

SAMPLE PAPER**SOLUTIONS****SECTION-A**

1. Option (4)
2. Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
3. Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation movement because the Chauri-Chaura incident disheartened him.
4. Option (4)
5. Stock
6. Option (3)
7. Rajasthan
8. Option (4)
9. Option (2)
10. Option (3)
11. Central
12. Option (2)
13. Option (1)
14. Option (3)
15. Option (1)
16. Option (2)

SECTION-B

17. In 19th century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and an importer of manufactures.
The worldwide economic depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Peasants producing for the world market were worst hit. Though agricultural prices fell, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants indebtedness increased.
18. Middle-class professionals, businessmen, wealthy artists and artisans came together to vote for an all-German National Assembly. They met at Frankfurt on 18 May, 1848, and 831 elected representatives walked to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul. A Constitution was drafted for a German nation which was to be headed by a monarchy, subject to a Parliament. However, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, rejected the offer to head such a monarchy and opposed the elected assembly. The opposition grew stronger eroding the Parliament. As the middle-class members in the Parliament dominated, they gave no credence to the demands of artisans and workers and so lost their support. The troops were called and the Assembly was also disbanded.

19. Indiscriminate use of resources by human beings has led to economic, social and ecological problems. The major problems that have arisen due to over-exploitation, irrational consumption and indiscriminate use of resources are:
- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few selfish individuals.
 - Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which in turn, has led to social segregation into rich and poor. The society is divided into two segments, i.e., have and have-nots.
 - Indiscriminate and uncontrolled exploitation of resources without consideration for the future have led to grave ecological problems like global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
20. (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.
21. Modern forms of money currency in India include paper notes and coins which are known as Rupees and Paise.
- It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the Government of India.
 - In India, the Reserve bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government of India.
 - The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transaction in India.
22. It is true to say that people have conflicting developmental goals. What may be the development for one may not be for the other. Different people have different interests, life situations and state of mind. They visualize things, actions, etc. according to their level of understanding.
- For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce the congestion and traffic jams may be a development goal especially for the daily commuters. But for the construction of the flyover, surrounding houses, shops, etc. need to be demolished which may not be like by the occupants of these shops and houses. This may not be a development goal for them.

SECTION-C

- 23.(a) Option (2)
- 23.(b) Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich
- 23.(c) Option (4)
- 23.(d) Option (2)
- 24.(a) Option (1)
- 24.(b) India.

- 24.(c) West Bengal
24.(d) Option (4)
25.(a) Option (1)
25.(b) State Election Commission
25.(c) Option (1)
25.(d) Gram Sabha
26.(a) Primary Sector activities are undertaken by directly using natural resources.
26.(b) Option (4)
26.(c) Industrial Sector
26.(d) Option (1)

SECTION-D

27. Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism, in India in the following ways:
- The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.
 - Bharat Mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat Mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande Mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat Mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.
 - Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.
 - Flags as identity of the Nation: During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
 - Reinterpretation of History: Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.
28. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India in the following ways-
- Roads are cheaper than railways and are easier to construct and maintain.
 - Roads provide door-to-door service; therefore, the cost of loading and unloading is much less.
 - Road transport is used as a feeder to other means of transport, i.e. it is a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.
 - Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.
 - It can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains.
 - Roads are economical in transporting few numbers of people and smaller amount of goods over short distances.

29. Five suggestions made to reform the political parties:
- Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
 - It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also, there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.
 - There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election.
 - The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.
 - Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.
30. Power sharing is desirable in democracy because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Conflict between social groups leads to violence and political instability. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- Imposing the will of majority community over others, in the long run may undermine the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well.
- A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. Prudential reasons stress that power sharing brings out better outcomes whereas moral reasons emphasize the act of power sharing as valuable.
31. The government can play a major role in making fair globalization possible:
- Fair globalization would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and the powerful, but also of all the people in the country.
- Government should ensure that labour laws are implemented and workers' rights are protected.
 - Government should support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete with foreign competition.
 - If necessary, government should use trade and investment barriers.
 - It can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.
 - It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

SECTION-E

32. (1) (a) Calcutta (b) Ahemdabad

