4 It passes through Guwahati, Barauni and Prayagraj (Allahabad).
36. 36.1 He was the Military dictator of France.  
36.2 The civil-code of = 1804.  
36.3 Established equality before law, did away with all privileges based on birth and secured right to property, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and memorial dues, guild restrictions were also removed.

## SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.
- 37.1. See Filled Map  
37.2. See Filled Map.



## SAMPLE PAPER – 10

### SECTION–A

1. (b) Industrialists and urban dwellers forced the government of Britain to abolish corn law.
2. (c) Religious reformer
3. (b) Abanindranath Tagore
4. (d) All the above statements are false.
5. (d) All of these
6. (c) Rapid Industrialisation and Urbanisation
7. (a) Because of enormous diversity in the availability of resources
8. (a) The government adopted series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy in Sri Lanka.
9. (a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
10. (b) the state law prevails.
11. (a) One-party system
12. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
13. (d) Both (a) and (b)
14. (b) Sri Lanka
15. (a) Nepal
16. (a) income
17. (c) pollution free environment
18. (b) extending loans
19. (c) WTO
20. (b) buy existing local companies.

### SECTION–B

21. In the 1880s, the Rinderpest, a cattle disease arrived in Africa. A cattle was imported from British Asia to East Africa which had rinderpest infection and soon after entering the East of Africa, the infection moved to the west like a fire in the forest. By the year 1892, it had reached till Africa's Atlantic coast. Along its way, it killed almost 90 per cent of the cattle. As Africans were depended on it at a larger scale, it destroyed their source of livelihood. It became easier for the colonial government officials, planters and mine owners to monopolise the scarce cattle resources. It was also one of the reasons that forced Africans into the labour market. Europe took advantage of the problem, conquered and subdued Africa.

22. The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are:
- (i) Equality among all human beings.
  - (ii) Respect for individual freedom.
  - (iii) Democracies accommodate various social divisions.
  - (iv) Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.
  - (v) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.
23. Steps to adopt for judicious use of our limited energy resources:
- (i) Use public transport.
  - (ii) Switch off electricity when not in use.
  - (iii) Use power saving devices.
  - (iv) Use non conventional sources of energy.

**OR**

- (i) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin plants of sustainable energy.
  - (ii) India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world.
  - (iii) We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of one limited energy resources.
  - (iv) Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
  - (v) Switching off electricity when not in use.
  - (vi) Using power saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy.
24. (i) The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits but to think about the social benefits also.
- (ii) There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not be able to provide at a reasonable cost.
- (iii) Some of these require large sums of money to be spent, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.

### **SECTION-C**

**25. Role of folklore:**

- (i) History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of Nationalism.
- (ii) Identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
- (iii) In the 1870s, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.
- (iv) Idea of Nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

**OR**

In the late 19th century, Indian nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave

a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

26. (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (ii) The pace of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- (iii) Therefore, efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

Therefore, modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation and its modern economy.

27. (i) The formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people.
- (ii) The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.
- (iii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers.
- (iv) Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
- (v) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.
- (vi) At present, it is the rich households who receive formal credit whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources.

28. **“Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens”:**

- (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are basis of democracy.
- (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.
- (iv) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment and now accepted as necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- (v) In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time which they have achieved now.
- (vi) In India, 1/3rd of seats have been reserved for women in local bodies.
- (vii) Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- (viii) Legal basis which works on the principle of individual freedom and dignity.

29. (i) Service Sector in India employs highly skilled and educated people in multinational companies, public sector and several private enterprises. This sector enhances the

economy of the country. They are an asset as they add up high income in the National Income of the country.

- (ii) Low skilled and less educated people are also employed in service sector but most of them are uneducated. Therefore, they are working in unorganised sectors. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons, etc. They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities.

## SECTION-D

**30.** The conditions that led to the formation of the British Nation State were:

- (i) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.
- (ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.
- (iii) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

**31. Importance of Manufacturing Industries**

- (i) Help in modernising agriculture
  - (ii) Eradication of unemployment and poverty
  - (iii) Expands trade and commerce
  - (iv) Brings foreign exchange
  - (v) Transform their raw materials also a wide variety of finished goods.
  - (vi) Increase standard of living and Per Capita Income
  - (vii) Self Sufficiency
- Relevant point

**OR**

**The Industrial pollution:**

- (i) Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
- (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- (iv) Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.

- (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
- (b) Secondary treatment by biological process
- (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater.
- (v) Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally.

**32. Need of Political Parties:**

- (i) We need political parties because they perform different functions.
- (ii) Every candidate will be independent without a political party and will not be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy and programme.
- (iii) Government may be formed without political party but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
- (iv) Independent candidate will be accountable to their constituency only but, no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- (v) Political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.
- (vi) As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

**OR**

There are three major differences between a national party and regional/state party:

- (i) National parties have influence all over the country or in several states of India. The influence of a state party is limited to a state or region.
  - (ii) National parties take interest in national as well as international issues; whereas regional or state parties are interested in promoting regional/state interest only.
  - (iii) The national parties have to harmonise the national as well as state interests; whereas state parties usually stand for greater autonomy for states.
- 33.** Another term for this state would be 'debt-trap'. Whenever a person takes credit, it involves an interest rate on the loan and if it is not paid back, then the borrower is forced to give up his collateral or asset which he/she used as the guarantee, to the lender. For example, credit taken by farmers for cultivation could create problems at some time. Basically, crop production involves high costs on inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, etc. Mainly loan is taken by a farmer at the beginning of the season and it is repaid after the harvest. But in some cases, failure of the crop results in impossible loan payment conditions. Then, in order to repay the loan sometimes, they become bound to sell part of their lands, making their situation worse than before. There are cases in India, where non repayment of loans leads to farmers suicides, example, Maharashtra. Thus, it depends on various factors to conclude whether a credit is useful or not.

## OR

Double coincidence of wants is an essential feature, where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money is also known as 'Barter system'. By serving as a medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example- a farmer no longer has to look for a shoe maker, who will buy his cereals and at the same time and sells him shoes. All he has to do is find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or services which he needs to. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange.

## SECTION-E

- 34. 34.1** In India the industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- 34.2** Manufacturing sector.
- 34.3** In increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.
- 34.4** Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
- 35. 35.1** Details of his property and criminal cases pending against her/him.
- 35.2** Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections.
- 35.3** A signed document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her antecedents.
- 35.4** Women Candidates.
- 36. 36.1** This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.
- 36.2** Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- 36.3** It provides loans to the people.
- 36.4** The difference between what is charged as an interest from borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is their main source of income.

## SECTION-F

- 37.** Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.
- 37.1.** See Filled Map
- 37.2.** See Filled Map.



