

SAMPLE PAPER - 2
SOLUTIONS

1. (4)
2. (2)
3. (4)
4. (3)
5. (4)
6. (1)
7. Potential Resources are those resources which are available in the region but are not fully used.

OR

Placer deposit or placer is an accumulation of valuable minerals gold, silver tin and platinum are example of placer deposit.

8. 4 times OR Local Self Government
9. (3)
10. Constituency OR Communalism
11. (4) OR (1)
12. Average Income
13. (1)
14. Development
15. (1)
16. Human Development Report
17. (2)
18. (1)
19. (1)
20. (1)
21. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. The main features of this flag were as follows.
 - It was a tricolour (saffron, green and white).
 - It had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

OR

The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways.

Civil Disobedience Movement	Non-Cooperation Movement
This movement dealt with the breaking of the laws formed by the British government.	This movement was for not following the rules of government. It did not deal with violation of laws.
The main aim being violation of laws, it was carried out by breaking salt law and forest laws besides holding demonstrations.	It was carried out through peaceful demonstrations and picketing foreign shops.
This movement was launched basically to attain Purna Swaraj and because the eleven demands of Congress were denied.	This movement was launched in order to unify hindus and muslims and to attain Swaraj.

22. (i) agricultural overproduction remained a problem. This was made worse by falling agricultural prices. As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market to maintain their overall income. This worsened the glut in the market, pushing down prices even further. Farm produce rotted for a lack of buyers.
- (ii) In the mid-1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US. While it was often extremely easy to raise loans in the US when the going was good, US overseas lenders panicked at the first sign of trouble. In the first half of 1928, US overseas loans amounted to over \$ 1 billion. A year later it was one quarter of that amount. Countries that depended crucially on US loans now faced an acute crisis.
- (iii) The withdrawal of US loans affected much of the rest of the world, though in different ways. In Europe it led to the failure of some major banks and the collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling. In Latin America and elsewhere it intensified the slump in agricultural and raw material prices. The US attempt to protect its economy in the depression by doubling import duties also dealt another severe blow to world trade.

OR

India witnessed increased industrial production during the First World War due to following reasons:

- British industries became busy in producing and supplying war-needs. Hence, they stopped exporting British goods or clothes for colonial markets like that in India.
- It was a good opportunity for Indian industries to fill in empty Indian markets with their products. It was done so. Therefore, industrial production in India increased.
- Also the British colonial government asked Indian factories to supply the war needs like - jute bags, cloth or army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddle, etc.
- The increased demands of variety of products led to the setting up of new factories and old ones increased their production.
- Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours.

23. **Rating of new ideas:** after the coming of the print culture the ideas of scientists and Philosopher's now become more accessible to the common people.

Scientific discoveries: maths and more accurate scientific diagrams are widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton begin to publish their discoveries they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers.

Writings of scholars: The writings of singers such a storm Thomas Finney waltair and jeans jacket crosia were also widely printed and could gain popularity. Does there ideas about science reasoning and rationality from their way into popular literature.

Books as medium of progress by the mid 18th century books became a medium of spreading progress and enlightenment which could change the society and the world.

Ideas of enlightened thinkers: the printed popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers like that of Martin Luther who attacked the authority of the church and the despotic power of the state example volatile and rosea.

(Any three relevent points)

24. Wheat

- Importance : Second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country.
- Climatic Conditions : Rabi crop requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly- distributed over the growing season.
- Production area : There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country - the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north- west and black soil region of the Deccan. The major wheat-producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

OR

Importance of petroleum –

- (i) Petroleum is a major energy resource in India.
- (ii) It provides fuel for heating and lighting.
- (iii) It is a raw material for various manufacturing industries.
- (iv) Petroleum provides lubricant for machinery.
- (v) Petroleum refineries act as modal industry for synthetic, textile, fertiliser and chemical industry.

Occurrence of petroleum in India –

- (i) Most petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- (ii) In regions of folding, anticlines or domes it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
- (iii) Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non porous rocks.

25. Party system : There are three types of party systems

- (a) One-party system : There is no competition in this system. This system has been popular in Communist countries and other authoritarian regimes. The countries following this system are China, North Korea and Cuba.
- (b) In a Bi-party system power shifts between two major, dominant parties. In this system to win elections, the winner has to get maximum number of votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes. This parliamentary system prevails in Great Britain and Canada USA.
- (c) Multi-party system is the most common type of party systems.

In this system three or more parties have the capacity to gain control of the government separately or in coalition.

In this system, the general constituencies form multiple, distinct, officially recognised groups called political parties, e.g., India.

26. Ferrous Minerals – Ferrous minerals account for about threefourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. India exports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals after meeting her internal demands.

Non-Ferrous Minerals – India's reserves and production of non- ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory. However, these minerals, which include copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries. Let us study the distribution of copper and bauxite.

