

SECTION-A

M.M:85

(History)

1. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

5

Ans: (i) Frankfurt Parliament 1848: The Frankfurt Parliament tried its best for the unification of Germany under the leadership of King Wilhelm IV of Prussia, but it failed.

(ii) Unification under the leadership of Prussia: This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the Movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of the process, and carried out the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of the process, and carried out the movement for national unification with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy.

(iii) Role of Bismarck : Bismarck was one of the greatest sons of Prussia who accomplished the supreme task of the unification of Germany with the help of the army bureaucracy. He was convinced that the unification of Germany could be achieved only by the Princes, and not by the people. He wanted to achieve his aim by not merging Prussia into Germany but rather, by expanding Prussia into Germany but rather, by expanding Prussia into Germany.

(iv) Three Wars: Bismarck's object of unifying Germany was accomplished by three wars, which were fought during a brief period of seven years (1864-1870).

(v) Final Unification of Germany : The above wars ended in Prussian victory and helped in completing the process of unification. On January 18, 1871, in the Royal Palace of Versailles, the King of Prussia was crowned as the German Emperor and the ceremony symbolized in the eyes of the world, the newly born unity of the German people.

OR

Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer manual labour over machines ?

Ans: Some industrialists in nineteenth century Europe preferred hand labour over machines because of the following reason:

1. There was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants and labourers moved to the cities in large numbers in search of work. When there was plenty of labour,

wages were low. So industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. They did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.

2. In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. Gas works and breweries were especially busy through the cold months. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand. Book-binders and printers, catering to Christmas demand too needed extra hands before December. At the waterfront, winter was the time that ships were repaired. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season.

3. A range of products could be produced only with hand labour. Machines could be used to produce uniform and standardised goods for a mass market. But the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes. The upper classes—the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie—preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed. Machine-made goods were for export to the colonies.

2. Answer any three questions of the following: 3 × 3 = 9

(a) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the non-co-operation movement ?

Ans: In February 1922, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement due to the following reasons -

(i) The movement was turning violent. At Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash in which more than 20 policemen were killed.

(ii) Gandhiji felt that the Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggle.

(iii) Within the Congress, some leaders were tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils, which were set up under the Government of India Act, 1919.

(iv) Industrialists, workers, peasants etc. interpreted the term 'Swaraj' in their own way. At many places like that of Andhra Pradesh, leaders like Alluri Sitaram Raju asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force. But their values were not approved by the Congress.

(b) Write a note on ' The Vernacular Press Act' ?

Ans: Some of the earliest newspapers in India were started by the British , mainly for the British. During the course of the 19th century and later, however, a powerful Indian press grew, both in English and Indian languages. With the growth of political consciousness and the beginning of political activities by Indian in later part of the 19th century, there was a great increase in the number of Indian newspapers and journals. Some of the English newspapers which were owned by the British were supporters of the British rule, whereas most of the others, both in English and Indian languages, criticized the British rule. The native newspapers voiced the grievances of the Indian people, made them aware of the happenings in different parts of the country and became a powerful instrument for mobilizing the people. So the British Government wanted to take measures of control them. Modelled on the British press laws, it passed the Vernacular press Act in 1878. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular newspapers. When a report was judged as opposing the government, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized.

(c) Why did Simon Commission came to India and why it was opposed in India?

Ans: (i) The Indian members of the Central Legislative Assembly exposed the drawbacks in the Government of India Act of 1919 A.D. As a result of it, the Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 A.D. to suggest any further constitutional reforms. This commission consisted of seven members. and its Chairman was Sir John Simon.

(ii) Why was it boycotted by the Indians: But Indians boycotted the Simon Commission, because there was no Indian member in this commission. The terms of the commission's appointment did not give any indication of 'Swaraj', while the demand of the Indians was only 'Swaraj'. Therefore, the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and other parties decided to oppose the Simon Commission.

(iii) Methods: Indian people organised hartals all over the country. They also held black flag demonstration with the slogan, "Simon go back", when the Commission reached Bombay (Mumbai). Such demonstrations were held everywhere it went.

(d) Give two reasons, why the population of London expanded from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Ans: By 1750, the population of London was about 675,000. Between 1810 and 1880, it increased from 1 million to about 4 million. Two reasons for its expansion were the following:

1. Even though there were no large factories in London, it attracted migrant populations in great numbers. There lived in London clerks, shopkeepers, small masters, skilled artisans, semi-skilled and sweated out workers, soldiers, servants, casual labourers, street sellers and beggars.