## SAMPLE PAPER – 11

### SECTION–A

1. (a) To preserve economic stability
2. (c) Reading became a leisure activity.
3. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad
4. (c) Konkani and Kannada
5. (a) Cotton – Karnataka
6. (a) Computers
7. (b) Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.
8. (c) People have a right to be consulted on how they are governed.
9. (c) its financial autonomy
10. (d) All the above.
11. (d) political division
12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
13. (b) Equal Wages Act
14. (b) Kerala
15. (d) I and III
16. (b) Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.
17. (d) economic and social development
18. (b) Myanmar
19. (b) Multinational Companies
20. (a) Trade Barrier

### SECTION–B

21. (i) The most powerful weapon was the germs such as those of smallpox.  
(ii) Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from the Europe.  
(iii) Smallpox in particular, proved to be a deadly killer disease.
22. (i) The voters have strong attachment to political parties which is often stronger than their attachment to their caste or community.  
(ii) People within the same caste or community have different interests depending on their economic conditions.  
(iii) Rich and poor or men and women from the same caste often vote very differently.  
Example: Abolition of Caste system.  
People's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of the leaders matter and are often decisive in elections.

23. The Role of manufacturing sector in the economic development of India:

- (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture but also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income.
- (ii) Eradication of Unemployment and poverty.
- (iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (iv) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.

**OR**

**Challenges:**

- (i) The industry is seasonal, so getting labour becomes difficult.
  - (ii) India is still using old and inefficient methods of production, thereby, affecting its production.
  - (iii) There are transport delays in transporting sugarcane to factories, with the result that it loses its sugar content.
  - (iv) There is a need to maximise the use of baggase to face the problem of power break up.
24. (i) Terms of credit are required so that the borrower knows the conditions to take the loan.
- (ii) The collateral, in the form of security or guarantee, is given to the lender until the loan is repaid.
  - (iii) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has all the rights to sell the assets or collateral to obtain the payment.

### **SECTION-C**

25. During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal a tricolour flag was designed.

The three features of the flag were:

- (i) The colour of the flag was — Red, Green and Yellow and eight lotuses.
- (ii) These eight-lotuses representing eight-provinces in British India.
- (iii) It had a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

**OR**

- (i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than the cloth produced in mills. Poor people could not afford to buy khadi cloth.
  - (ii) Boycott of British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative Indian institutions.
  - (iii) So students and teachers began trickling back to the government schools.
  - (iv) Even lawyers resumed work in the government courts.
26. **“Roadways have an edge over railways”**
- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
  - (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amounts of goods over short distances.
- (v) It also provides door-to-door service; thus, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

*Any other relevant point*

**27. Example 1:** If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it, you would try to consider many factors, apart from income such as facilities for your family, school for your children, working atmosphere or opportunity to learn.

**Example 2:** A job may give you high pay but no job security and also no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

**Example 3:** If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life like sense of security, freedom, opportunities, etc.

**28.** It is true. The following points justify that:

- (i) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth and income. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (ii) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
- (iii) Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and health.

In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

**29.** They are mainly classified in two types:

**Organised:** The enterprises or place of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, shops and establishments Act, etc. Workers enjoy security of employment. They work only fixed number of hours. If they work more they get paid extra. Workers enjoy benefits like paid leave, Provident fund and medical benefits.

**Unorganised:** The enterprises or place of work are not registered by the government and does not follow any rules or regulations. There are no terms of employment. Workers do



not enjoy security of employment. There is no fixed number of hours. Workers do not enjoy any benefits.

### SECTION-D

30. (i) On 13th April 1919, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.  
(ii) On that day, a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.  
(iii) Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.  
(iv) General Dyer entered the area, blocked the only exit point, and opened fire on the crowd, killing and wounding hundreds of people.  
(v) His objective was to 'produce a moral effect' to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.

#### Effects:

As the news spread, crowds took to the streets. There were strikes, clashes with police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the non-cooperation movement.

### OR

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and if they had refused to cooperate, British rule in India would have been collapsed within a year.  
(ii) He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages.  
(iii) It should begin with the surrendering of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians.  
(iv) A boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British Empire.

Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used suppression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

31. Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; yet its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be as high as 54.6 per cent in 2011.

Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition and our government is going ahead with reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanisation.

OR

**Two major fibre crops:**

A cotton and jute are the fibre crops.

**Geographical condition required for Cotton**

- (i) It requires black soil
- (ii) It requires high temperature and light rainfall or irrigation
- (iii) It requires 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine
- (iv) It is grown in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka etc.

**Geographical condition required for Jute**

- (i) It requires well drained fertile soil in the flood plains
  - (ii) It requires a high temperature
  - (iii) It requires high rainfall
  - (iv) Requires fresh water & cheap labour
  - (v) It grows in West Bengal, Bihar, Coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh etc.
32. (i) For a long time, the same party ruled both at the centre and in most of the states. This meant that State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units.
- (ii) In those days, the Central government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.
- (iii) After 1990, there was a rise of regional parties in many states. This was also the beginning of the era of Coalition Government at the centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.

OR

- (i) The basic idea behind decentralisation is that, there are large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
- (ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- (iii) They also have better ideas on where to spend the money and how to manage things more efficiently.
- (iv) At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision-making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.

**Functions of Rural Government:**

- (i) The local government is a three-tier structure. At the top is the District or Zilla Parishad, few blocks form a Zilla, so blocks have Block or Mandal and then few villages form a block and a village panchayat.
- (ii) The smallest unit of our country is a village and at the village level, we have Gram Panchayat, which is run by a head called 'Sarpanch' with his team of representatives.
- (iii) A few Gram Panchayats fall under a Block. At Block level, we have a Panchayat Samiti or Block Committee.

(iv) All Panchayat Samitis of a district are under a district having a local government called Zilla Parishad. Members of Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district also become the members of Zilla Parishad.

**33. Reasons:**

- (i) Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
- (ii) Even if they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
- (iii) Bank loans require proper documents and a collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
- (iv) Informal lenders like moneylenders know the borrower personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without a collateral.
- (v) The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylender even without repaying their earlier loans.
- (vi) However, the moneylenders charge very high rates of interest, keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrowers.

**OR**

- (i) Credit plays a crucial role in a country's development.
- (ii) By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement.
- (iii) This leads to increase in the production, profits and employment. However, caution must be exercised in the case of loans from the informal sector which include high interest rates that may be more harmful than good.
- (iv) For this reason, it is important that the formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by moneylenders, and can ultimately contribute to national development.
- (v) For example- a loan given to an entrepreneur for setting up a business might contribute to employment generation, infrastructure development in the near future.

