

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{dr}{dt}$

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Section - A

1. A) Chancellor Duke Metternich
2. C) Buddhism
3. C) I, II, IV, III
4. B) Ragsundari Devi
5. D) i - b, ii - c, iii - d, iv - a
6. C) Meghalaya
7. D) Odisha
8. C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I

13. ~~9.~~ ~~B) Garhwali / C) Nepali / B) Garhwali / C) Nepali / D) Rajasthan~~

B) Only I, II & IV are correct

D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organisational elections and file income tax returns

12. A) Both (A) and (R) are true & R is the correct explanation

* 9. ~~13.~~ B) State list - Police, Agriculture / A) Union list - Defence & Commerce

14. C) Statements I and II are true and II is correct explanation

15. D) The bank saves the farmer from debt trap

16. ~~D) Quaternary / C) Tertiary~~

17. A) Both A and R are ~~not~~ true & R is correct explanation

18. B) Removing trade barriers

A) ~~Tertiary~~

C) Only I and III

* 1. C) Nepali / B) Garhwali

Section - D C

25. a) Indian folklore and symbols strengthened the idea of nationalism during the 20th century in the following ways -

Collecting and recording folk culture was instrumental to the process of nation building as it reflected the national literature and was the most trustworthy account of people's manifestations and thoughts in the country. Rabanindranath Tagore himself collected myths, rhymes (nursery rhymes), folk tales etc in Bengal while Natesa Sastri published a massive four volume book named 'Folklore of Southern India'. Villages were toured extensively to collect songs, legends, tales sung by the ballads.

2. Allegories were prevalent during this period which provided a concrete form to the abstract idea of freedom. Indians visually associated the identity of India with the image of Bharat Mata which was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and later on, Abanindranath Tagore made an ascetic, calm, composed image of Bharat Mata, dispensing learning and food along with the clothing. Mr. Chattopadhyaya also composed a hymn called 'Vande Matram' which was widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
3. A tri-colour flag made up of yellow, red and green colours, comprising eight lotuses representing British provinces along with a crescent moon symbolising Muslims & Hindus was designed during the Swadeshi movement. Gandhi ji later on designed his swaraj flag made up of red, white and green colours with a 'charkha' in the middle symbolising Gandhi's idea of self help. It was a symbol of defiance against the British authorities.

Conclusion - All these processes / activities along with reinterpretation of history were a part of wider cultural movement to instill a sense of collective belonging amongst the Indians. History was reinterpreted and taught differently to rediscover one's identity and take pride in our victorious achievements in different fields like science, maths, law etc.

2) Globalisation is not a new phenomenon for a country like India which has been engaged in international trade since time immemorial.

1. Imperialists were mostly attracted to the rich resources in their colonies like India which was already exporting spices when they invaded the country. Good quality of cotton was exported from India due to which cotton textile industries flourished in Manchester and Liverpool in England. Indian farmers were forced to grow indigo due to which they were unable to grow crops to sustain their families. This resulted in the Champaran movement in Bihar.

2. Post independence, Indian farmers have faced stiff competition in the global market due to highly subsidised rates of agriculture in the developed countries. Despite being important producers of pulses, cereal crops etc, the country faces competition and struggles with many challenges. The reduction of duties imposed on agricultural goods in our country has further threatened the farmers as the public investment in this sector is also declining. To compete in the global market, our products must be at par in terms of quality with other products.

3

3. Indian market must diversify its crop production, harnessing the climate to grow a

variety of crops. Following the examples of leading economies like Israel, China and Italy, India must export high value crops like fruits, olives and import cereal crops. Bio-diesel crops like ~~Jatroba~~ and jatropha and jojoba which require very less moisture, fruits, medicinal herbs etc can be grown. Country's prosperity lies in diversifying its crop production.

27.

challenges faced by political parties are as follow's -

1

Lack of Internal Democracy : There is concentration and accumulation of power in the hands of party leaders at the top and the ordinary members of the party often ~~lack~~ lack the means and influence to voice their opinion. Membership registers are not maintained, regular organisational meetings are not conducted. Devotion and commitment to the party leaders are valued more than the devotion towards the party principles and constitution.

2.

Dynastic Succession - Leaders at the top often misuse their power to support their families and relatives. Free, fair and open elections are not conducted for the top positions. As a result, People who lack support, potential and skills come to power.

because of favourism. In various political parties, leaders often belong to the same family generation after generation. Consequently, Deserving candidates are unable to get free and fair opportunities.