2. There were five major types of industries in London. These were clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery, and precious products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of precious metals. These industries employed a large number of people.

(e) What was the situation of poor farmers during the civil disobedience movement ? Explain.

Ans: In December 1929, the Congress Session was held at Lahore with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the president. In this session, the Congress declared the attainment of Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence as its aim and decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.

Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement with what is known as the Salt March. He had found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. He along with his 78 followers, went to Dandi on thesea coast on foot, on the western coast in Gujarat. He reached there on April 5, 1930 and broke the law by making salt.

The Salt March proved a very effective symbol of resistance against colonialism. Thousands of people came to hear wherever Gandhiji went. Gandhiji told them the meanin of swaraj and asked them to peaceful defy the British. People were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial rules. Inspired by Gandhiji, thousands of people in various parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories . As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shope were picketed. Peasants refused to pay land tax and other taxes. Village officials resigned. In many places forest people violated forests laws. They went into reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle.

3. (a) Write a note on 'Guiseppe Mazzini'. 3 × 2 = 6

Ans: Guiseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonary. Mazzini attempted a revolution in Liguria, but was captured and sent into exile in 1831. He subsequently founded two secret societies, i.e.

(i) Young Italy in Marseilles.

(ii) Young Europe in Berne.

The societies had a vast base with members from many countries like Poland, France, Italy and the German States.

Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified Republic within a wider alliance of nations.

This unification alone could be the basis for Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy, and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.

(b) Only one-third of the students in Vietnam would pass the school-leaving examinations. Why ?

Ans: The French wanted to impart education to the Vietnamese so that they could understand modern ideas of Europe. But in order to educate them, the French authorities were in dilemma. They needed an educated local labour force. But French citizens living in Vietnam feared that they might lose their jobs if the Vietnamese were educated. So they opposed policies that would give the Vietnamese full access to the French education. The French authorities followed a deliberate policy of failing Vietnamese students, particularly in the final year, so that they could not qualify for the better-paid job.

SECTION-B

(Geography)

5. What steps should be taken to prevent soil erosion in the hilly areas ? 2

Ans: (a) Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.

(b) Terrace farming: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. It restricts soil erosion.

(c) Restricted grazing of animals: Animals should be moved over different pastures so as to avoid erosion of soil.

(d) Afforestation: The best way to conserve soil is to increase the area under forest.

6. Describe the distribution of coal in India. 2

Ans: Distribution. India has two types of coal fields in India:

(a) Gondwana coal fields (98%) (b) Tertiary coal field (2%)

(a) Gondwana coal fields. These belong to period of Gondwana age (200 million years ago) Nearly 3/4th of coal deposits are found in Damodar valley (Damuda series). Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valley have also coal deposits.

(i) W. Bengal. West Bengal has the oldest coal field of India at Raniganj. It covers an area of 1267 sq. km.

(ii) Jharkhand and Bihar. These two states produce 50% coal of India. The major coalfields of Jharia, Bakaro, Karanpura, Daltonganj are found in Damodar valley. Coking coal from this coal field is supplied to steel centres of Jamshedpur, Asansol, Durgapur and Bakaro.

(iii) Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have Son Valley coalfields of Suhagpur, Korba, Rampur, Tatapani, Singrauli.

(iv) Singareni in Andhra, Talchar in Mahanadi valley, Chanda-Wardha coalfields of Maharashtra.

7. What is biodiversity ? Why is biodiversity important for human lives ? 2

Ans: Biodiversity : Biodiversity is a combination of two words-Bio meaning life and diversity meaning variety. This biodiversity is the number and variety of organisms found within in a specified region. It refers to varieties of species of plants, animals and micro-organisms.

Importance of biodiversity in human life.

- (i) Biodiversity is our living wealth.
- (ii) Biodiversity has ecological, economic and scientific importance.
- (iii) Species of many kinds develop life support system.
- (iv) These affect climate and ecosystem.
- (v) It produces crop diversity.
- (vi) It is an integral part of human culture.

8. Explain how water is renewable resource ? 2

Ans: About 3/4th of earth's surface is covered with water. But fresh water is a small proportion of it. It is obtained from the following sources:

- (a) Surface run-off

(b) Ground water

(c) Precipitation.

