

SAMPLE PAPER - 1**SOLUTIONS**

1. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
2. A state is a political organization with a centralized government that maintains a monopoly by use of force within a certain geographical territory.
3. (i) Bengal Gazette OR Biliotheque Blue
4. (4)
5. (1)
6. Hametite ore is mostly used industrially for making iron and Steel for commercial purposes whereas magnetite is used in electrical industry due to its excellent magnetic properties.
7. (2)
8. Netherlands
9. Communal Politics is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interests at the cost of other communities.
10. (3)
11. Right or means to examine the process of decision-making is called transparency.
12. Per capita income is used by the World Bank to classify different countries. Per capita income (PC) or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area, i.e. city, region, or country, in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.
13. Biotic & Abiotic.
14. Millets are coarse grain like Ragi, Bajra and Jowar.
15. MNCs set up their offices in regions where they get cheap labour and other resources, in order to get maximum benefit and expand the area of investment.
16. Organised Sector
17. It is a system of exchange in which goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

OR

Paper Currency and Coins

18. Napoleon invaded Italy in the year of 1756.
19. UNDP
20. Primary
21. For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route.
 - (i) Marco Polo a great explorer reached Italy after several years of exploration in China in the year 1295. Marco Polo brought back with him the technology of wood block printing. Now Italian people started publishing books with wood blocks and soon the technology spread to other parts of the Europe.

- (ii) Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies.
- (iii) As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. Book fairs were held at different places. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies.

22. The ideology of liberalism allied with Nationalism in the following ways :

- (a) Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.
- (b) It emphasized on the concept of government by consent.
- (c) It stood for the end of autocracy and Clerical privileges.

- 23.**
- (i) On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair.
 - (ii) Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.
 - (iii) His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

OR

The steps taken by the British Government to suppress the satyagraha against the Rowaltt Act were the following ones:

- (i) the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists.
- (ii) local leaders were arrested in Amritsar.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi was not permitted to enter Delhi.
- (iv) Martial law was imposed.

(Any three relevant points)

24. Resource planning in India : Resource planning is a complex process which involves :

- (i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

OR

- (i) **Mining** : Mining is one of the major factors responsible for land degradation. In states like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- (ii) **Over-grazing** : During the long dry period, grass is grazed to the grounds and torn out by the roots by animals. This leads to loosening of soil and it is easily washed away by rains. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main causes for land degradation.
- (iii) **Over-irrigation** : In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible. Due to water logging which leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- (iv) **Processing of Minerals** : The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soap stone for ceramic industry, generates huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere.

(Any three relevant points)

- 25.**
1. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.
 2. Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. This is called federal division of power. The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as the municipality and panchayat, called vertical division of power.
- 26.** The feminist movement refers to a series of campaigns for reforms on issues such as domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, woman's suffrage, sexual harassment and sexual violence, all which fall under the label of feminism.

Main objective of Feminist Movement –

- (i) To promote understanding of the common grounds and shared goals between many women's movements and other social justice movements.
- (ii) To work towards the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities.

27. Advantages of working in the organised sectors are:

- (i) Workers of organised sector get regular and assured employment.
- (ii) They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act.
- (iii) Workers in organised sectors enjoy security of job and are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.
- (iv) They also get several other benefits like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc.
- (v) They are also supposed to get medical benefits, pension, etc.
- (vi) There is a provision of overtime, in case the workers do their duties after fixed working hours.

OR

On the basis of employment conditions, the activities of the economy are classified into two sectors -

- (i) Organised sector : This sector covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular and they have assured work. Activities of organised sector are registered by the government and one has to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws.
- (ii) Unorganised sector : Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government come under the unorganised sector. All through there are rules and regulations but these are not followed.

Jobs in this sector are low paid and often not regular. Employment is not secure and people can be asked to leave without any reason.

28. 1. Per capita income
2. Life expectancy at birth
3. Literacy Rate

OR

1. Average Income
2. Infant Mortality Rate
3. Literacy Rate

29. (a) Untouchables or Dalits : Congress had ignored the dalits for fear of offending the high caste hindus, but Gandhiji believed that swaraj cannot be attained without eliminating untouchability. He called the "Harijans" - children of God. He organized satyagrah to give them entry into temples, access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of sweepers. Dalit leaders were demanding reserved seats in the educational institutions and separate electorates for membership into the legislative councils. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

(b) Muslim political organizations : Muslims felt alienated from the congress after the decline of the Khilafat movement. This was because congress was openly associated with hindu religious groups like Hindu Mahasabha, Hindu -Muslim riots were seen in various cities.