3. Increasing role of power and might along with lack of meaningful choice - Growing role of power, money and might is an alarming concern for most of the democracies all across the globe. Criminals are often nominated as party candidates as they have various links and contacts. Rich people who ~~can~~ gather funds in order to win the elections are favoured. Various industrialists and businessmen who finance the parties influence its policies and decisions. Decreasing ideological differences on the economic front are also a concern for democrats. Political ~~leader~~ leaders often change parties for gaining power which leaves no meaningful choice for the citizens.

- 2A. Three characteristics of the Indian federal system are -

(It is an example of holding together federation wherein the centre tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. The ~~Constitution declares~~ India to be a union of states with a three tier system (3 levels) - Central, State and local

governments which comprise of municipalities and panchayats.

2. The jurisdictions of each tier of government is clearly specified in the constitution which ensures that the presence and authority of each level is constitutionally guaranteed. Constitution provides a three fold distribution comprising of union, state and concurrent lists. Each level has its own jurisdiction in legislative, administrative and affairs related to taxation.

3.

3. Judiciary acts as an umpire incase a dispute arises between the levels of the government and has the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of each and every tier of the government. Federal structure helps us to strengthen the unity of the country and accomodate its regional diversity.

29

Sustainable development refers to economic development without degrading the environment and ^{compromising} ~~jeopardising~~ with the needs of future generations.

1.

Sustainable existence as a component of ^{sustainable} development is important to ensure survival of life and maintain the quality of life. Human beings have

indiscriminately exploited the resources of nature which has led to environmental degradation and disrupted the ecological balance. Global Warming, Climate Change, Depletion of renewable resources are global issues which don't respect national boundaries.

2. Excessive deforestation, burning of ~~forest~~ fossil fuels have caused a lot of damage to our environment. Air pollution and land pollution have become very common these days.

3. Drying aquifers, depleting water tables and contamination of water resources are very alarming. Over-utilisation of renewable resources which is degrading their quality and increasing their cost has posed a serious question on energy security in future. These resources like coal, petroleum are exhaustable in nature.

Conclusion - Therefore, It is important to realise that nature has a lot to fulfil our needs but not our greeds. Use of sustainable practices like using renewable resources and energy conservation are the need of the hour.

Section D

30. b) ① In 1848, The spirit of national unification and liberalism was widespread amongst the middle class educated elites who wanted to unify the numerous german speaking principalities into a nation state under a constitution. All of them gathered in Frankfurt to vote for All German National Assembly and later on drafted a constitution with monarchy leading the state and being ~~a~~ subject to monarchy.
- ② However, This liberal initiative was suppressed by monarchy (autocracy and military) which also got support from the large landowners of Prussia called junkers. Prussia took on the leadership of uniting Germany when king Frederic Wilhelm IV refused to accept the constitution and disbanded the Frankfurt parliament.
- ③ Otto Von Bismark, chief minister of Prussia played a very important role in the unification process along with the army and bureaucracy.

④ 3 wars were fought over 7 years with France, Austria and Denmark which resulted in the Prussian victory. ~~King Kaiser William I was proclaimed~~ as the new German emperor on 18 January, 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors at ~~Paris~~ Versailles. All the princes, important ministers including Otto von Bismarck were present there.

⑤ The new state laid emphasis on modernising legal, judicial, banking system along with currency. The Prussian model was followed in the whole country. Owing to Bismarck's immense contribution in this unification process, role of army was considered very significant in architecting and forming a country. Through this unification, Prussian dominance was exerted and reflected.

71 2) Manufacturing sector is considered to be the backbone of development in general and economic development ~~in particular~~ because of the following reasons -

① This sector helps to revolutionise agriculture which is considered to be the backbone of the economy. It also reduces the heavy dependency of people on

agriculture by creating alternative job opportunities in the secondary as well as tertiary sectors. Growth and development of agro-based industries help in increasing the production and efficiency of agriculture.

② Industrial development is a pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty. This was the main philosophy behind the public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.

③ It also aims at reducing regional disparities by setting up industries in local, tribal, primitive, backward areas to create income opportunities for the residents and raise their living standards by uplifting the condition of the region.

④ Industrial production by manufacturing industries brings in the much needed foreign exchange by expanding the trade and commerce of the country.

⑤ Countries which transform their raw materials into finished goods of higher value are more prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

Q. 7R

1)

1. Democracy is a legitimate government because it comprises of a government which is freely and fairly elected by the citizens of the country. It gives prime importance to the people of the country who have a right to choose their leaders and participate in the decision making process whenever necessary.

2. It produces a fair, accountable government which is responsive to the needs of the citizens. All democratic governments are expected to follow free and fair rules and regulations and maintain transparency at all times. Free and fair elections are regularly conducted where people have a right to rectify their mistakes and are placed on an equal political footing.