This water is continually being renewed and recharged through Hydrological cycle. All water within a Hydrological cycle makes water a renewable resource.

- 9. The land under cultivation is getting reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences ?** **2**

Ans: There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and oil seeds. This has resulted in the reduction of net sown area for food crops. The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in reduction in net sown area.

- 10. What is mineral ?** **2**

Ans: Homogenous, naturally occurring substances with a definable internal structure are known as minerals. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, marble etc.

- 11. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India ?** **3**

Ans: Solar Energy : It is the most abundant, cheapest and inexhaustible source of energy produced from sunlight. Solar cookers are used in cooking food. Solar power is being used for cooking, water heating, water desalination, space heating, crop drying. Solar energy is going to be the energy of the future.

Reasons: (i) India is a tropical country. It receives bright sunshine throughout the year. (ii) **Photovoltaic technology** converts sunlight directly into electricity. (iii) The largest solar plant of India is at **Madhapar** (Bhuj). It is used to sterilise milk cans. (iv) Rural households will save fire wood and dung cakes. (v) India does not have adequate resources of coal and petroleum. So we must develop solar power.

OR

- What are basic industries ? Give an example.** **3**

Ans: The industries which lay the foundation of rapid development of other industries is known as the basic industries. E.g. Iron and steel.

SECTION-C

(Civics)

- 13. When and why does a social difference become a social division ?** **4**

Ans: A social difference means the difference in a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture. It becomes a social division when some social differences are joined by another set of social differences. In other words, when two or more set of social differences join together, it turns into a social division. For example, the difference in the Blacks and the Whites in America is due to their different races which is a social difference.

It becomes a social division when, say the income factor is also seen. The Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and the Whites tend to be rich and educated. This creates a division in the people making them feel that they belong to different communities. Examples: The racial difference between the Blacks and Whites has led to a social division in U.S.A because the Black community is also the group which is at a disadvantage in economic difference, educational difference, employment differences etc. As a result the Black community is also the socially disadvantaged group.

14. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies ? Give an example of each of these. 4

Ans: In modern democracies, the different form of power sharing are as given below:

- (i) Power sharing among different organs of government.
- (ii) Power sharing among government at different levels.
- (iii) Power sharing among different social groups.
- (iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movement.

These are explained in the following way:

(i) Power sharing among different organs of government: The power is shared by three organs of government i.e., Legislature, executive and judiciary. Generally, legislature enacts laws, executive executes the laws and make policies and takes decision. Judiciary interprets the law and protects the rights of the people. None of the organs has unlimited power. Their powers are mentioned in the constitution. Not only this, different organs keep a check on each other and maintain balance of power. For example in India, executive i.e., councils of ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha.

(ii) Power sharing among governments of different levels: There are governments at the national, state and local levels. Powers are divided among these governments. For example, in India there is a division of powers between centre and

the states. There are three lists i.e., unionlist, state list and concurrent list. The residuar powers which have not been included in three lists are with the Central Government. Now some powers have been given to local governments under the Panchayati Raj sytem.

(iii) Power sharing among different social groups: Sometimes religousd and linguistic groups too share power as is the case in Belgium where "community government" which is elected by people belonging to one language community no matter where they live.d Such government enjoys power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues. In India, seats are reserved for SC and ST in Assemblies and Parliament.

(iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements: When no party gets an absolute majority in legislature, different parties come together and form a coalition government and share power in a democracy. For example, the UPA (United Progressive Alliance) Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh was a coalition government in which power is shared by different political parties. In addition to this, different pressure groups, interest groups and movements also directly or indirectly influence the decision-making process of the government.

15. What are the main differences between a federal form fo Government and a unitary one ? Explain through examples. 4

Ans: On the basis of relationship of the units with the Central governments, the government is of two types-unitary and federal government. In a unitary type of government the supreme authority is vested in the Central government but in a Federal government the authority is divided betwen the Centre and State. Following are the main points of differences between the two types of governments.

1.Firstly, in a unitary government there is a concentration of powers in the central government, whereas in a federal government powrers are divided between the Centre and the untis.

2. Secondly, in a unitary government the units are created for administrative convenience and they are mere parts or agents of the central government, whereas in a federation the units posses their own entities, In a federation the units derive their powers from the constitution and not from the central government and for their existence, the units do not depend upon the central government.