**SECTION-E**

**34. 34.1.** power of truth

**34.2.** to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

**34.3.** in 1918

**34.4.** That non-violence will help Indians to unite.

**35. 35.1.** Agriculture

**35.2.** Monsoon

**35.3.** Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities on collective basis.

**35.4.** Land reforms.

**36. 36.1.** Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier.

**36.2.** To protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

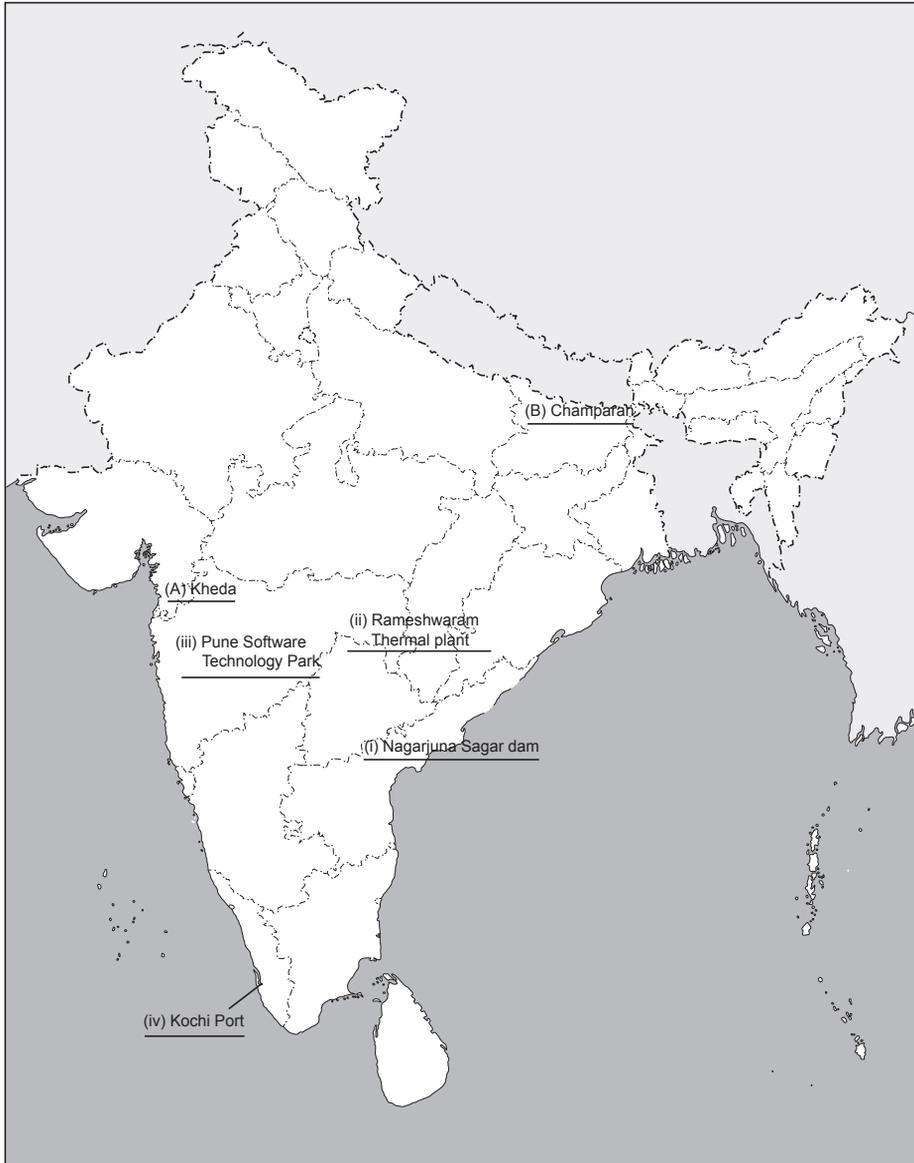
- 36.3. India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc.
- 36.4. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

### SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.

37.1. See Filled Map

37.2. See Filled Map.



## SAMPLE PAPER – 12

### SECTION–A

1. (b) International Monetary Fund
2. (b) Chinese Paper reached Europe in the 11th century in a Silk route, like silk and spices
3. (b) General Dyer's Crawling orders
4. (a) They were cheap and small books.
5. (a) Primitive subsistence agriculture – Dao and digging sticks
6. (a) Arunachal Pradesh
7. (c) CADB
8. (d) all the above
9. (a) Union Government
10. (d) All the above
11. (b) division
12. (a) Both A are R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (c) Federal form of government
14. (b) Bihar
15. (d) (i) and (iv)
16. (d) primary
17. (a) Public sector
18. (c) Self Help Groups
19. (b) All Small Scale producers
20. (a) Rapid Improvement in Technology

### SECTION–B

21. Food offers many examples of cultural exchange.
  - (i) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily (now Italy).
  - (ii) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, etc., were not known to our ancestors but these foods were introduced in Asia and Europe after Christopher Columbus discovered America.
  - (iii) Sometimes, the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

22. When religion becomes the basis of the nation, it becomes communalism.

When people of one religion consider themselves as superior to other religions, the problem of communalism erupts. This problem of communalism takes another sharp turn when it gets mixed with politics. The state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the other religion. The manner in which religion is used in politics is called 'communal politics'. Sometimes people also use politics to express their needs, interests as members of a particular religious community.

**23. Reasons to shift sugar mills:**

- (i) Sugarcane produced in these states have higher sugar content.
- (ii) The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.
- (iii) The cooperatives are more successful in these states.
- (iv) If sugarcane is transported from South to North India, due to delays in trains, sugarcane loses its sugar content as it is a perishable good.

**OR**

**Interdependence of agriculture and industry:**

- (i) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
  - (ii) They depend on the latter for raw materials.
  - (iii) They sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides and PVC pipe, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.
  - (iv) Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their productions, but also made the production processes very efficient.
- 24.** (i) Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.
- (ii) In addition, lenders may demand a collateral or an asset that the borrower owns to use it as a guarantee until he repays the loan.
- (iii) Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment are the terms of credit required for formal or informal sectors for loans.

**SECTION-C**

- 25.** (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire.
- (ii) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore.
- (iii) In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade.
- (iv) As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

**OR**

Mahatma Gandhiji designed the “Swaraj Flag” by 1921.

Features:

- (i) It had tricolours: Red, Green and White
- (ii) It had a spinning wheel in the centre.
- (iii) It represented the Gandhian ideal of self-help.
- (iv) It had become a symbol of defiance.

