
SECTION-A (History)

Q.1 What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? [5]

Or

Why Indians were against the Rowlatt Act?

Ans. The first clear cut expression of nationalism came in France with French Revolution in 1789.

(i) The introduction of *le patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoyed equal rights under a constitution.

(ii) A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

(iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens, and renamed 'the National Assembly).

(iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.

(v) Regional dialects were discouraged and French was declared as the common language of the nation.

Or

(i) Rowlatt Act was passed through the Imperial Legislative Council on a report of the Sedition Committee, headed by Justice Rowlatt.

(ii) It was the black act which gave the government and the police to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

(iii) The Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members of the Council. This Act became one of the factors due to which Gandhiji launched Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q.2 **Answer the following questions:** [3 × 3 = 9]

(a) Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

(b) "Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny." Explain it.

(c) What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?

(d) What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

(e) What were the changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the nineteenth and the twentieth century. Explain the causes which led to this change.

Ans. **(a) (i) Balkans region:** The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

(ii) Explosive region: The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

Internal conflicts: As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkans area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other, and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

Source of rivalry between big powers: Matters further complicated the situation because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was an intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as the naval and military might.

Series of wars: Each power- Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending their own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally, the First World War.

(b) (1) The women worker in Britain attacked the spinning Jenny because they feared that it will speed up the production process and they have to lose the job.

(2) At the time women survived on hand spinning. Fear of unemployment made the women attack the spinning Jenny.

(c) It was a non-violent method of mass agitation against the Oppressor.

- It emphasised the power of truth and the need to search the truth.
- It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, there is no need for physical force to fight the oppressor
- People-including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.
- By this struggle, truth was bound to be victorious.

(d) The Bretton Woods Agreement was signed between the world powers in July 1944 at Mount Washington Hotel situated in Bretton Wood in New Hampshire, USA. The

main aim of this agreement was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. Its framework was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and financial Conference. This conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficit of its members. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. Both these institutions started financial operations in 1947.

- (e) **(i) Employment in factories:** In the 18th and 19th centuries a large number of women were employed in the factories because during that period, most of the production activities were carried with the help of the family.

(ii) Technology Developments and loss of jobs: But with the technological advancement, women gradually lost their industrial jobs and were forced to do household work. They also tried to increase the family income by activities like tailoring, washing or matchbox making.

(iii) Employment during War: However, in the 20th century, women again started getting employed in wartime industries and offices because most of the male citizens were fighting at the front.

Q.3 (a) Write a note on "The Greek war of independence". [3]

(b) After 1740, the readership of novels began to include poorer people. [3]

Ans. (a) Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821 A.D. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile as also from many west Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the Cradle of European Civilisation and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against the Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war where he died of fever in 1824 A.D. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

(b) Readership of novels began to include poorer people after 1740 because:

(i) The circulation of novels increased with the introduction of circulating libraries.

(ii) Technological improvements in printing brought down the price of books and innovations in marketing led to expanded sales.

(iii) In France, publishers found that they could make super profits by hiring out novels by the hour. The novel was one of the first mass produced items to be sold.

(iv) The worlds created by the novels were absorbing and believable and they were seemingly real. Novels allowed individuals the pleasure of reading in private, as well as the joy of public reading or discussing stories with friends or relatives.

(v) In rural areas, people would collect to hear one of them reading a novel aloud, often becoming deeply involved in the lives of the characters.

SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY)

Q.5 What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples. [2]

Ans. **Biotic and abiotic resources**

Sr. No	Biotic	Abiotic
1.	These resources are obtained from biosphere and have life.	These resources are composed of non-living things and have no life.
2.	Biotic resources can be classified as producers, consumers and decomposers.	Abiotic resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable.
3.	Forest, livestock, human are the examples of biotic resources.	Minerals, water, soil, rocks are the examples of abiotic resources.

Q.6 Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown on it. [2]

Ans. (a) Maharashtra, (b) Madhya Pradesh, (c) Chattisgarh.

Crops grown: Cotton, Sugarcane.

Q.7 Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects. [2]

Ans. **Advantages:**

(1) Flood control: River valley project control the flood and thereby check soil erosion.

(2) Irrigation: They provide water for irrigation in the command area during dry season.

(3) Electricity Generation: These projects are the main source of power. They ensure regular electricity for industrial and household purposes.

(4) Inland Navigation: River valley projects provide inland water navigation through main river and canals that link different regions.

(5) Fish Breeding: Reservoirs provide ideal conditions for the development of fisheries.

(6) Amusement: People in large number come here as tourist and recreate themselves in boating on the canals and reservoirs.

Disadvantages:

(1) Displacement of local communities: The building of large dams results in displacement of local communities.

(2) Adverse impact on aquatic life: Due to construction of dams on the rivers, the fish in the downstream area do not get sufficient nutrient material. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate for spawning i.e., to produce eggs.