3. Thirdly, in a unitary government there is single government in the country, while in a federation there is double set of government-one at the centre and the others in the units. Federation makes provsion for separate legislatures and executives for the

centre as well as the units. But in a unitary government there is one legislature and one executive for the whole country.

16. What is pressure group ? Give few examples. 3

Ans: Pressure groups are organized and unorganized groups which try to influence government policies and try to promote their interest. They have some of their aims and they try to achieve those aims by exerting pressure on the government. Generally, the members of these groups are those people who have some of their common interests. They never try to directly contest the elections like political parties, but they try to control the power with their influence. They do not aim directly to control the political power.

17. What are the various challenges beign faced by po litical parties ? 3

Ans: (i) Lack of internal democracy : Lack of internal democracy is the most important challenge which most of the political parties face. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Most of the parties do not have an open list of its members, do not hold its routine organizational meetings, fail to conduct its internal elections regularly, and refuse to share information.

(ii) Dynastic succession : This is the second most important challenge in front of most of the political parties of India. 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.

(iii) Money and muscle power : Since parties are focused only on winnig elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidate, who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies, who give funds to the parties tend to have an influence on the policies and decisions of the party.

(iv) Lack of meaningful choice to the voters: In the modern era, very often, parties do not sem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer a 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. For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little.

(v) Negetive politics: Most of the political parties follow negative politices i.e. just criticizing the opposite party. This divert the attention of the people from the core issues.

SECTION-D

(Economics)

- 18. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries ? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any ? 4**

Ans: In 2006, World Bank submitted its report known as World Development Report 2006 for classifying various countries into developed and under developed countries.

(a) Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum in 2004 are called rich countries or developed countries.

(b) Countries with per capita income Rs. 37,000 or less are called low income countries or under developed countries.

(c) India had Rs. 28,000 as per capita income per annum, therefore it was included in the list of low income countries.

- 19. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. 4**

Ans: Open unemployment is a situation in which a person who is able and willing to work at existing wage rate cannot get work. This kind of unemployment exists due to lack of resources. On the other hand disguised unemployment is a situation in which more people are engaged in an activity than the required one. The absence of alternative employment opportunities leads to this situation. Open unemployment exists among the educated unemployed. Generally this type of unemployment can be seen in the urban areas. On the other hand disguised unemployment exists generally in the agricultural sector and mostly among the rural people.

- 20. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money ? 4**

Ans: (i) Accepting deposits and lending money are the primary functions of a bank.

(ii) Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 percent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.

(iii) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

(iv) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).

(v) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is their main source of income.

21. How would flexibility in labour laws help Companies ? 3

Ans: (i) Due to Flexibility of labour laws now companies can hire workers flexibly i.e. for short period.

(ii) Now the companies can hire the workers on contract.

(iii) Flexibility in labour laws reduce the cost of labour for the company.

22. What legal measures should be implemented by the government to empower the consumers in India ? 3

Ans: (1) Consumer Courts: These are courts which have been established under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 at the district, state and national levels for the protection and promotion of consumer interests, and to redress their grievances in a speedy, simple and inexpensive manner.

(2) Standardisation: (i) Through standardization of products, the government tries to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standards of goods.

(ii) The Government of India has established two agencies to check the quality and standard for the products. (a) Bureau of Indian Standards (b) Agmark (a) Bureau of Indian Standards has the responsibility of laying down the standards for industrial and consumer goods on a scientific basis, and certifying the goods that meet the standards and the prescribed quality. (b) Agmark is implemented under the Agricultural Produce Act, 1937, as amended in 1986. This scheme is run by the Directorate of Marketing and Intelligence (DMI) in the Ministry of Intelligence (DMI) in the Ministry of agriculture, Government of India. Products, such as honey, and spices carry such marks.

SECTION-E

(Disaster Management)

- 23. List out four members of the Disaster Management Committee at the District Level.** **2 $\frac{1}{2}$**

Ans: A disaster Management Committee has been set up at the district level headed by the District Magistrate and officials from the health department, Irrigation Department, Veterinary Department, Department of Water and Sanitation, Police, Fire Services, representative from National and International NGOs etc. are some of the members of this committee. The Disaster Management Committee which is basically the decision making body takes the help of the Disaster Management Teams which are the action groups and are trained on the latest technologies like the Fire Services, Police, Health practitioners etc.