3. Democracy enhances the dignity of an individual by following an accommodative policy with mutual respect for social differences. It is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation to ensure that different views are heard and considered during policy formations.

4. Democracies might produce a slow, inefficient government but at the end of the day, it is people's own government which raises the ~~citizens~~^{people} from the status of object to citizens as they are able to rationalize and think for themselves. Power and rule of law, reason and justice are given supreme importance.
5. ~~Democracies~~ Democratic governments are concerned about the well being of the poorest of the poor and aim at reducing income disparities. They are able to generate immense support for themselves which is an open testimony to their legitimacy and credibility. They ~~organise~~^{organise} public debates and are accountable to the parliament for their actions.

33

①

ORGANISED SECTOR

This sector comprises of enterprises and places of work which are registered by the government

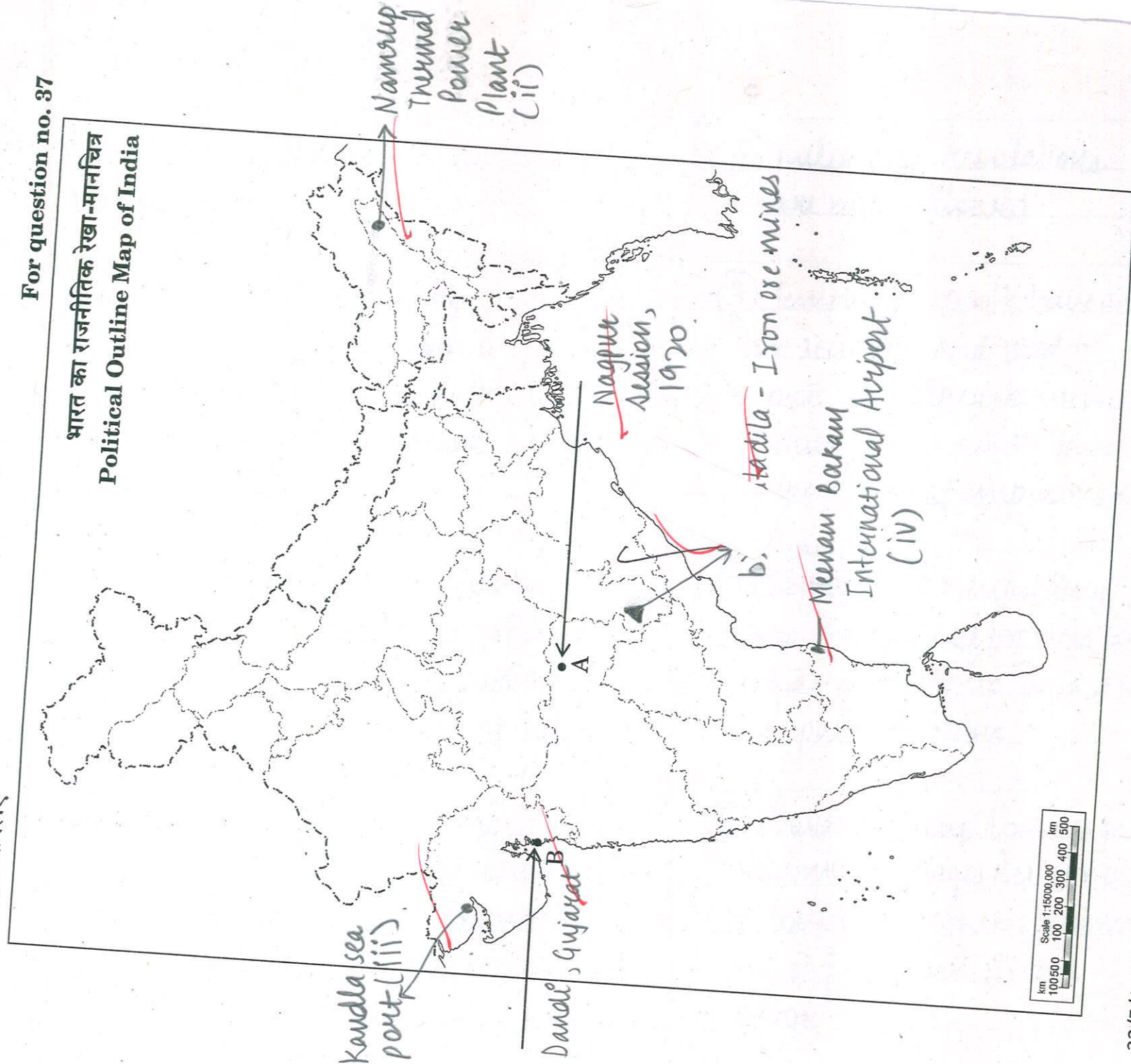
UNORGANISED AT SECTOR

① This sector comprises of small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of government