26. (i) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.  
(ii) Export and import are the components of trade.  
(iii) International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.  
(iv) International trade helped India in increasing its productivity and improving the quality of its products and then exporting the manufactured goods.  
(v) International trade had also helped India to import recent technology to improve its productivity and the quality of the product.  
(vi) Government's policy of globalisation and liberalisation had helped four folds in making its place in the Global World.
27. **Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well:**  
(i) Besides income, people also seek things like equal treatment & freedom.  
(ii) Security and respect of others.  
(iii) They resent discrimination.  
(iv) One may desire their friendship.  
(v) Adequate provision of basic health.  
(vi) Good educational facilities.
28. (i) Democracies are able to accommodate various social divisions.  
(ii) These usually develop a procedure to reduce the possibility of tension between ethnic groups as they become explosive or violent sometimes.  
(iii) Democracy is best suited to reduce this outcome.  
(iv) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress social differences.  
(v) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is, thus, a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
29. **The objective of implementing the MGNREGA 2005 are:**  
(i) To increase the income and employment of people.  
(ii) Every state/region can develop tourism, regional craft, IT, etc. for additional employment.  
(iii) The central government made a law implementing the right to work in 625 districts.  
(iv) MGNREGA aims to provide employment of 100 days. If it fails to do so, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

## SECTION-D

30. The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.  
(i) The disintegration of the ruling Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism made this area explosive.

- (ii) The European subject nationalities started breaking from its control to declare independence.
- (iii) The Balkan revolutionaries' acts were directed to gain back the long-lost independence.
- (iv) The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the other.
- (v) There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval might and military might. European powers such as Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on opposing the hold of other powers over the Balkans for extending their own area of control.
- (vi) All these events ultimately triggered the First World War (1914).

**OR**

- (i) Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people.
  - (ii) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.
  - (iii) The Habsburg empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and people.
  - (iv) It included the Alpine regions—the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland— as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German speaking.
  - (v) It also included the Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
  - (vi) In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.
  - (vii) In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.
  - (viii) Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundary of empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples — Bohemians, Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats in the south and Romans to the east in Transylvania.
- 31.**
- (i) The right of inheritance has led to fragmentation of landholdings. Therefore, collectivisation, consolidation of landholdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
  - (ii) The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and White Revolution were initiated to improve Indian agriculture.
  - (iii) Land development programme was initiated, which included provision for crop insurance against famine, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, etc.
  - (iv) Kissan credit cards, Personal Accident Insurance schemes were introduced for the benefit of farmers.
  - (v) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are run on the radio and television.

- (vi) To check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen, the government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.

**OR**

- (i) It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.  
(ii) It grows well in hot and humid climate.  
(iii) It requires a temperature between 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 and 100 cm.  
(iv) Irrigation is required in regions receiving low rainfall.

**By-products:**

It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggery), khandsari and molasses.

**32. Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:**

- (i) Belgium is located in Europe whereas Sri Lanka is located in South Asia.  
(ii) Belgium has a population of little over one crore whereas Sri Lanka has population of two crores.  
(iii) In Belgium 59 percent people living in Flemish region and speaking Dutch language, 40 percent people living in Wallonia region speaking French and remaining 1 percent Belgian people speaks German whereas in Sri Lanka 74 percent population are Sinhalese speakers and 18 percent are Tamil speakers.  
(iv) In Belgium, French-speaking community are relatively rich and powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking people are Buddhist and powerful.  
(v) In Belgium, Dutch speaking people are in numeric majority whereas in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese speaking population are in majority.

*Any other relevant point*

**OR**

**The two main reasons are:**

- (i) **Prudential Reasons:** These lay emphasis on better outcomes of power sharing.  
(a) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the social groups. Thus, it ensures the stability of political order.  
(b) Its absence results into imposition of will by majority community, which undermines the unity of the nation.
- (ii) **Moral Reasons:** These stress on power sharing as a valuable act because:  
(a) It is the very spirit of democracy.  
(b) A democratic rule involves it with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects.  
(c) A legitimate government is the one where citizens acquire a role in the system through participation.

- 33.** Another term for this state would be 'debt-trap'. Whenever a person takes credit, it involves an interest rate on the loan and if it is not paid back, then the borrower is forced to give up his collateral or asset which he/she used as the guarantee, to the lender. For example, credit taken by farmers for cultivation could create problems at some time. Basically, crop production involves high costs on inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, etc. Mainly loan is taken by a farmer at the beginning of the season and it is repaid after the harvest. But in some cases, failure of the crop results in impossible loan payment conditions. Then, in order to repay the loan sometimes, they become bound to sell part of their lands, making their situation worse than before. There are cases in India, where non repayment of loans leads to farmers suicides, example, Maharashtra. Thus, it depends on various factors to conclude whether a credit is useful or not.

**OR**

Double coincidence of wants is an essential feature, where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money is also known as 'Barter system'. By serving as a medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example- a farmer no longer has to look for a shoe maker, who will buy his cereals and at the same time sells him shoes. All he has to do is find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or services which he needs to. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange.

## **SECTION-E**

- 34. 34.1.** Right to Vote  
**34.2.** Right to information  
**34.3.** Free and fair elections  
**34.4.** taken after following due processes
- 35. 35.1.** (i) Every part in the country has to register with the Election Commission.  
(ii) The commission treats all the parties equally.  
(iii) It offers some special facilities to large and established parties.
- 35.2.** (i) is registered with the Election Commission of India.  
(ii) is given a unique Election symbol.  
(iii) gets some other facilities recognised by the Election Commission.
- 35.3.** Signed document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her antecedents.
- 35.4.** Women
- 36. 36.1.** Sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass are non-conventional energy sources.  
**36.2.** Increasing use of fossil fuels are causing serious environmental problems.  
**36.3.** Due to serious environmental problems there is a pressing need to use renewable energy.

## SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.

37.1. See Filled Map

37.2. See Filled Map.



## SAMPLE PAPER – 13

### SECTION–A

1. (c) Henry Ford
2. (a) Buddhist-Missionaries
3. (a) Religious Unity
4. (b) Rashsumdani Debi
5. (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry
6. (c) Forest Conservation
7. (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
8. (a) There were clashes between the different community groups.
9. (a) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
10. (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
11. (c) A party that is recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.
12. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
13. (b) The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community.
14. (a) Adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
15. (b) Body mass index
16. (b) disguised unemployment
17. (b) Overemployed
18. (a) lender and borrower
19. (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
20. (d) All of the above

### SECTION–B

21. (i) Before its discovery, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years.  
(ii) But from 16th century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.  
(iii) Many expeditions were set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of gold.
22. One feature which is similar is that both countries practise 'holding together' federation model where the power is divided between the constituent States and the national government. One feature which is different is that in India, the National government holds more power as compared to the constituent States while in Belgium the state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

23.

Renewable	Non-renewable
(i) They can be renewed or reproduced.	(i) They occur over a very long geological period of time.
(ii) They can be used over the years again and again.	(ii) They get exhausted once used and cannot be used again.
(iii) They are abundantly available. E.g., Solar and wind, energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.	(iii) They are available in limited quantity. E.g., Fossil fuels, and other minerals.

OR

- (i) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust in the atmosphere.
- (ii) It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

24. In the following ways Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation:

- (i) It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
- (ii) It creates employment opportunities.
- (iii) It generates financial resources for development.
- (iv) It ensures equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.
- (v) It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.
- (vi) It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.
- (vii) Contributes to community development, *i.e.*, to the Human Development Index (HDI) via health and educational services.