- 24. Explain the goals of First Aid.** **2 $\frac{1}{2}$**

Ans: First Aid has the following main objectives :

- (i) To preserve life
- (ii) To prevent the victim's condition from worsening.
- (iii) To promote recovery.

- 25. Identify four different task forces and list out two responsibilities of each of the task forces ?** **4**

Ans: Names : (i) NGOs (ii) NCC (iii) Armed forces

Responsibilities:

(i) Preparedness:

- Community awareness and Education
- Preparation of Disaster Management plans for community/school/individual
- Mock Drill, Training & Practice.
- Inventory of resources both material resources and human skill resources.
- Proper warning system.
- Mutual aid arrangement.
- Identifying the vulnerable groups.

(ii) Relief and response:

- Activate the emergency operation centres (Control room).
- Implementing the Disaster Management Plans.
- Setting up community kitchen, using local groups.

- Medical camps.
- Mobilising resources.
- Issuing updated warnings.
- Providing adequate shelter and toilet facilities.
- Setting up temporary arrangement.
- Deployment of search and rescue teams

(iii) Recovery and rehabilitation:

- Awaringd the community on health and safety measures.
- Counselling programme for those.
- Restoring the essential services-roads, communication links.
- Providing shelter/Temporary housing.
- Collecting usable material for construction from rubble.
- Proving financial support.
- Finding employment opportunities.
- Reconstructing new buildings.

(iii) Planning prevention and mitigation:

- Land Use Planning.
- Preventing habitation in risk zones.
- Disaster resistant buildings.
- Finding ways to reduce risk even before the disaster strikes.
- Community awareness and Education.

SECTION-A

M.M:85

(History)

1. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

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Ans: (i) Frankfurt Parliament 1848: The Frankfurt Parliament tried its best for the unification of Germany under the leadership of King Wilhelm IV of Prussia, but it failed.

(ii) Unification under the leadership of Prussia: This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the Movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of the process, and carried out the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of the process, and carried out the movement for national unification with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy.

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(c) Why did Simon Commission came to India and why it was opposed in India?

Ans: (i) The Indian members of the Central Legislative Assembly exposed the drawbacks in the Government of India Act of 1919 A.D. As a result of it, the Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 A.D. to suggest any further constitutional reforms. This commission consisted of seven members. and its Chairman was Sir John Simon.

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(iii) Methods: Indian people organised hartals all over the country. They also held black flag demonstration with the slogan, "Simon go back", when the Commission reached Bombay (Mumbai). Such demonstrations were held everywhere it went.

(d) Give two reasons, why the population of London expanded from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Ans: By 1750, the population of London was about 675,000. Between 1810 and 1880, it increased from 1 million to about 4 million. Two reasons for its expansion were the following:

1. Even though there were no large factories in London, it attracted migrant populations in great numbers. There lived in London clerks, shopkeepers, small masters, skilled artisans, semi-skilled and sweated out workers, soldiers, servants, casual labourers, street sellers and beggars.

2. There were five major types of industries in London. These were clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery, and precious products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of precious metals. These industries employed a large number of people.

(e) What was the situation of poor farmers during the civil disobedience movement ? Explain.

Ans: In December 1929, the Congress Session was held at Lahore with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the president. In this session, the Congress declared the attainment of Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence as its aim and decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.

Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement with what is known as the Salt March. He had found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. He along with his 78 followers, went to Dandi on thesea coast on foot, on the western coast in Gujarat. He reached there on April 5, 1930 and broke the law by making salt.

The Salt March proved a very effective symbol of resistance against colonialism. Thousands of people came to hear wherever Gandhiji went. Gandhiji told them the meanin of swaraj and asked them to peaceful defy the British. People were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial rules. Inspired by Gandhiji, thousands of people in various parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories . As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shope were picketed. Peasants refused to pay land tax and other taxes. Village officials resigned. In many places forest people violated forests laws. They went into reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle.

3. (a) Write a note on 'Guiseppe Mazzini'. 3 × 2 = 6

Ans: Guiseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonary. Mazzini attempted a revolution in Liguria, but was captured and sent into exile in 1831. He subsequently founded two secret societies, i.e.

(i) Young Italy in Marseilles.

(ii) Young Europe in Berne.

The societies had a vast base with members from many countries like Poland, France, Italy and the German States.

Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified Republic within a wider alliance of nations.

This unification alone could be the basis for Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy, and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.