(3) Change in cropping pattern: Most of the farmers have changed the cropping patterns shifting to water harvesting to water intensive to commercial crops.

(4) Increase the social gap: River valley project has transformed social gap between landowners and the landless poor.

(5) Excessive Sedimentation: Regulating and damming of river affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sediments at the bottom of the reservoir.

Q.8 Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers. [2]

- Ans. (1) Agriculture was given top priority in the First Five Year Plan.
- (2) Several schemes for irrigation were undertaken and arid areas were brought under cultivation.
- (3) New and scientific methods of farming were adopted.
- (4) In the 1980s and 1990s comprehensive land development programme was started.
- (5) The government is providing huge subsidies on agricultural inputs.
- (6) The government has established special Banks like NABARD to provide agricultural loan to farmers.

Q.9 What is mineral? [2]

Ans. Homogeneous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure is called mineral. Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.

Ex. Coal, Petroleum.

Q.10 Name any three physical factors for influencing the location of the industry. [2]

Ans. (i) Raw material (ii) Climate (iii) Power Supply.

Q.11 State any three merits of roadways. [3]

Or

What is manufacturing? [3]

Ans. (i) Roads require less investment as compared to railway.

(ii) These can be built at higher altitudes and at any place.

(iii) Road transportation is easy and is within the reach of common man. Moreover, it is available for 24 hours.

(iv) Maintenance cost is also low.

(v) Extension of agriculture is possible only through road transportation.

Or

Production of good in large quantities after processing from raw material to more valuable product is called manufacturing. For example paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane etc.

SECTION-C (CIVICS)

Q.13 State one prudential and moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context. [4]

Ans. **(i) Prudential reason:** Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Majority community does not impose its will over others. For example in India, Hindi has not been imposed on the Southern states.

(ii) Moral reason: In democracy, power sharing is necessary. Since all the people are affected by the policies of the government, they should be consulted in the governance of the country. They should be allowed to participate in decision making process. In India, reservation of seats for SCs and STs in State Assemblies and Parliament is an example of moral reason.

Q.14 What is the meaning of Political party? [4]

Ans. "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

promoting national interest. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than the others.

They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.

For example, Indian National Congress and Bahariya Janta Party.

(i) Parties contest elections: Political parties are the axis of the government. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

(ii) Formation of policies: It is very difficult to imagine democracy without political parties because without political parties every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes and new policies.

(iii) Uncertain Government: The government may be formed, but its life will remain ever uncertain. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they did to the locality. But no one will be responsible as to how the country will run.

(iv) Representative democracy: The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large-scale societies need a representative democracy.

(v) To gather public opinion: As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues, and to present these to the government. This is fulfilled by the political parties.

Q.15 State any two differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional Amendment of 1992. [4]

Ans. 73rd constitutional amendment was passed in 1992. Some changes were made in constitution because Local Self governments were not working properly. Two differences between before and after constitutional amendment in 1992 are given below:

Sr. No	Before 1992	After 1992
1.	Local self governments had no powers to collect taxes to meet their regular needs.	Local self governments were given some powers to collect some taxes to meet their needs
2.	There were no regular elections held in local self governments.	It became mandatory to hold regular elections in local self governments after every 5

3.	There were no reserved seats for women in local self governments.	years. 33% of total seats were kept reserved in local self governments for women.
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Q.16 What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party? [3]

Ans. **Difference between a pressure group and a political party**

Sr. No	Pressure Groups	Political Parties
1.	These do not contest elections.	These contest elections.
2.	These do not aim to directly control or share political power.	They aim to directly control or share political power.
3.	These are formed when people with common occupations, interests, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.	Political parties agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

Q.17 How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [3]

Ans. **(i) Accountable Government:** Accountable government is a government which is answerable or which is required to justify its actions or decisions. Democratic government is answerable to the people or to the parliament. In a democracy people elect their representatives who form government and if they don't work according to wishes of the people, the people have the right to change them. For example, Indian Government is answerable to the Parliament.

(ii) Responsive Government: Responsive government is a government which responds positively to needs and aspiration of the people. The government takes decisions, form policies which are acceptable to the people. Under this whenever possible and necessary, citizens can participate in decision making.

(iii) Legitimate Government: Legitimate government is a government which works according to a set of rules i.e., Government takes decisions by following norms and a proper procedure. Citizens are free to know if a decision was taken through a proper procedure. This is known as transparency. For example, in India the government has provided citizens the Right to Information Act which empower the people to find how the government is working.

SECTION-D (ECONOMICS)

Q.18 What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas. [4]

Ans. Disguised Unemployment refers to a situation where there are excessive number of persons are employed as against required number. In other words, if some workers are withdrawn from the work, total production is not affected.