### SECTION-C

25. **Role of the poor peasantry in the ‘Civil Disobedience movement’:**

- (i) The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but they wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- (ii) They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.
- (iii) The Congress was unwilling to support ‘no rent’ campaigns in most places.

*Any other relevant point*

OR

Alienated from the Congress, large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

26. Railways are the most convenient means of transport in the Northern Plains of India. The flat terrain has eased the construction of rail tracks while dense population, agricultural

and industrial trade has favoured the growth of railways in this region. Rail transport is considered a convenient mode of transportation as railways can transport larger number of goods and passengers over long distances at economical cost and comfort.

27. Barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were put by the Indian government to protect the domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. During this time, the competition from the imports would have been a hard blow on the growing industries. Therefore, India allowed only essential goods to be imported.

But in 1991, with the changes in the Policy, the government decided to remove these barriers because it seemed as the time, when the domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign industries. This decision was also supported by the powerful international organisation.

28. (i) In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people have the right to choose their rulers and people have control over the rulers.  
(ii) Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making that affects them all.  
(iii) Thus, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that the government is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
29. (i) Rapid industrialisation can create employment opportunities for a number of people in urban areas.  
(ii) Tourism can be developed in cities providing massive number of jobs by opening hotels, restaurants for the tourists.  
(iii) Setting up of new services like IT has also opened up new vistas for plenty of people and provided jobs in urban areas.

## SECTION-D

30. **Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism:**

- (i) Liberals emphasised the concept of government by consent.  
(ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory.  
(iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.  
(iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law.  
(v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.  
(vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges.  
(vii) The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.  
(viii) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

*Any other relevant point*

OR

**Greek War of Independence mobilised nationalist feelings:**

- (i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks.
- (ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.
- (iii) Sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (iv) Poets and artists landed Greece as the cradle of European civilisation.
- (v) The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the War.
- (vi) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to struggle for independence among the Greeks from Ottoman Empire.
- (vii) Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

*Any other relevant point*

Any five points to be explained.

31. Another problem with fossil fuels is that they are steadily increasing air pollution, their use is linked to global warming. So, it is important that we use fuels only when it is absolutely necessary. Through this way, we can save these fuels for the manufacture of many substances which are dependent on petrochemicals.

For energy purposes, we need to look for alternative sources, such as solar energy, tidal energy, wind energy, etc. Furthermore, fossil fuels will be available to future generations for more useful products. In India, the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) offers the following tips to conserve petrol and diesel while driving.

- (i) Drive at a constant and moderate speed as far as possible. Driving at a high speed or slow speed wastes a lot of fuel.
- (ii) Switch off the engine if you have to wait at traffic lights or for any other reason.
- (iii) Check the tyre pressure regularly, low pressure or too high pressure waste fuel.
- (iv) Make sure that you send your vehicle to garage for regular maintenance.

OR

The steps needed to be taken to minimise environmental degradation are:

- (i) Industrial wastes such as plastic, metal, etc. need to be recycled and reused, thereby avoiding the need to dump in water bodies and landfills.
- (ii) Industrial discharge needs to be treated on all three prior to flowing into sewage lines.
- (iii) Rainwater harvesting needs to be implemented to meet water requirements, and ground water usage should be regulated by law.
- (iv) Smoke chimneys can be fitted with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators to reduce the discharge of air pollutants.
- (v) Noise pollution can be reduced by the use of silencers. Silent generators and redesigning of machinery can be done to reduce noise.

32. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:
- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men.
  - (ii) Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. When look at school results, girls perform as well as boys, if not better at some places. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
  - (iii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian women works one hour more than an average man everyday.
  - (iv) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
  - (v) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.
  - (vi) Women face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front.

OR

**A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.**

**Main challenges before political parties:**

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership register. They do not regularly hold organisational meetings. They do not conduct interval elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient information as to what happens inside the party. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (ii) **Dynastic succession is related to the first one:** A rule in which the family's generation rules forever. This is against democracy. This is one of the major problems that political parties have to confront with and is a hindrance for ordinary citizens, who aspire to join politics.
- (iii) **Money and muscle power:** Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- (iv) **No meaningful choice:** It means, in recent years, there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. Parties are no longer significantly different. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another. For example, the difference between the labour party and the conservative party in Britain is very low.
- (v) **Casteism and religion** have always been challenged. People prefer to vote for the representatives of their own caste and religion.

**33. There has been a big change in the three sectors of Indian economy:**

- (i) In primary sector, modern technology has been introduced in agriculture. With the arrival of green revolution, increased irrigation methods, there are noticeable changes in this sector.
- (ii) Industrial production has also increased several times therefore providing more employment opportunities to the unemployed and underemployed in this sector.
- (iii) Similarly in tertiary sector, there are more people coming for getting employment. New development of primary and secondary sectors leads to the development of service like transport, trade, storage, etc.
- (iv) There are lots of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. In the rural areas too, a lot of casual workers sometimes intermittently do not get jobs. Many of them are disguisedly unemployed. So besides change unemployment still exists in India.

**OR**

- (i) Not all service sectors are growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people.
- (ii) At one end, there are limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, these are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc.
- (iii) But in terms of GDP, the service sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.
- (iv) In 1973, share of tertiary sector in GDP was almost 48% which increased to more than 68% in 2014.
- (v) As income of people rises, they began to demand many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping malls, etc.
- (vi) Particularly this area, the post decade IT Sector or BPO's provided jobs to many urban educated unemployed youth too.