(b) Only one-third of the students in Vietnam would pass the school-leaving examinations. Why ?

Ans: The French wanted to impart education to the Vietnamese so that they could understand modern ideas of Europe. But in order to educate them, the French authorities were in dilemma. They needed an educated local labour force. But French citizens living in Vietnam feared that they might lose their jobs if the Vietnamese were educated. So they opposed policies that would give the Vietnamese full access to the French education. The French authorities followed a deliberate policy of failing Vietnamese students, particularly in the final year, so that they could not qualify for the better-paid job.

SECTION-B

(Geography)

5. What steps should be taken to prevent soil erosion in the hilly areas ? 2

Ans: (a) Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.

(b) Terrace farming: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. It restricts soil erosion.

(c) Restricted grazing of animals: Animals should be moved over different pastures so as to avoid erosion of soil.

(d) Afforestation: The best way to conserve soil is to increase the area under forest.

6. Describe the distribution of coal in India. 2

Ans: Distribution. India has two types of coal fields in India:

(a) Gondwana coal fields (98%) (b) Tertiary coal field (2%)

(a) Gondwana coal fields. These belong to period of Gondwana age (200 million years ago) Nearly 3/4th of coal deposits are found in Damodar valley (Damuda series). Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valley have also coal deposits.

(i) W. Bengal. West Bengal has the oldest coal field of India at Raniganj. It covers an area of 1267 sq. km.

(ii) Jharkhand and Bihar. These two states produce 50% coal of India. The major coalfields of Jharia, Bakaro, Karanpura, Daltonganj are found in Damodar valley. Coking coal from this coal field is supplied to steel centres of Jamshedpur, Asansol, Durgapur and Bakaro.

(iii) Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have Son Valley coalfields of Suhagpur, Korba, Rampur, Tatapani, Singrauli.

(iv) Singareni in Andhra, Talchar in Mahanadi valley, Chanda-Wardha coalfields of Maharashtra.

7. What is biodiversity ? Why is biodiversity important for human lives ? 2

Ans: Biodiversity : Biodiversity is a combination of two words-Bio meaning life and diversity meaning variety. This biodiversity is the number and variety of organisms found within in a specified region. It refers to varieties of species of plants, animals and micro-organisms.

Importance of biodiversity in human life.

- (i) Biodiversity is our living wealth.
- (ii) Biodiversity has ecological, economic and scientific importance.
- (iii) Species of many kinds develop life support system.
- (iv) These affect climate and ecosystem.
- (v) It produces crop diversity.
- (vi) It is an integral part of human culture.

8. Explain how water is renewable resource ? 2

Ans: About 3/4th of earth's surface is covered with water. But fresh water is a small proportion of it. It is obtained from the following sources:

- (a) Surface run-off

(b) Ground water

(c) Precipitation.

This water is continually being renewed and recharged through Hydrological cycle. All water within a Hydrological cycle makes water a renewable resource.

- 9. The land under cultivation is getting reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences ?** **2**

Ans: There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and oil seeds. This has resulted in the reduction of net sown area for food crops. The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in reduction in net sown area.

- 10. What is mineral ?** **2**

Ans: Homogenous, naturally occurring substances with a definable internal structure are known as minerals. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, marble etc.

- 11. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India ?** **3**

Ans: Solar Energy : It is the most abundant, cheapest and inexhaustible source of energy produced from sunlight. Solar cookers are used in cooking food. Solar power is being used for cooking, water heating, water desalination, space heating, crop drying. Solar energy is going to be the energy of the future.

Reasons: (i) India is a tropical country. It receives bright sunshine throughout the year. (ii) **Photovoltaic technology** converts sunlight directly into electricity. (iii) The largest solar plant of India is at **Madhapar** (Bhuj). It is used to sterilise milk cans. (iv) Rural households will save fire wood and dung cakes. (v) India does not have adequate resources of coal and petroleum. So we must develop solar power.

OR

- What are basic industries ? Give an example.** **3**

Ans: The industries which lay the foundation of rapid development of other industries is known as the basic industries. E.g. Iron and steel.

SECTION-C

(Civics)

- 13. When and why does a social difference become a social division ?** **4**

Ans: A social difference means the difference in a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture. It becomes a social division when some social differences are joined by another set of social differences. In other words, when two or more set of social differences join together, it turns into a social division. For example, the difference in the Blacks and the Whites in America is due to their different races which is a social difference.