The main reason of conflict was over the question of representation in the future assemblies to be elected.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah was ready to negotiate but MR Jayakar of Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed these efforts at the all party conference in 1928. Muslims considered themselves to be a minority and were afraid that their identity would be lost under a Hindu majority.

30. Tertiary sector in India has been growing rapidly for a number of reasons –

- (i) In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of basic services. For example, hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph service, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies etc.
- (ii) The development of agriculture and industry led to the development of services such as trade, transport, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
- (iii) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services, such as eating out, tourism, shopping malls, private hospitals, private schools, professional training, etc.
- (iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have been important and essential.
- (v) Government policy of privatisation has also led to the growth of this sector.

31. (a) Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.

Major cotton-producing states are - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Millets : Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Though, these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value. For example, ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage. Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production. It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation. Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.

OR

- (i) Sugarcane is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.
- (ii) It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 20°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm. Irrigation is required to the regions of low rainfall.
- (iii) It can be grown on a variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing in harvesting
- (iv) The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

32. The various challenges faced by political parties are:

- (i) There is lack of internal democracy within parties. Generally in a political party, power is concentrated to few leaders at the top. There is a lack of internal elections whereby people are appointed to party position depending on the choices of the top leaders. Feedback mechanisms from members are not implemented properly and decision making processes are kept in secrecy.
- (ii) Lack of internal democracy and elections leads to dynastic succession in leadership. Nepotism arises as top leadership prefer to have their family members as successor thereby the members who work at the grassroots are neglected.
- (iii) There is a growing influence of money and muscle power in parties. Winning elections take priority over moral principles. Parties then nominate criminals who may win an election as candidates. Parties also take money from people who then have considerable influence over the party if they win the election. There has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties. Many people by giving money have ensured their influence is spread across many political parties. This reduces options for voters during elections.

33. The language policy given by our Constitution is a safeguard for the languages of our country. Under this policy, besides Hindi, there are 22 other languages recognised as scheduled languages by the Constitution.

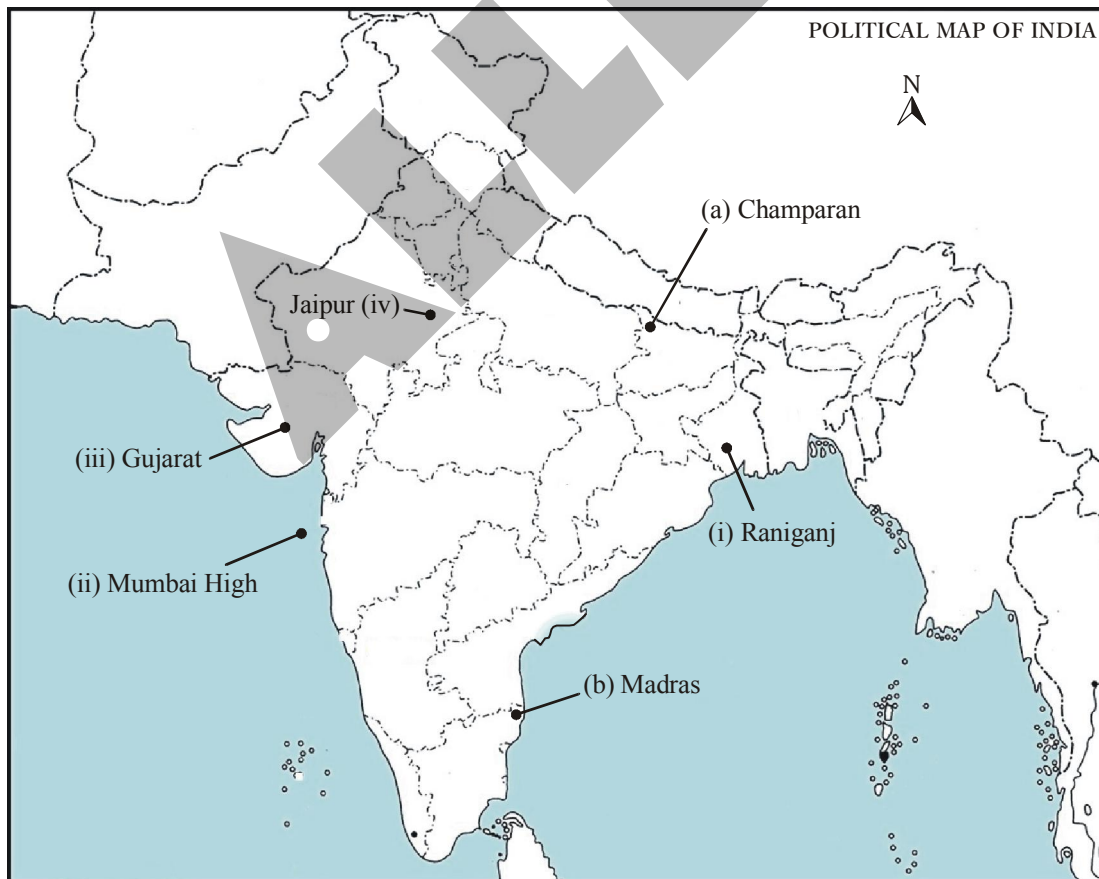
Constitution did not give the status of national language to any language. Hindi was identified as the official language. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded, that the use of English must continue. So, the Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. All the states have their own official languages besides Hindi.