**SECTION–E**

**34. 34.1.** Bombay and Hoogly

**34.2.** Masulipatnam

**34.3.** Bombay

**35. 35.1.** Chennai in 1995

**35.2.** Industrial and Commercial ventures across the globe

**35.3.** They wanted to make India as their component supplying base.

**36. 36.1.** People belonging to one language community.

**36.2.** French and Dutch.

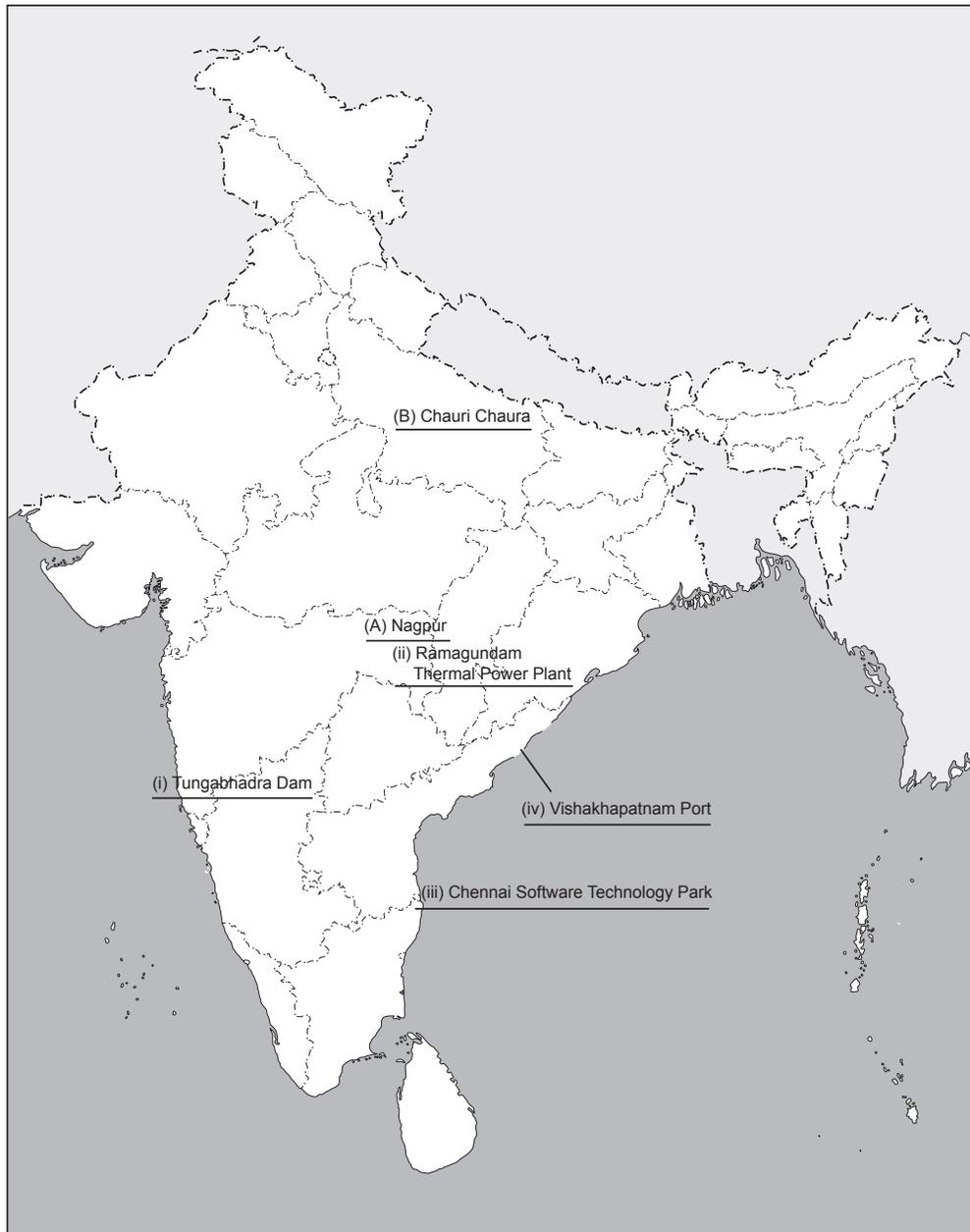
**36.3.** The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community.

## SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.

37.1. See Filled Map

37.2. See Filled Map.



## SAMPLE PAPER – 14

### SECTION–A

1. (a) V.S. Paul
2. (b) Japanese
3. (b) Love and sacrifice for the Bharat Mata
4. (b) Louise Sebastien Mercier
5. (a) Sown in winter and harvested in summer
6. (c) Madhya Pradesh
7. (a) Individual resource
8. (c) To recognize Tamil as an official language
9. (c) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
10. (c) Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women
11. (c) political parties
12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
14. (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
15. (c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
16. (a) central government
17. (b) Repair persons and daily wage earners
18. (d) all of these
19. (c) of workers in the developing countries
20. (d) All the above

### SECTION–B

21. (i) Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking it with Europe and Northern Africa.  
(ii) Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and South East Asia.  
(iii) In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.
22. Federal government is a type of national government in which government has powers to delegate the power to other elected members of the states and will have other tiers of government. Unitary government is a kind of government system in which a single power controls the whole government and will have only one tier of government. In India, there is a system of Central list, State list and Concurrent list which divides power among the Centre and State while in UK, the Royal government is the sole power.
23. **Importance of equitable distribution of resources:**
  - (i) For a sustained quality of life.
  - (ii) To eliminate the difference between rich and poor in the society

- (iii) To reduce poverty
  - (iv) To maintain Global Peace.
  - (v) To prevent our planet from danger.
- Any other relevant point.*

**OR**

Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.

- (i) He said there is enough for everybody's needs and not for anybody's greed.
  - (ii) He regarded the greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
  - (iii) He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses
24. The conditions prevailing in both the sectors are vastly different. The organised sectors have companies that are registered with the government and therefore, it offers job security, pension, health and other benefits, fixed working hours. Whereas, the unorganised sector consists of the opposite factors. There is no job security, no pension after retirement, no benefits of provident funds or health care, unfixed working hours and no guarantee of safe work environment.

### **SECTION-C**

**25. Contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha:**

The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. This could be done by appealing to the consciousness of the oppressor. People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. Based on the above principle Gandhiji started non-cooperation movement and later civil disobedience movement.

**OR**

**Role of the poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience movement':**

- (i) The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but they wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
  - (ii) They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.
  - (iii) The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places.
- Any other relevant point*
26. The Border Roads provide a link to the border frontiers and towns of our country. These roads are required by armed forces to access and protect India's border. The Border Road Organisation under the Government of India constructs and maintains these roads.

## SECTION-D

27. Globalisation in today's world has come to imply many things. It is a process of integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders.

It also includes –

- (i) Export and import of techniques of production.
  - (ii) Migration of people from one country to another.
  - (iii) Increase in foreign trade.
28. (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens as it is people's own government.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
  - (iii) It also improves the quality of decision-making.
  - (iv) It provides methods to resolve conflicts, if any.
  - (v) Only democracy allows room to correct mistakes.
  - (vi) It is a legitimate government.
  - (vii) Gives equal status and respect to women and weaker sections.
29. (i) Economic activities are such activities which gets you some income while performing them. For example, a doctor earning his income by treating his patients.
- (ii) Non-economic activities are the activities which do not earn you any income. For example, a doctor treating his own family members doesn't earn any income.

## SECTION-E

30. 1848 Revolution of Liberals:

- (i) **In 19th century Europe**, the ideas of national unity were closely related to the ideology of liberalism. The happenings of 1848 movements in France brought the renunciation of monarchy and a republic, which was mainly based on the universal male franchise. While in countries like France, food shortages and widespread unemployment during 1848 led to popular uprisings, in other parts of Europe (such as Poland, Italy, Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), men, and women of the liberal middle classes came together to voice their demands for the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles.
- (ii) **Frankfurt Parliament:** In German regions, a large number of political associations of the middle class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for the all German National Assembly. On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives marched to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy, subject to a parliament.
- (iii) **Issue of Women:** In the liberal movement, a large number of women had participated actively. Women had formed their own political associations, and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite that, they were denied the right to vote.

