

**SAMPLE PAPER****SOLUTIONS**

1. (i) Lahore Session - 1929  
(ii) M.K. Gandhi – Hind Swaraj  
(iii) Chauri Chaura Incident - 1922  
(iv) Lord Irwin – 1931
2. Giuseppe Mazzini
3. (2)
4. Developed OR Arid soils
5. (1)
6. Ganga River, between Allahabad and Haldia (N.W.W.I.)
7. Non-Renewable Resources
8. (3)
9. Election Commission has been entrusted with the function of conducting free and fair and impartial elections to the various bodies in the state.
10. (3)
11. (3)
12. (1)
13. (3)
14. (4)
15. Primary
16. (4)
17. The female allegory who represents France is Marianne. She was used to portray the ideas of french revolution that is liberty, equality and fraternity. Her characteristics include red cap, tricolour and the cockade. It became a source of national integration in france. Her picture was even marked on coins and stamps.
18. The economic influences of Non-cooperation movement were:
  - (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign clothes burnt in huge bonfires.
  - (ii) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore.
  - (iii) As people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
19. Alluvial soils : The most widely spread, important and fertile soil.  
Formation - Have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems- the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.  
Types - According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).

OR

The following are the different reasons for land degradation in different states of India:

- (i) In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- (ii) In the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- (iii) In the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for increasing salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- (iv) In the hilly region of India, continuous deforestation is mainly responsible for land degradation.

20. 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. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries.

The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. 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. This division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is also termed as vertical division of power.

**21. RBI — Lender of the last resort**

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. Similarly, the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

**22. Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic Development –**

- (i) Formal sources provide cheap credit.
- (ii) Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources.
- (iii) Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by government.
- (iv) Credit from formal source are favourable.
- (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described).

OR

Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers –

- (i) Higher interest rate.
- (ii) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (iii) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (iv) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

23. (a)-(3), (b)-(4), (c)-(3), (d)-(2)

24. (a)-(1), (b)-(1)

(c) In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat

- (d)-(4)

25. (a) Every loan agreement specifies an Interest Rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.

- (b)-(4)

- (c)-(2)

- (d)-(4)

26. (a)-(2), (b)-(3), (c)-(1), (d)-(1)

27. In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.

There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. All the ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it extended influence over other nations of the island.

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. 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. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed.

28. Globalisation

(i) Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factors that has stimulated the globalisation process. Due to major improvement in transportation technology, goods can be transported throughout the world in a short period of time and at a lower cost.

(ii) Transport : Containers for transport of goods, several improvements in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Goods are placed in Containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks. containers have led to huge reduction in part handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.

(ii) Information technology : Development in telecommunications, computers, internet has given a big boost to the process of globalisation. It is very easy to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.

29. (i) Democracies accommodate various social divisions. For example, Belgium has peacefully solved her ethnic problems and solved the differences.

(ii) All democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition, i.e. conduct elections, power-sharing, etc. This reduces the possibility of tensions, due to social divisions, turning violent or explosive.

(iii) Democracy teaches people to respect the differences and resolve conflicts among different groups peacefully. In non-democratic countries, rulers either turn a blind eye to or suppress internal differences. For example, Sri Lanka. The plus point in democratic regime is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.

(iv) A democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that the government represents the general view.

(v) A democratic government ensures that the rule by the majority does not become autocratic in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc. It tries that in case of every election, different persons and groups can form a majority. It tries to see that every citizen has a chance to be in majority at some point of time and is not barred on the basis of birth. All these things ensured by a democratic regime lead to a peaceful and harmonious life.

30. The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex. The Belgium Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments but the state governments are not subordinate to the central government. Brussels (the capital) has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government. This community government is elected by people belonging to one language community. It has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- In Sri Lanka, two major social groups are there - Sinhala speakers (74%) and Tamil speakers (18%). The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian.
- Under it, Sinhala is recognised as the only official language. The government followed Sinhala preferential policies. The state shall protect and foster Buddhism. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

31.

	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Rice</b>
(i)	It is a temperate rabi crop	It is a tropical Kharif crop
(ii)	It is sown in winters	It is sown after the onset of monsoons
(iii)	Depends on the moisture of the sub soil.	Depends on the monsoon.
(iv)	Grown in the areas with rainfall less than 100 cm rainfall	Crown in the areas with rainfall above 100 cm
(v)	There are two major wheat growing areas in our country the Ganga satluj plains in the northwest and black soil region of the Deccan.	The important rice growing regions in India are the plains of north and north-eastern India, Coastal India and the deltaic regions.

32. (A) (a) Calcutta (b) Amritsar