27. The four terms of credit are-
- Interest rate – While borrowing or lending loans, rate of interest is decided by both the parties and a document is specified.
 - Collateral – It is an asset that borrower owns like a house, shop etc. It is against such assets as a guarantee that loan is given to a borrower.
 - Documentation required – The borrower before lending money check all the documents related to the employment record and income that is earned by the borrower.
 - Mode of payment – It is related to the ways and duration in which the loan can be repaid by the borrower.
- (Any three relevant points)
28. (i) It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expression of infrastructure.
 (ii) It creates employment opportunities
 (iii) It ensures equality of income, wealth and thus a balanced regional development.
29. (i) The idea of nation was created with stories through poets and writings. Music too helped in generating a feeling of nationalist feelings or sentiments.
 (ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement which emerged in Europe, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments of nationalist feelings. The main aim of romantic artists was to create a sense of shared collective heritage and a common cultural past.
 (iii) Language also played an important role in developing the national sentiments or nationalist feelings. Eg., in Poland language began to be used as a weapon of national resistance. The wide scale use of Polish language came to be used as a symbol of struggle against national dominance.
30. Large MNCs in the garment industry in Europe and America order their products from Indian exporters. These large MNCs with worldwide network look for the cheapest goods in order to maximise their profits. To get these large orders, Indian garment exporters try hard to cut their own costs. As cost of raw materials cannot be reduced, exporters try to cut labour costs. Where earlier a factory used to employ workers on a permanent basis, now they employ workers only on a temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.
- Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak season. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet. While this competition among the garment exporters has allowed the MNCs to make large profits, workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalisation.
31. **1. On the basis of origin: Biotic and Abiotic**
- Biotic Resources: All living organisms in our environment are called biotic resources. For example, trees, animals, insects, etc.
- Abiotic Resources: All non-living things present in our environment are termed as abiotic resources. For example - earth, air, water, metals, rocks, etc.
- 2. On the basis of exhaustibility: Renewable and Non-renewable**
- Renewable Resources: Resources that can be replenished after a short period of time are called Renewable Resources. For example - agricultural crops, water, forest, wildlife, etc.
- Non-renewable Resources: Resources which take million years of time to replenish are called non-renewable resources. For example - fossil fuel.

3. On the basis of ownership: Individual, community, national and international

Individual: Resources owned by individuals are called Individual Resources. For example - land owned by farmers, house, etc.

Community: Resources owned by community or society are called Community Owned Resources. For example - Graveyard, grazing land, ponds, burial grounds, park, etc.

National Resources: Resources owned by Individual Nations are called National Resources. For example - Government land, Roads, canals, railway, etc.

International Resources: Resources regulate by International bodies are called International Resources.

4. Resources owned by community or society are called Community Owned Resources. For example - Graveyard, grazing land, ponds, burial grounds, park, etc.

National Resources: Resources owned by Individual Nations are called National Resources. For example - Government land, Roads, canals, railway, etc.

International Resources: Resources regulate by International bodies are called International Resources. For example - Ocean and sea beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone and is called open sea or ocean. No individual country can utilize these resources without the permission of International bodies. On the basis of status of development: Potential, Developed, Stock and Reserves

Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a particular region, but not yet used properly. For example - Rajasthan and Gujarat receive plenty of solar energy and have plenty of wind energy, but use of these resources so far has not been developed properly.

Developed Resources: Resources which are developed and surveyed for utilization and are being used in present time are known as Developed Resources.

Stock: Resources that are available, but we do not have proper technology to used them are called Stock. For example - water is made of oxygen and hydrogen, which can be used as fuel, but because of lack of proper technology these are not being used.

Reserves: Resources which are available and the knowhow to use them is also present but they are yet to be used are called Reserves. For example - river water which is not used to generate electricity.

- 32.**
- In a democracy people have the right to elect their rulers and participate in decision making that affects them all. Government thus, is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations.
 - Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation, though it results in delays. It ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures and allows transparency. Develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.
 - Set up following practices and institutions: regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

- It may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. Though the record of democracies is not impressive on these two counts.
- Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean, but is people's own government. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

33. Democracy accommodates social diversity as it allows for equality, fair representation to all irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, race, religion, language or place of residence. Democracy also ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minorities as well there is a tendency of gender discrimination everywhere in the world Woman are discriminated in one way or the other India is a secular country and it never tries to give undue preference to any language. Democracy is best form of government to accommodate social diversities if it must fulfil some basic conditions. They are :

Free and fair elections.

Majority rule should not be in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups.

Majority should always work in consonance with the minority

34. (i) These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
 (ii) There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities.
 (iii) They charge much higher rates of interest.
 (iv) Their main motive is profit-making

Example: Moneylenders, traders, employees, relatives and friends, etc.

35.

