

1. (a) : The massacre of Chios, Eugene Delacroix, 1824 (1)
2. (a) : Jawahar Lal Nehru proposed the resolution that the National Flag of India be a "horizontal tri-colour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion", with a wheel in navy blue at the center. (1)
3. (a) : Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade. However, from the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. (1)
4. (c) : Amar Jiban was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language. (1)
- 5A. The discovery of sea routes to Asia and America in the 16th century greatly shrank the pre-modern world by expanding trade and redirecting flows towards Europe. (2)

OR

- 5B. They had no previous exposure to these European diseases and thus lacked any natural immunity.
- 6A. Khilafat committee was formed to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers because a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Khalifa. Khalifa was the spiritual head of the Islamic world. (3)

OR

- 6B. The widespread discontentment was created in India after the failure of the Cripps Mission and the ongoing World War II. This created the need for a nation-wide mass movement. So, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942 for the complete withdrawal of the British from India.
- 7A. Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. This is shown in the points below: (5)
 - (i) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg empire.
 - (ii) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
 - (iii) The North was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the pope and the Southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
 - (iv) The Italian language had many regional and local variations and no standard common form.

OR

- 7B. Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and

customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

European Governments were driven by Conservatism, after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days because they had realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy. Monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon were restored to power to create a new conservative order in Europe. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

8. (i) The Vernacular Press Act 1878, provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. (4)
- (ii) The attitude for freedom of the press after the revolt of 1857 changed because of growing vernacular newspapers and nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.
- (iii) The colonial government passed the vernacular press act to restrict and censor reports and editorials which throttle nationalist criticism.

9. Marked on the map (2)
10. (a) (1)
11. (d) (1)
12. (c) : Kaziranga National Park (1)
13. (d) : Both (b) and (c) (1)
14. (d) : Israel (1)
15. (c) : Condition required for wheat production- The optimum temperature range for ideal germination of wheat seed is 20-25 degree Celsius. It requires 50 to 100 cm of rainfall. Both the fertile alluvial and the mixed soil are ideal for cultivation of wheat. Areas with a warm and damp climate are not suited for wheat growing. (1)

16. Type: Intensive Subsistence Farming (2)

Reasons:

- (i) High population pressure and small land size.
- (ii) Need to get maximum yield from limited land by using labour and high doses of inputs.

17A. The various reasons for conservation of minerals are: (5)

- (i) The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals.
- (ii) The process of mineral formation is slow.
- (iii) They are non-renewable resources

Methods to conserve :

- (i) Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ore at a low cost.
- (iii) Recycling of minerals must be practiced.
- (iv) Use of alternative renewable substitutes.

OR

17B. Saved energy is produced energy. We cannot continue to produce resources which are non-renewable. The world's storage of fossil fuels are gradually exhausting by human consumption. To conserve energy we can take following steps:

- (i) Electronic devices and electrical appliances must be switched off when not in use.
- (ii) We should develop a mindset to use public transportation system instead of personal vehicles.
- (iii) We should use power saving devices and install solar panels to generate electricity.

18. (i) India can be a prosperous country by increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries. (4)

(ii) From the above passage we learn that industrial development will generate more employment and income. Thereby, strengthening the economy of the country which is beneficial not only for workers working in the industries but also for the country.

(iii) The main motto of public sector and joint sector was the eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country through industrial development.

19. Marked on the map (3)

20. (b) : Buddhists and Hindus (1)

21. (c) : Division of power between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. (1)

22. (d) : Russia, Canada and Argentina are federal countries. China is a Unitary Country. (1)

23. (b) : (A) - (ii), (B) - (i), (C) - (iv), (D) - (iii) (1)

24. Difference between federal government and unitary government: (2)

	Federal Government	Unitary Government
1.	Power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.	Power is not divided and is only in hands of the Central Government.
2.	Has two or three levels of Government.	Has only one level of Government.
3.	One government for the entire country and others at the level of provinces or states.	Non provincial or state governments are subordinate to the Central Government.
4.	The Central Government is responsible for a few subjects of common national importance and province level government look after day to day administration of their state.	The Central Government has power on all the subjects.
5.	These levels of government enjoy their power independent of the other.	In this type of Government, power holds in one hand.
6.	E.g., India	E.g., China

25. The representation of women in the Indian parliament is still low because there are no legally imposed quotas or reservation policies at the central level. Other social issues such as - low literacy level, patriarchy, also are the causes of minimal representation of women in parliament. (2)

26. (i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. (3)

(ii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group.