Example:

(a) Rural Sector: Six family members are working on a farm of 10 acres. If two members join army, total production from that farm is not affected. It means two members are disguisedly unemployed.

(b) Urban Areas: Three members of a family are working on a medicine shop. If one member joins an office but total sales from medicine-shop is not affected. It means, one member of this family is disguisedly unemployed.

Q.19 In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by World Bank? [4]

Ans. World Bank in their report during 2006 has used criterion for classifying different countries of the world as rich-income countries and low income countries on the basis of per capita income. Countries having per capita income of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum are known to be rich income countries and those who have Rs. 37,000 per capita income per year are known as low income countries.

However this concept includes only earning aspect of an economy and neglects other aspects of quality of life like health and education. But criterion used by UNDP (United Nations Development Programmes) includes also both longevity of life and educational standard. Thus, it studies the concept of economic development from a wider perspective.

Q.20 What do you understand by globalization? Explain in your own words. [4]

Ans. "Globalisation is the process of integration or inter-connection between countries." Globalisation allows free flow of trade, capital and human resource across borders.

(i) Variety of products: Due to the New Economic Policy, many MNCs have invested their capital in India. So the Indian consumers are getting variety and quality products at cheaper rates.

(ii) Development in the Infra-structure: Due to the policy of globalization and privatization, the condition of infrastructure has improved considerably. Much progress can be seen in the communication sector. At present many private companies are providing better services to the consumers.

(iii) Boost to Foreign direct investment: The policy of liberalization and globalisation has provide a big boost to foreign direct investment in developing countries.

(iv) Boost to the Indian companies: Due to the policy of globalisation and liberalization, the private sector has gained a big push. Now the private sector is free to import raw material and technology from other countries. Many krestrictions on the imports and exports have been lifted. Several top Indian companies have been to benefit from the increased competition. Moreover, globailsation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (Automoblies). Infosys (IT) , etc.

(v) Boost to the service sector: Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies proving services, particularly those involving information and communication technologies. Besides, a host of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering etc. are now being cheaply done in our country and are exported to the developed countries.

Q.21 In situations with risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain. [3]

Ans. There is no denying the fact that in situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. For instance, a small farmer takes a loan a moneylender to meet the expenses of cultibation, with the hope that his/her harvest would help to repay the loan. By chance, if the crops fail due to pests or lack of rain, then it would become quite impossible to apy back the loans to the moneylender. In such a case, the loan along with the interest would grow into a large amount.

In the next yearm even with a normal harvest he/she would not be in a kposition to repay all the loan, and consequently he/she would be forced to sell a part of the land to rapay the laon. Thus, in such cases, the credit prove nothing less than a debt for the borrower, and create further problems for him/her.

Q.22 Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples. [3]

Ans. Marketmen exploit consumer on the basis of poor quality, high price and less weight of the commodity.

Examples:

(i) On ration shop inferior or adulterated food can be sold at a fixed price.

(ii) On petrol pump, diesel oil can be mixed with petrol, but high price is charged for petrol. Even less weight is delivered to consumer against full payment.

SECTION-D (DISASTER MANAGEMENT)

Q.23 Explain two different ways of detecting Tsunami. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$]

Ans. **(1) Pre-experience/traning/knowledge:** It is the study phase comparing size wave length, velocity, fluctuation, speed assessment, vulnerable coasts etc.

(2) Information Technology: It is mainly satellite technology. This detects the changing motion on sea-surface and transmits information immediately and with in seconds, However, warning depends upon the distance of the epicenter from the coastline.

Q.24 What is the main objective of search and rescue team? Define the team composition.

[2 $\frac{1}{2}$]

Ans. The main objective of search and reque team is to train, demonstrate and raise awareness on how to use the local materials for self-rescue among the community people.

Objectives:

(1) Rescue the survivors.

(2) Take immediate necessary action.

(3) Handover, recover and dispose off the bodies of the deceased.

Team Composition: All persons above 10 years of age with a minimum education level. These volunteers should be honest, emotionally round, having good physical condition trained and willingness to work in an emergency constitute the team. Pregference is given to ex-military or army personnel.

Q.25 Name two prime communication networks of Govrenment of India and explain their functions. [4]

Ans. These are: (i) National Information Centre (NIC) and (ii) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL).

Functions:

NIC: National Information Centre (NIC) is a premiere Secinece an dTechnology organization of fth eGovernment of India in this field. It functions through a nationwide information and communication technology (ICT) network called NICNET.

BSNL: The Department off Telephone Operations, Government of India became a corporation on October 12000 and was christened Bharat Sanchar nigam Limited

(BSNL). Today, BSNL is a leading telecommunication company and the largest public sector undertaking of India. It has a network of over 45 million lines covering 5000 towns with over 35 million telephone connections. Its responsibilities include improvement of the quality of telecom services, expansion of telecom network, introduction of new telecom services in all villages and instilling confidence among its customers.