Social, Political and economic ideas were supported by the liberals which were mainly based on the democratic ideas. Their demand was mainly, constitution with national

unification—a nation state with a written constitution and parliamentary administration. Their national goal was to abolish serfdom and pursue equality. Another significant concept of the Liberians as ‘the right to property’, which was important to build a nation based on political, social and economic freedom.

OR

One of the main reasons for the tension to emerge in the Balkans was because the people aspired to nationalism. During the 19th century, a major portion of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire. They tried to adopt modern techniques to make changes in the internal backwardness of the state but they did not succeed.

- (i) **Ethnic Variation:** The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. Their inhabitants were known as Slaves.
- (ii) **Disintegration of Ottoman Empire:** A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman empire. The ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- (iii) **Subjugation:** Soon many foreign powers attempted to subjugate these newly independent states. The Balkan people tried to claim independence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Hence, the rebellious nationalities struggled to win back their long-lost independence.
- (iv) **Jealousy:** There was jealousy among the Balkan states and each hoped to expand their boundaries at the expense of others. During this period, the ideology of Europe was changed, the liberal feelings were narrowed down with limited ends. Intolerance followed among the groups and they were ready to fight a war.
- (v) **Power struggle:** Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Britain, the European powers were interested to expand their own imperialism. Trade, colonies, naval and military powers were some of the major factors which all the European powers were struggling for. They were all very keen on controlling the hold of the other powers and extending their own.

### 31. Hydel power:

- (i) It is generated by fast flowing water.
- (ii) It is a renewable resource.
- (iii) Initially, its cost was high but later it became cheaper.
- (iv) It does not cause any pollution.

*Example:* Bhakra Nangal project.

### Thermal power:

- (i) It is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.
- (ii) It uses all non-renewable resources.
- (iii) Its cost is very high and its production is expensive.
- (iv) It does cause pollution.

*Example:* Badarpur thermal plant of Delhi.



OR

**Minerals are indispensable part of our lives:**

- (i) Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- (ii) The railway lines and tarmac (paving) of the roads are made from minerals.
- (iii) Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
- (iv) Even the food that we eat contains minerals.
- (v) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religions and ceremonial rites.

32. India has a multi-party system, where political parties are classified as national, state or regional level parties. All parties are registered by the Election Commission.

Criterion for Recognition by The Election Commission as national or state level parties:

**National Party**

National political Party have units in various states they follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

- (i) It has to win a minimum of two per cent of the seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states.
- (ii) In General Elections, the party must manage to win six per cent of the votes and win at least four Lok Sabha seats as well.
- (iii) The party is recognised as a 'state level party' in four or more states.

**Examples:** Congress, BJP

**State Party**

A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

**Examples:** Janata Dal

Despite the large number of political parties operating in India, very few are able to make their presence felt at the national level except when it comes to alliances.

OR

**Popular dissatisfaction and criticism:** It has focused on four areas in the working of political parties, need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Lack of internal democracy within parties.

- (i) **Dynastic succession:** Since most political parties do not practice transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.
- (ii) **Growing role of money and muscle power in parties:** Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise a lot of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases parties support candidates who can win elections.

(iii) **No meaningful choice to the voters:** In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological parties of the world. Sometimes same leaders win because they shift from one party to another.

**33. The following factors have stimulated the globalisation process:**

- (i) **Improvement in transportation:** In the last fifty years, there have been a lot of improvements in transportation technology. This has made faster delivery of goods across long distances possible, at lower costs.
- (ii) **Development in information and communication technology:** Technology in the areas of telecommunication and computers have been advancing rapidly.
- (iii) **Telecommunication:** Telecommunication facilities like telephone, telegraph, mobiles, fax are used to connect people in the world. This has been made possible due to satellite communication devices.
- (iv) **Computers:** They have now entered almost in every field of activity. In the amazing world of internet, we can obtain and share information on almost anything.
- (v) **Internet:** Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice mail) across the world at negligible cost. Even the payment of money from one bank to another can be made through e-banking.

**OR**

**Impact of Globalisation:**

- (i) Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers.
- (ii) Greater choice before consumers.
- (iii) Availability of standard quality products at lower price.
- (iv) Improvement in living standard.
- (v) Foreign investments have increased in many areas like cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.
- (vi) New jobs have been created.
- (vii) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- (viii) Globalisation has also created job insecurity.

*Any other relevant point*

**SECTION–E**

**34. 34.1.** The first book printed by Gutenberg was the 'Bible'.

**34.2.** About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.

**34.3.** (i) The printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

(ii) The capital letters imitated the ornamental hand written style.

**35. 35.1.** USA, Switzerland and Australia follow the system of coming together federations.

**35.2.** A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.

The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis states.

Constituent states have unequal powers.

- 35.3. to accommodate regional diversity. To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
36. 36.1. The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- 36.2. 22 languages
- 36.3. Tamil Nadu

### SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.
- 37.1. See Filled Map
- 37.2. See Filled Map.



## SECTION–A

1. (b) A fabled city of gold
2. (b) Germany
3. (a) Power and authority
4. (b) The Link between caste and class exploitation
5. (a) With quest of monsoon and harvest-est in September-October
6. (a) Shifting cultivation
7. (d) Equitable distribution of resources
8. (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
9. (b) divided the power between center and state into two lists.
10. (d) All of these
11. (a) democracy
12. (d) A is false but R is true
13. (b) Both of them dealt with the question of power sharing similarly.
14. (a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
15. (b) More days of work and better wages
16. (c) ownership of enterprises
17. (b) Developed country
18. (c) absence of collateral security
19. (d) developed countries
20. (d) All of these

## SECTION–B

21. (i) In many parts of the world, the expansion of trade and a closer relationship with the world economy also meant a loss of freedom and livelihood.  
(ii) European powers in Africa divided this country amongst themselves with 'paper partition', *i.e.*, borders of these countries run straight as drawn by a ruler. This division was made without the permission of these African countries.  
(iii) Britain and France made vast additions to their colonies in the late 19th century. Belgium and Germany became new colonial powers and US also became a colonial power by taking over the colonies earlier held by Spain.
22. (i) Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans, which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.

- (ii) Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from their lands. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.
23. (i) We need to have resource planning in India since India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
- (ii) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.
  - (iii) This calls for balanced resource planning at national, state and regional levels.

**Or**

- (i) The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders.
  - (ii) It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the imperial powers, that helped them exploit the resources of the colonies.
24. Development is such a situation that can fulfil the aspirations or desires of people. It is the progress or improvement in the lifestyles of the people. Two aspects of development are:
- (i) Different persons can have different developmental goals.
  - (ii) What may be development for one, may not be development for the other.