The exception is in the government of Sri Lanka where majoritarianism is followed leading to many problems.

27. (A) (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. (5)

(ii) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.

(iii) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3rd to its women candidates.

(iv) There should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party.

(v) There should be state funding of elections.

(vi) Vote casting should be made compulsory in each election.

OR

27B. Lack of internal democracy within parties is the first challenge. Across the globe, one can see that there is a growing concentration of power in the hands of few or just one leader.

On what transpires inside the party, ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information.

Ordinary members are unable to influence decisions as they lack sufficient connections.

Decisions are taken in the name of the party, by leaders having more power.

Parties do not conduct internal regular elections, organisational meetings are not conducted and do not maintain a register of the membership.

Since too much of power is wielded by few leaders in the party, those who disagree with the leadership are unable to continue working in the party.

Personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important than the loyalty to party policies and principles.

Due to the system of succession, due to dynasty in the political parties, ordinary and hardworking party members are unable to rise to the top.

A transparent and an open system of functioning is not followed by political parties, which prevents deserving party members from rising to the top.

28. i. Belgium is a small country in Europe that borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

ii. Belgium is a small in area than the Indian state of Haryana. (4)

iii. Belgium is a small European country with a population of a little over one crore. Despite its small size, the country has a complex ethnic composition. Around 59% of the population lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch, while 40% resides in the Wallonia region and speaks French. A small minority, about 1%, speaks German. The capital city Brussels has a unique composition, where 80% of the population speaks French, even though the country has a Dutch-speaking majority overall. This linguistic diversity has greatly influenced Belgium's political and social systems.

29. (d) : Primary sector being dependent on the secondary sector (1)

30. (c) : Developmental goals of different people can be different as well as conflicting. (1)

31. (d) : Only final goods and services. (1)

32 (c) : Keep a small portion as cash and lend out the rest (1)

33. (b) : He may accumulate wealth and possibly expand his business (1)

34. (b) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (1)

35. When two members of Laxim's family move out to work on a landlord's farm or in a factory, they earn wages that add to the family's total income. Because only a few people are actually needed to manage the small plot of land, the family's agriculture production does not decrease when some members leave for other work. Thus, shifting labour from agriculture to other sectors helps increase overall family income without harming agriculture output. (3)

36. Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source. (3)

Arguments: Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.

Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.

Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without collateral.

37. Foreign trade has grown rapidly alongside the expansion of MNCs. MNCs have not only increased investment across various countries but also have taken control of large share of international trade. They are able to move goods and services across border easily, thanks to their global network. A good example is Ford Motors in India. The company manufactures cars in its Indian plant, not for the just Indian market but also for export to other developing countries. It also sends car components from India to its other manufacturing units around the world. This demonstrates how MNCs links different countries through trade and production. (3)

38A. Tertiary sector in India has been growing rapidly for a number of reasons. In the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest sector in India replacing the primary sector. The reason for the growth of the tertiary sector are as follows –

(i) **Basic services provider:** Tertiary sector is the basic service provider like banking, communication, transportation, hospital, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, insurance companies, etc. which help to raise the standard of living of the people.

(ii) **Employment provider:** Tertiary sector by providing a large amount of services create more employment opportunities for the people of the country.

(iii) **Growth of other sectors:** The growth of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The demand for these services increases when the primary and secondary sectors are well developed.

(iv) **Raises income levels:** As the income rise certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. We can see these changes in the big cities.

(v) **Development in new technologies:** Development in new ITs or communication systems leads to increase the value of tertiary sector as well as the standard of living of people. (5)

OR

38B. (i) Raman was happy because in the organised sector he can enjoy security of employment. He is expected to work only for fixed number of hours. If he works more, then he will be paid for his overtime by organisation. He also get other benefits from organisation like he get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. He supposed to get medical benefits, and under the laws, the factory manager must ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he retires, he get pension as well.

(ii) Whereas Sunil was unhappy because the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, companies of unorganised sector can terminate their employees.

(iii) A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes many people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)