After independence, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states. It ensured that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. The Central Government resisted linguistic states for some time. States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab were created on the basis of languages. This has shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united. It has also 'made administration easier. The 'language policy' has strengthened the unity and integrity of India

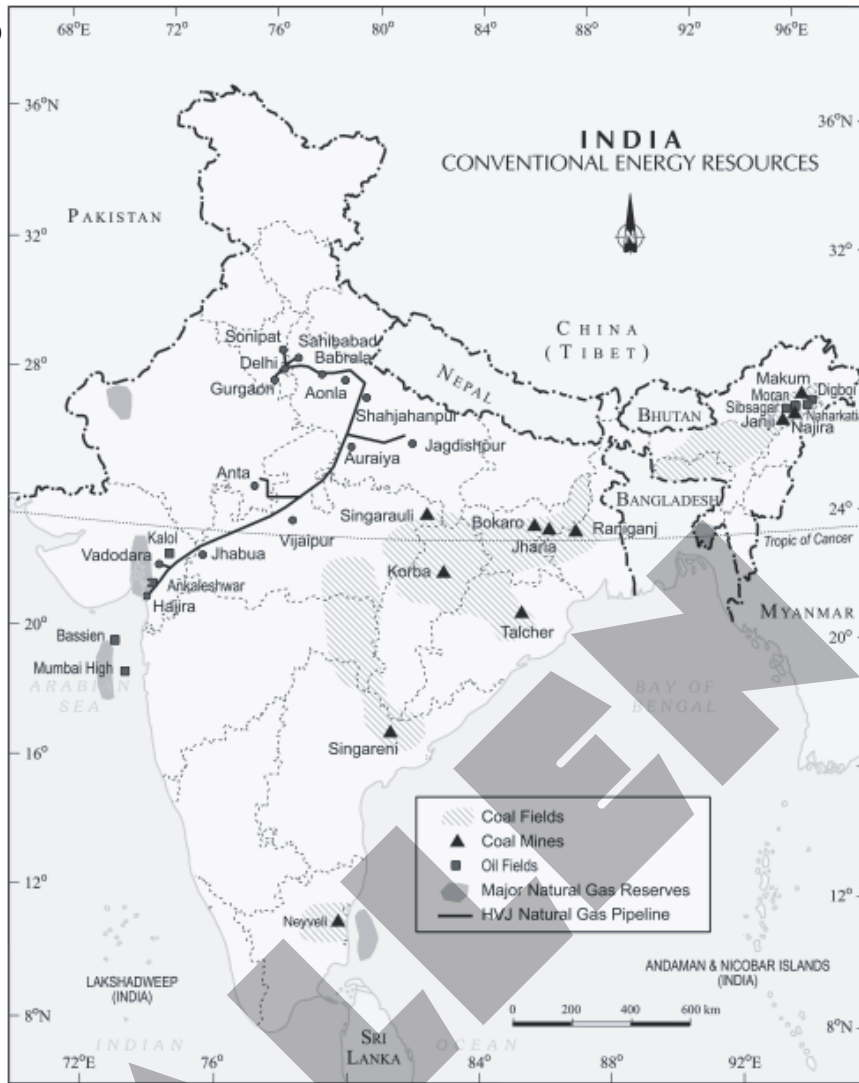
34. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small scale industries. Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to acceleration of economic activity. Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders. Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

35. (A) (a) Champaran (b) Madras



(B) (a), (b)



(c)