It becomes a social division when, say the income factor is also seen. The Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and the Whites tend to be rich and educated. This creates a division in the people making them feel that they belong to different communities. Examples: The racial difference between the Blacks and Whites has led to a social division in U.S.A because the Black community is also the group which is at a disadvantage in economic difference, educational difference, employment differences etc. As a result the Black community is also the socially disadvantaged group.

14. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies ? Give an example of each of these. 4

Ans: In modern democracies, the different form of power sharing are as given below:

- (i) Power sharing among different organs of government.
- (ii) Power sharing among government at different levels.
- (iii) Power sharing among different social groups.
- (iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movement.

These are explained in the following way:

(i) Power sharing among different organs of government: The power is shared by three organs of government i.e., Legislature, executive and judiciary. Generally, legislature enacts laws, executive executes the laws and make policies and takes decision. Judiciary interprets the law and protects the rights of the people. None of the organs has unlimited power. Their powers are mentioned in the constitution. Not only this, different organs keep a check on each other and maintain balance of power. For example in India, executive i.e., councils of ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha.

(ii) Power sharing among governments of different levels: There are governments at the national, state and local levels. Powers are divided among these governments. For example, in India there is a division of powers between centre and

the states. There are three lists i.e., unionlist, state list and concurrent list. The residuar powers which have not been included in three lists are with the Central Government. Now some powers have been given to local governments under the Panchayati Raj sytem.

(iii) Power sharing among different social groups: Sometimes religousd and linguistic groups too share power as is the case in Belgium where "community government" which is elected by people belonging to one language community no matter where they live.d Such government enjoys power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues. In India, seats are reserved for SC and ST in Assemblies and Parliament.

(iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements: When no party gets an absolute majority in legislature, different parties come together and form a coalition government and share power in a democracy. For example, the UPA (United Progressive Alliance) Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh was a coalition government in which power is shared by different political parties. In addition to this, different pressure groups, interest groups and movements also directly or indirectly influence the decision-making process of the government.

15. What are the main differences between a federal form fo Government and a unitary one ? Explain through examples. 4

Ans: On the basis of relationship of the units with the Central governments, the government is of two types-unitary and federal government. In a unitary type of government the supreme authority is vested in the Central government but in a Federal government the authority is divided between the Centre and State. Following are the main points of differences between the two types of governments.

1.Firstly, in a unitary government there is a concentration of powers in the central government, whereas in a federal government powrers are divided between the Centre and the untis.

2. Secondly, in a unitary government the units are created for administrative convenience and they are mere parts or agents of the central government, whereas in a federation the units posses their own entities, In a federation the units derive their powers from the constitution and not from the central government and for their existence, the units do not depend upon the central government.

3. Thirdly, in a unitary government there is single government in the country, while in a federation there is double set of government-one at the centre and the others in the units. Federation makes provsion for separate legislatures and executives for the

centre as well as the units. But in a unitary government there is one legislature and one executive for the whole country.

16. What is pressure group ? Give few examples. 3

Ans: Pressure groups are organized and unorganized groups which try to influence government policies and try to promote their interest. They have some of their aims and they try to achieve those aims by exerting pressure on the government. Generally, the members of these groups are those people who have some of their common interests. They never try to directly contest the elections like political parties, but they try to control the power with their influence. They do not aim directly to control the political power.

17. What are the various challenges beign faced by po litical parties ? 3

Ans: (i) Lack of internal democracy : Lack of internal democracy is the most important challenge which most of the political parties face. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Most of the parties do not have an open list of its members, do not hold its routine organizational meetings, fail to conduct its internal elections regularly, and refuse to share information.

(ii) Dynastic succession : This is the second most important challenge in front of most of the political parties of India. 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.

(iii) Money and muscle power : Since parties are focused only on winnig elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidate, who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies, who give funds to the parties tend to have an influence on the policies and decisions of the party.

(iv) Lack of meaningful choice to the voters: In the modern era, very often, parties do not sem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer a 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. For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little.

(v) Negetive politics: Most of the political parties follow negative politices i.e. just criticizing the opposite party. This divert the attention of the people from the core issues.

SECTION-D

(Economics)

- 18. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries ? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any ? 4**

Ans: In 2006, World Bank submitted its report known as World Development Report 2006 for classifying various countries into developed and under developed countries.