### **SECTION-C**

25. (i) It was a movement started by the Ali brothers, Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali.
- (ii) It was started to show their allegiance to the spiritual head of the Ottoman Empire, Khalifa.
  - (iii) To save Khalifa, who was deposed by the British after the World War I, a Khilafat Committee was formed in India.

**Or**

Reasons for the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement:

- (i) To support Khilafat agitation
  - (ii) To protest against Rowlatt Act
  - (iii) To redress the wrong done in Punjab
  - (iv) The dissatisfaction from the Government of India Act of 1919
  - (v) Demand for Swaraj
26. The three merits of roadways are:
- (i) Roadways provide connectivity to the extreme parts of the country, even to such areas where railways and other modes of transportation are not available. They can be formed on differing topographies also, such as in jungles, over rivers, mountains, etc.
  - (ii) Cost of construction and maintenance is much lower than any other modes of transportation. This allows different tiers of government and private operators to make roads and maintain them as per their needs.
  - (iii) Roads provide door to door service and are therefore used as a means of access to other modes of transport such as a link to railway stations, airports, ports, etc.

27. For companies to sustain themselves in competition and progress, flexibility in labour plays a major role. By easing up on labour laws, company heads can negotiate wages and terminate employment depending on market conditions. This results in an increase in the company's competitiveness.
28. The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are:
- (i) Equality among all human beings.
  - (ii) Respect for individual freedom.
  - (iii) Democracies accommodate various social divisions.
  - (iv) Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.
  - (v) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.
29. Protection of workers in the unorganised sector:
- (i) They are often exploited and not paid fair wages.
  - (ii) Low and irregular earning.
  - (iii) Insecure jobs and no other benefits.
  - (iv) They are vulnerable people so need economic/social protection.
- Any other relevant point*

#### SECTION-D

30. Sense of collective belonging was developed during the freedom movement:
- (i) It came partly through the experience of united struggles.
  - (ii) Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.
  - (iii) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism.
  - (iv) The identity of the nation was symbolised in a figure image 'Bharat Mata'.
  - (v) Vande Mataram was widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
  - (vi) Icons and symbols helped in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
  - (vii) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
  - (viii) Folk tales were sung by bards in the villages to give a true picture of traditional culture.
  - (ix) Reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism.
  - (x) The nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievement in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

**Or**

- (i) Salt was something consumed by the rich and poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.
- (ii) So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by his 78 trusted volunteers.
- (iii) On 6th April, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

- (iv) Thousands in different parts of country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- (v) As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed.
- (vi) Worried by developments, the colonial government began arresting the congress leaders one by one.
- (vii) In May 1930, even Mahatma Gandhi was arrested.
- (viii) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.
- (ix) This shows the success of Salt Satyagraha as an effective tool of resistance against British Colonialism.

**31. Technological and Institutional reforms in Indian Agriculture.**

- (i) Collectivisation and consolidation of land holding.
  - (ii) Abolition of Zamindari.
  - (iii) Land reforms were the main focus of our first five-year plan.
  - (iv) Provision of crop insurance against droughts, floods, cyclones etc. to protect farmers.
  - (v) Grameen banks, Co-operative societies and banks provided loan facilities to farmers at low rates of interest.
  - (vi) Kissan credit cards and personal accident insurance for farmers introduced by the government.
  - (vii) Special weather bulletin and agricultural programme for farmers through radio and television.
  - (viii) Green Revolution based on the use of technology
  - (xi) White revolution
- Any other relevant point*

**Or**

- (i) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin plants of sustainable energy.
- (ii) India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world.
- (iii) We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of one limited energy resources.
- (iv) Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
- (v) Switching off electricity when not in use.
- (vi) Using power saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy.

**32. Two advantages of multi-party system:**

- (i) It offers a wider choice to voters during elections.
- (ii) It absorbs social and geographical diversity in a better way.

**Alliance**

When several political parties join hands for the purpose of fighting an election, it is called an alliance.

For example, the National Democratic Alliance and United Progressive Alliance.

## Coalition

When no single party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature, in such a situation the government is formed by two or more parties coming together. It is called a coalition government. It reduces the dominance of any one party within that coalition.

Or

21. The role of political parties are -
(i) Political parties <u>contest elections</u> . Election in contemporary democracies are fought among the various candidates put forward by the political parties.
(ii) Political parties <u>shape public opinion</u> . With the help of <u>pressure groups</u> , they launch movements for the resolving of the problems faced by the public.
(iii) Political parties <u>put forward policies and programme</u> . People make choices on the basis of these.
(iv) Political parties <u>form and run the government</u> . The major policies for the government comes from the political party that won the election.
(v) Parties that lose the elections <u>form the opposition</u> . They criticize the government for its failures, point out faults and mobilise opposition to the government.
(vi) Political parties <u>play a major role in decision making</u> . They recruit leaders, train them and appoint them as ministers.
(vii) Political parties <u>help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes</u> .

33. The role of MNCs in the process of globalisation can further be understood through the following five examples:

- (i) MNCs have led to the availability of products from all over the world in any country. For example, in India, corporations like Ford and Hyundai have led to a greater availability of cars from other countries.

- (ii) MNCs from developing countries are also increasing their presence in developed countries. For example, Tata Tea purchased Tetley, a tea brand in Britain a few years ago.
- (iii) They have led to a greater movement of labour across the world.
- (iv) MNCs have increased the inflow of education and foreign capital across different countries. For example, when a corporation like General Electric invests in India, it brings in capital from abroad.
- (v) They have led to more transfer of education and technology across the countries. For example, Samsung brings in more advanced technology for manufacturing electronics into countries like India.

**Or**

Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

MNCs play an important role in the globalisation process.

- (i) They compete with the local producers directly even after being miles apart, thus integrating the markets.
- (ii) Their work leads to exchange of investments and products which leads to interconnection between diverse countries.
- (iii) MNCs control production in more than one country.
- (iv) They collaborate with smaller industries helping them to be more profitable.
- (v) Being economically affluent they are able to make investments in various countries.
- (vi) They are also technically advanced promoting globalisation.
- (vii) They offer higher income, better jobs and better education.
- (viii) More goods are available globally at a cheaper rate and a good quality.
- (ix) They provide greater opportunity of choices.

## SECTION–E

**34.1.** Sedimentary Rocks.

**34.2.** Large occurrences of minerals in creaks, crevices, faults in igneous and metamorphic rocks are called Lodes.

**34.3.** Sedimentary Rocks.

**35.1.** In India Industrial development is a precondition for poverty and precondition for eradication.

**35.2.** Manufacturing industries.

**35.3.** Increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries.

**36.1.** The civil code of 1804.

**36.2.** The Napoleonic Code was exported to the regions under French control.

**36.3.** It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

## SECTION-F

37. Answers of Part (a) and Part (b) are mentioned in Map.

37.1. See Filled Map

37.2. See Filled Map.

