

SAMPLE PAPER – 2**SOLUTIONS****SECTION-A**

1. Option (2)
2. Option (2)
3. Option (1)
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16. Option (2)
17. Option (1)
18. Option (1)
19. Option (4)
20. Option (4)
21. Most developing countries did not benefit from organised themselves as a group - the Group of 77 (or G-77) - to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). By the NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.
22. Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular country. (Any two):
 - a) There is no official religion for the Indian state
 - b) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
 - c) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
 - d) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

23. The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. These are called nonconventional energy sources

OR

Distribution of Petroleum in India:

- (a) Mumbai High, Gujarat and Assam are major petroleum production areas in India.
 - (b) Ankeleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat.
 - (c) Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India.
 - (d) Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields in the state.
24. The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
25. Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places:
- (a) In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
 - (b) In 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.
 - (c) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

OR

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic:

- (a) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.
 - (b) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
 - (c) As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
26. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.

The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

27. There are a variety of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe:
- By setting up partnerships with local companies.
 - By using the local companies for supplies. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world
 - By closely competing with the local companies or buying them up. Example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods.
28. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. We can take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.
29. The situation of underemployment is referred to as the situation when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment. In this case, the person considers himself employed but is actually not working.
- Example:
- In rural areas, where agriculture is the main source of income, this kind of unemployment can be seen often. If a piece of land requires only three people to work on it and instead five people are working on it, then the two extra people are said to be in a situation of disguised unemployment.
 - In cities and urban areas, disguised unemployment is seen when painters, plumbers, electricians are unable to find work on a daily basis and work way less than their potential.
30. Balkan region was a source of tension because of the following reasons:
- It was a region of geographical, ethnic variation comprising Romania, Bulgaria, etc:and its inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.
 - Large part of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire and the disintegration of which created an explosive situation. One by one its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
 - Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they were independent but subsequently subjugated.
 - The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other & hoped to gain territory.
 - Matters complicated because of intense rivalry among European powers over Trade & colonies as well as naval and military might. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the first world war.

OR

Before Unification of Italy

- (a) Italy faced political fragmentation over its long history.
- (b) Italy was divided into seven states over the middle of the 19th century.
- (c) Out of seven states only one state was ruled by Italian princely house i.e. Sardinia-Piedmont.
- (d) Centre was ruled by the Pope, Austrian Hasburgs controlled the North, and the Bourbon kings of Spain dominated the Southern regions.
- (e) Italian language also had many local and regional variations.

Unification of Italy

- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini wanted to put a programme to unify Italy in the 1830's. To spread his goals a secret society called Young Italy was formed.
- (b) The responsibility of unifying Italy through war fell on the ruler King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont, after the failure of revolutionary uprising in 1831 and 1848.
- (c) The Austrian forces were defeated in 1859 by Sardinia-Piedmont, after a diplomatic alliance was made with the French, by Chief Minister Cavour.
- (d) In order to drive out the Spanish rulers from the Southern regions of Italy, in 1860, a large number of armed volunteers under Garibaldi marched into the Kingdom of two Sicilies and South Italy. They won the support of Peasants.

Hence in 1861, Italy had a new king, Victor Emmanuel II.

31. The five types of industrial pollution are-

- (a) Air pollution, (b) Water pollution, (c) Land pollution, (d) Noise pollution and (e) Thermal pollution.
- (a) Air pollution. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in factories that ignore pollution norms. Air-borne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays, mist and smoke.
- (b) Water pollution. Major water pollutants are dyes, detergents, acids and salts. Heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides and fertilizers and synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber etc. discharged in the water bodies without treatment pollute these water bodies.
- (c) Noise pollution. The generators, compressors, machines, furnaces, looms, exhaust fans, etc. used by industries create a lot of noise. Noise can raise blood pressure and can have physiological effects as well.
- (d) Land pollution. Land and water pollution are closely related. Dumping of industrial wastes especially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packing, salts and garbage renders the soil useless.
- (e) Thermal pollution. Wastes from nuclear power plants, nuclear and weapon production facilities cause cancer and birth defects.

OR

(a) **Fertilizer Industry:**

- (i) The fertilizer industry is centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly urea), phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium phosphate (DAP) and complex fertilizers which have a combination of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), and potash (K).
- (ii) The third, i.e. potash is entirely imported as the country does not have any reserves of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form.
- (iii) After the Green Revolution the industry expanded to several other parts of the country.
- (iv) Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala contribute towards half of the fertilizer production.

(b) **Chemical Industries:** The Chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units.

- (i) Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilisers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesives, paints, dyes stuffs), nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash (used to make glass, soaps and detergents, paper) and caustic soda.
- (ii) Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Organic chemical plants are located near oil refineries or petrochemical plants.

The chemical industry is its own largest consumer. Basic chemicals undergo processing to further produce other chemicals that are used for industrial application, agriculture or directly for consumer markets.

32. Popular dissatisfaction and criticism has focussed on four problem areas in the working of political parties. Political parties need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.

- (a) The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- (b) The second challenge of dynastic succession : Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This is also bad for democracy.
- (c) The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
- (d) The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced.

OR

Functions of Political parties:

- (1) Parties contest elections: In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- (2) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. This is what the parties do. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party.
- (3) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- (4) Parties form and run governments: The big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties.
- (5) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (6) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society.
- (7) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.

33. (a) Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.

For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.

- (b) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.
- (c) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
- (d) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- (e) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
- (f) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
- (g) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

OR

- (a) In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor.
- (b) The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
- (c) A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.

- (d) Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- (e) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.
- (f) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted - the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc.
- (g) Thus, the SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- (h) Moreover, SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

34.1 Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with the France, the Netherlands, the Germany and the Luxembourg.

34.2 The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

34.3 The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the flemish region and speaks dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the wallonia region and speak french. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak german. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak french while 20 per cent are dutch speaking.

35.1 A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

35.2 Creating of large dams has been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc.

35.3 Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built.

- (i) Most of the dams were constructed to control floods but, these dams have triggered floods.
- (ii) Dams have also caused extensive soil erosion.
- (iii) Excessive use of water has resulted in earthquakes.
- (iv) Excessive use of water caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution.

36.1 Few leading early Indian entrepreneurs of India in the 19th century are :

- (i) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (ii) Dinshaw Petit
- (iii) Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata
- (iv) Seth Hukumchand.

36.2 The European Managing agencies which controlled the large sector of Indian industries :

- (i) Bird Heiglers and Co.
- (ii) Andrew Yule.
- (iii) Jardine Skinner and Co.

36.3 From the late eighteenth century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India. In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s.

37.(a) & (b)