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
Political Outline Map of India



- ② Rules and regulations are strictly followed
- ③ Employers have job security and they need to work for a fixed number of hours with secure terms of employment
- ④ Employers They enjoy benefits of providential fund, gratuity, ~~pension~~ after retirement, paid holidays etc. They are paid overtime for working more number of hours for
- ⑤ Workers are paid decent wages with due weightage given to Minimum Wages Act. Some other acts like Payment of Gratuity act, Shops and Establishments acts are also followed.

- ② Rules and regulations are not followed
- ③ Employers don't have any job security and need to work for irregular time period. They don't have secure terms of employment
- ④ Employers They don't enjoy any ~~benef~~ benefits of providential fund, gratuity etc and are not paid overtime
- ⑤ Workers have low wages. Minimum Wages Act is not followed. No other government act is followed in this sector

Section E

34.1 12

It was written and published in english language.

34.2

He was persecuted because he published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials which enraged the Governor - General Warren Hastings

34.3

The publication of officially sanctioned newspapers was encouraged because it helped to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of colonial government by celebrating the british rule

35.1

Sustainable Development refers to the development which doesn't cause environmental degradation and doesn't compromise with the needs of future generations.

35.2 'Agenda 21' was adopted in Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit held by United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

35.3 Two outcomes of the summit ~~are~~ ^{were} -

① Declaration on Climate Change and Biological Diversity was signed and the leaders fostered the global forest principles.

② Agenda 21 was adopted which expected all the local governments to drive their own agenda 21. This summit was convened to address the urgent issues of socio-economic development and environmental conservation.

36.1 This cooperative has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from each member which are used as collateral to obtain a large loan from the bank. which are further used to provide loans to their members.

* Banks act as cooperative

lenders here. loans to buy raw materials, release their mortgaged land, for marketing their output etc are provided

36.2

Formal loans ^{were} ~~are~~ extended by the ~~government~~ ^{banks} to the cooperatives which were further ~~extend~~ ^{extended by} them to their members. Cooperatives and Banks ~~comp~~ come in the formal source of credit

36.3 ① Cooperative are useful because they reduce the heavy dependency of rural people on informal sources of credit which charge a very high interest rate and they help to avail loan facilities from banks by overcoming the lack of collateral issue

② They organise the rural poor and provide a platform for discussing social issues like health, education etc.

Section B

21. (1) Before the European sailors discovered Asia and America, Indian Ocean used to bustle with trade of goods, services, knowledge, customs, traditions etc till the 15th century which made the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network as it placed a crucial role at the point of intersection.

(2) Till the 15th century, India and China were the richest countries which largely dominated the global trade and were pre-eminent in Asian trade of spices, textiles etc. However, the dynamics of global trade changed as the center shifted towards ~~west~~ west as China restricted over-seas trade and retracted in isolation.

22. a) Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the form of faults, cracks, joints, crevices or wherein the larger occurrences were called lodes and the smaller veins. They were formed when minerals in gaseous/molten form were pushed to the surface of the Earth and cooled down to solidify. Minerals, like copper, lead Metals

were extracted by ~~this~~ ~~or~~ such minerals and found in such formations.

(23) Decentralisation is defined as the process in which power is taken from the Central and State level and is given to the local governments. It is Important Because -

(1) India is very vast and diverse country with so ~~or~~ many social differences. ~~Mumbai is as big~~ Maharashtra is as big as Germany while Uttar Pradesh is bigger than Russia. In such a huge country, & with so big and diverse states, It calls for a further division within the states (panchayats and municipal ~~corporations~~ corporations) to simplify the process of administration.

(2) Problems are best settled at grass root levels wherein people have more knowledge about the issues and have better ideas on how to spend the money and allocate the budget as per the requirements. It inculcates a habit of self governance and democratic participation.

24 Information and Communication technology have enabled globalisation in the following ways -

① Rise of telecommunication technology (telephones, fax) allows the users sitting in distant parts of the world to communicate instantaneously at negligible costs. Internet is present in every sphere of life. Provisions of electronic mail and messages have allowed rapid transmission of messages to happen.

② Satellite imaging has also helped in enhancing information and communication technology and has made the world more interconnected, advanced and fast-forward.

Section - F

37. A. Nagpur Session

(a)

B. Dandi, Gujarat

37. (b)

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