

## SECTION-A

1. Option (3)
2. Option (3)
3. Option (2)
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17. Option (4)
18. Option (1)
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20. Option (4)
21. The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. But Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals - gold and silver - flowed from Europe to Asia.
22. Local government bodies exist for urban areas as well:
  - (a) Municipalities are set up in towns. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality.
  - (b) Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. In a municipal corporation such an officer is called the Mayor.
  - (c) Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
23. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.

**OR**

In most of the tribal areas of the north-east India, minerals are owned by individuals or communities. In Meghalaya, there are large deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone and dolomite etc. Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat hole' mining.

24. The average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

Limitation:

While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities. It does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

25. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April.

**OR**

The First world war created a new economic and political situation: (Any three)

- (a) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.
  - (b) Through the war years prices increased - doubling between 1913 and 1918 - leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
  - (c) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
  - (d) Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.
26. On the basis of ownership industries can be classified as:
- Public sector: owned and operated by government agencies - BHEL, SAIL etc.
  - Private sector: owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals -TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd.,Dabur Industries, etc.
  - Joint sector industries which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is jointly owned by public and private sector.
  - Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately such as the sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala
27. Differences between formal and informal sectors of credit or loans:

	<b>Formal Sources of Credit</b>	<b>Informal Sources of Credit</b>
(i)	Supervised by RBI	Not supervised by any authority
(ii)	Charge low-interest rates	Charge high-interest rates
(iii)	Loans from banks and cooperatives	Loans from various sources such as money lenders, merchants, traders and employers etc.

28. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections. A political party has three components:
- (a) The leaders,
  - (b) The active members
  - (c) The followers
29. **Primary Sector:** There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. This sector is also called agriculture and related sector. Ex. agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry.
- Secondary sector:** The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. This sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.

Tertiary sector: These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

**30.** Role of revolutionaries in unification of Italy:

1) Giuseppe Mazzini:

- (a) Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- (b) As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- (c) He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne
- (d) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- (e) He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.

2) Giuseppe Garibaldi :

- (a) Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the unification process.
- (b) In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

**OR**

The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe due to the following reasons:

- (a) There was enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- (b) There were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- (c) People migrated from rural areas to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
- (d) There was stiff competition between the products of small producers and products imported from England where goods were made by machines as industrialisation had already taken place there.
- (e) Peasants' condition was bad due to burden of feudal dues and obligations.
- (f) The prices of food had risen due to bad harvest. This had resulted in widespread pauperism in town and country.

**31.** Roadways still have an edge over railways because of the following reasons :

- (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines,
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography,
- (c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas,
- (d) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances,
- (e) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower
- (f) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports

**OR**

- (a) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (b) Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders
- (c) Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

- (d) Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air.
- (e) With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.
- (f) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

**32.** In our country women still lag much behind men despite since improvement since independence. Reasons:

- (a) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 percent among men.
- (b) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- (c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.
- (d) In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio in the country to merely 914.
- (e) There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women

**OR**

Caste hierarchy is a ladder like formation in which all caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest' caste.

Various forms of caste in politics:

- (a) When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- (b) When parties choose candidates, they keep in mind the composition of the electorate and accordingly choose candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
- (c) Political parties make appeals to caste sentiments to gain support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes.
- (d) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to mobilise political support. It also brought new consciousness among people belonging to those castes which were treated as inferiors.

**33.** The government can play a major role in making fair globalisation possible.

- (a) The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (b) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- (c) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (d) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'.
- (e) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**OR**

"The impact of globalisation has not uniform."

**Positive Effects:**

- (a) Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers - has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products
- (b) MNCs have shown keen interest in industries such as banking in urban areas, fast food, soft drinks, automobiles, cell phones, electronics.
- (c) Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.
- (d) Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves, and they are spreading their operations worldwide, some of the examples of such companies are Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Infosys (IT), Tata Motors (automobiles), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts).
- (e) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.
- (f) Many new jobs have been created in the services and industries

**Negative effects:**

- (a) Whereas on the other hand - Due to competition, small manufacturers have been hit hard and some examples of such industries are vegetable oil, dairy products, tyres, toys, plastics, capacitors, batteries.
- (b) Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure.

Due to impact of globalisation been different to different segments - its said that- The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.

- 34.1** During the phase of proto-industrialisation the merchants could not expand production within towns because in towns, urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful. They trained crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- 34.2** In the seventeenth and eighteenth century in the countryside the peasants readily agreed to work for the merchants because many peasants had small plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.
- 34.3** Proto-industrialisation was a decentralised method of production which was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers located in different places whereas under factories production became centralised. Most of the processes were brought together under one roof and management.
- 35.1** Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as Resource. Examples - coal, water, air, minerals, etc.
- 35.2** Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and overutilization of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important

- 35.3** Gandhiji said, 'There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed'. He stated that the root cause for resource depletion at the global level was the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology. He was against mass production and was in favour of the production by the masses.
- 36.1** In a Dictorship, rulers do not have to deliberate in assemblies and worry about majorities and public opinion.
- 36.2** Economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
- 36.3** The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

**37.** (a) & (b)

