

Solution

Section A

Ans 1. Gandhi (1)

OR

For economic exploitation.

Ans 2. A poisonous chemical used by the US to destroy villages and forests in Vietnam. (1)

OR

Oldest Japanese book.

Ans 3. Bhilai steel plant (1)

OR

Least production cost (1)

Ans 4. When no single party gets majority and two or more political parties join together to form government is called coalition government (1)

Ans 5. • U.S.A, Switzerland, Australia (½)

• India, Spain, Belgium. (½)

OR

Switzerland is a country, which is an example of coming together type of federation. (1)

Ans 6. • When one kind of social difference becomes more important than others is overlapping difference. (1)

Ans 7. • The Constitution of India and the Election Commission of India. (½ + ½)

Section B

Ans 8. • It attracted many Vietnamese students who went to Japan to study. (1)

• To overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty. (1)

• To obtain foreign arms and help. (1)

OR

Various infrastructural projects were developed by the French colonizer in Vietnam like:

(i) Canals and draining lands in Mekong delta were constructed to increase cultivation. (1)

(ii) Construction projects for transportation of goods to facilitate trade, movement of military garrisons and control of entire region. (1)

(iii) Building trans Indo-China rail network linking the northern and the southern parts of China and Vietnam as well as a second line linking Vietnam to Siam via Phnom Penh. (1)

- Ans 9.**
- The writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition and superstition. (1)
 - Scholars argued for reason and rationality (1)
 - They attacked the sacred authority of the church and despotic power of the king. (1)

OR

1. Small books were sold at very cheap cost in crossroads of Madras so as to make them affordable to poor people. (1)
2. To increase the accessibility of books, public libraries were set up. (1)
3. Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal was written by a mill worker Kashibaba to demonstrate the links between class exploitation and the caste system. (1)
4. Libraries were set up by the cotton mill workers of Bangalore to educate themselves, which was then followed by the Bombay workers.

- Ans 10.**
- It is used in the manufacturing of steel. (1)
 - It is used to make bleaching powder and insecticides. (1)
 - It is used in manufacturing of batteries and paints. (1)

OR

The Iron and Steel Industry is a basic industry since all the other industries are dependent on it for their machinery.

Problems faced by Iron and Steel Industry in India are:

- (i) High costs and capital. (1)
- (ii) Limited availability of cooking coal and irregular supply of energy. (1)
- (iii) Labour productivity is low. (1)
- (iv) Poor Infrastructure for setting up industries.

- Ans 11.**
- They are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas. (1)
 - Solids can be transported when converted into slurry (1)
 - Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses and delays. (1)

- Ans 12.**
- It helps in the settlement of problems and issues at the local level. (1)
 - It provides a platform for the direct participation of people in decision making. (1)
 - It is the best way to realise principles of democracy i.e. democracy at the grass root level. (1)

OR

Amendment in Indian Constitution in 1992-

- (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (1)
 - (ii) Seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (1)
 - (iii) At least one third of all positions are reserved for women. (1)
 - (iv) Creation of State Election Commission.
 - (v) The state governments are directed to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- Ans 13.**
- It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. (1)
 - It has widened the scope of political participation. (1)
 - Seats are reserved for the S.C, S.T and O.B.C which has increased their participation in decision making. (1)

Ans 14.

Horizontal	Vertical
1. In this power is shared between legislature, executive and Judiciary.	1. In this power is shared between union, state and local government. (1)
2. It specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check unlimited powers of the organs.	2. There is no concept of check and balances because powers are given by the constitution from the higher to the lower level. (1)
3. It ensures the concept of the expansion of democracy	3. It promotes the concept of deepening of democracy. (1)

- Ans 15.**
- The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. (1)
 - It follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same community. (1)
 - It believes that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens. (1)

- Ans 16.**
- It is unethical because it has contributed to the loss of Indianness. (1)
 - The children are losing touch with the roots. (1)
 - It leads to erosion of patriotism and Indian culture. (1)

OR

If the Government of India puts heavy tax on import of Chinese toys the following situations would likely occur:

- (i) The Chinese toys would become costly to the Indian customers and the imports from China would reduce. (1)
- (ii) The domestic toy making companies will have more opportunities to capture the larger share of domestic market. (1)
- (iii) The Chinese government would also bring up the trade barriers. (1)

- Ans 17.**
- The payer issues a cheque for a specific amount. (1)
 - The cheque instructs the bank to pay the amount from the depositor's account to whom it has been issued. (1)
 - The amount is then transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a day or two. (1)

OR

Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange despite having no use of its own because the currency is authorized by the government of the country. The currency is issued by Reserve bank of India on the behalf of central government. This bank has all rights reserved to issue the currency and no other organisation is allowed to issue the currency. The law has permitted the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in making any transaction in India. (1 + 1 + 1)