(a) Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum in 2004 are called rich countries or developed countries.

(b) Countries with per capita income Rs. 37,000 or less are called low income countries or under developed countries.

(c) India had Rs. 28,000 as per capita income per annum, therefore it was included in the list of low income countries.

- 19. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. 4**

Ans: Open unemployment is a situation in which a person who is able and willing to work at existing wage rate cannot get work. This kind of unemployment exists due to lack of resources. On the other hand disguised unemployment is a situation in which more people are engaged in an activity than the required one. The absence of alternative employment opportunities leads to this situation. Open unemployment exists among the educated unemployed. Generally this type of unemployment can be seen in the urban areas. On the other hand disguised unemployment exists generally in the agricultural sector and mostly among the rural people.

- 20. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money ? 4**

Ans: (i) Accepting deposits and lending money are the primary functions of a bank.

(ii) Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 percent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.

(iii) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

(iv) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).

(v) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is their main source of income.

21. How would flexibility in labour laws help Companies ? 3

Ans: (i) Due to Flexibility of labour laws now companies can hire workers flexibly i.e. for short period.

(ii) Now the companies can hire the workers on contract.

(iii) Flexibility in labour laws reduce the cost of labour for the company.

22. What legal measures should be implemented by the government to empower the consumers in India ? 3

Ans: (1) Consumer Courts: These are courts which have been established under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 at the district, state and national levels for the protection and promotion of consumer interests, and to redress their grievances in a speedy, simple and inexpensive manner.

(2) Standardisation: (i) Through standardization of products, the government tries to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standards of goods.

(ii) The Government of India has established two agencies to check the quality and standard for the products. (a) Bureau of Indian Standards (b) Agmark (a) Bureau of Indian Standards has the responsibility of laying down the standards for industrial and consumer goods on a scientific basis, and certifying the goods that meet the standards and the prescribed quality. (b) Agmark is implemented under the Agricultural Produce Act, 1937, as amended in 1986. This scheme is run by the Directorate of Marketing and Intelligence (DMI) in the Ministry of Intelligence (DMI) in the Ministry of agriculture, Government of India. Products, such as honey, and spices carry such marks.

SECTION-E

(Disaster Management)

- 23. List out four members of the Disaster Management Committee at the District Level.** **2 $\frac{1}{2}$**

Ans: A disaster Management Committee has been set up at the district level headed by the District Magistrate and officials from the health department, Irrigation Department, Veterinary Department, Department of Water and Sanitation, Police, Fire Services, representative from National and International NGOs etc. are some of the members of this committee. The Disaster Management Committee which is basically the decision making body takes the help of the Disaster Management Teams which are the action groups and are trained on the latest technologies like the Fire Services, Police, Health practitioners etc.

- 24. Explain the goals of First Aid.** **2 $\frac{1}{2}$**

Ans: First Aid has the following main objectives :

- (i) To preserve life
- (ii) To prevent the victim's condition from worsening.
- (iii) To promote recovery.

- 25. Identify four different task forces and list out two responsibilities of each of the task forces ?** **4**

Ans: Names : (i) NGOs (ii) NCC (iii) Armed forces

Responsibilities:

(i) Preparedness:

- Community awareness and Education
- Preparation of Disaster Management plans for community/school/individual
- Mock Drill, Training & Practice.
- Inventory of resources both material resources and human skill resources.
- Proper warning system.
- Mutual aid arrangement.
- Identifying the vulnerable groups.

(ii) Relief and response:

- Activate the emergency operation centres (Control room).
- Implementing the Disaster Management Plans.
- Setting up community kitchen, using local groups.

- Medical camps.
- Mobilising resources.
- Issuing updated warnings.
- Providing adequate shelter and toilet facilities.
- Setting up temporary arrangement.
- Deployment of search and rescue teams

(iii) Recovery and rehabilitation:

- Awaringd the community on health and safety measures.
- Counselling programme for those.
- Restoring the essential services-roads, communication links.
- Providing shelter/Temporary housing.
- Collecting usable material for construction from rubble.
- Proving financial support.
- Finding employment opportunities.
- Reconstructing new buildings.

(iii) Planning prevention and mitigation:

- Land Use Planning.
- Preventing habitation in risk zones.
- Disaster resistant buildings.
- Finding ways to reduce risk even before the disaster strikes.
- Community awareness and Education.