- Ans 18.**
- Rapid improvement in technology, especially in the development of information and communication technology (1)
 - Competition among the producers is an advantage to the consumers. (1)
 - It has also created new opportunities for companies producing services, especially in information technology, data entry and accounting. (1)

Section C

- Ans 19.**
- Ancient cities were a river valley civilisations like Harappa. (1)
 - Cities developed only with the increase in food supply. (1)
 - They were often centres of political power with administrative network. (1)
 - They also emerged in the periphery of religious institutions (1)
 - Cities were of different sizes and complexity. (1)

OR

- For the rich London season
- Pubs for working class
- Art galleries, libraries and museums
- Lower classes loved music halls
- Cinema for all

OR

‘Bombay was a Prime city of India’ because of the following reasons:

- (i) In the 17th century Bombay was under Portuguese control and it was a group of seven islands. (1)
- (ii) Control of Bombay was passed into the hands of British after the marriage of Portuguese princess with King of Britain. (1)
- (iii) The East India Company quickly shifted its principal western port from Surat to Bombay. (1)
- (iv) By the beginning of 19th century, Bombay was functioning as a port through which huge quantities of raw material such as cotton and opium would pass. (1)
- (v) Bombay slowly became one of the most important administrative centre of Western India. (1)
- (vi) By the end of 19th century, Bombay becomes a major industrial centre.

Ans 20.	Non - co-operation	Civil - disobedience
	Launching period 1920 - 1922	• 1930 - 34.
	Reason - Anger of Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy	• Protest of the arrival of simon commission.
	Methods - Surrender of titles, boycott of British institutions	• Defying and breaking of colonial rules.
	Aim - Swaraj or self-government	• Purna Swaraj or complete independence
	Participation -All sections of the society	• Dalits, Muslims, industrial workers and businessmen did not join

(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1)

OR

- Boost to Indian textile
- Indians used own made clothes
- Refusal to foreign goods
- Import of foreign cloth decreased
- foreign cloth was burnt

Ans 21.	Red soil	Laterite soil
	• It is formed due to weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks	• It is formed by leaching process in the tropical areas.
	• Highly porous and less fertile but when deep, it is fertile.	• It is less fertile
	• less crystalline	• Crystalline
	• red in colour due to iron	• red in color due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstone
	• found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Andhra, Orissa and Jharkhand	• found in the hills of Deccan, Kerala, Orissa, Assam and Meghalaya.

(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1)

- Ans 22.**
- They provide water to areas which suffer from water scarcity. (1)
 - Flood control by regulating flow of water. (1)
 - Fish breeding. (1)
 - Recreational facilities. (1)
 - Soil conservation through afforestation. (1)

- Ans 23.**
- (1) *Lack of internal democracy* - As parties do not hold organizational meetings and do not conduct regular internal elections (2)
 - (2) *Dynastic succession* - The top post are always controlled by members of our family (1)
 - (3) *Money and muscle power* - parties support criminals who raise money and have muscle power (1)

- (4) *Absence of meaningful choice* - There is not much ideological difference between political parties so voters never get any positive option. (1)

Ans 24.

Formal Sector	Informal Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit is provided by banks and co-operative societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit is provided by traders and money- Lenders.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.B.I supervises the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No supervision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper terms of credit like documentation, rate of interest, collateral are followed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of credit are flexible
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of interest is low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of interest is high

(2 + 1 + 1 + 1)

OR

- Provides loans
- Money in safe custody
- Wave loans of the farmers
- Gives interest on savings
- Mediate between people who have surplus and those who need money.

Ans 25.

1. *Right to safety* - Consumer has the right to be protected against goods and services which are Hazardous to life and health. (1)
2. *Right to be informed* - Consumer has the right to have complete information of the product he buys. (1)
3. *Right to choose* - Consumer has freedom to choose from a variety of products at competitive prices. (1)
4. *Right to be heard* - Consumer has the right to file a complaint and to be heard in case of dissatisfaction of a good. (1)
5. *Right to seek Redressal* - Consumer has the right to get relief in case product falls short of his expectation. (1)

Section D

Ans 26 (A).

(A):



A Place in Punjab where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place

(1)

Ans 26 (A).

(B) :



Place where violence erupted during Non-cooperation Movement leading to its withdrawal

(1)

Ans 26 (B).



- A. A Place where cotton textile industry is located - Ahmedabad (3)
- B. A Place where software technology park is located - Bhubneshwar
- C. Iron and steel plant location - Bhadravati
- D. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station – .Kalpakkam Tamil Nadu
- E. Chavdhary Charan Singh Airport – Lucknow