
SECTION-A

(History)

Q.1 “The East India Company appointed Gomasthas to supervise weavers in India.” Explain it. [5]

Or

Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas promoted by the liberals?

Ans. Gomasthas were the paid servant appointed by the East India company to supervise the weaver, the functioning, to collect supply and to examine the quality of cotton. Through them East India Company wanted to eliminate the existing relation between weavers and other European merchants.

Or

(i) It was the revolt which was led by unemployed, workers, peasants and educated middle class of the European countries.

(ii) Liberals demanded the creation of a nation-state on Parliamentary principles.

(iii) They supported the freedom of press and freedom of association.

(iv) They opposed the uncontrolled powers of dynastic rulers.

(v) They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.

(vi) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

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

(a) The effect of Great Depression on Indian economy.

(b) Why well-off Londoners supported the need to build houses for the poor in the nineteenth century?

(c) Write a note on Frankfurt Parliament.

(d) Explain the depiction of women by Jane Austen.

(e) How the first world war helped in the growth of the National Movement in India.

Ans. (a) In 1929, the whole world was gripped by a fearful economic trouble which continued up to 1938. The world did not have to face such a gigantic problem before

this. This economic crisis was the result of too much industrialization because of which production increased manifold. But to dispose of these commodities was very difficult. This worldwide economic crisis is known as the Great Depression of 1929. This crisis started in the US but soon it engulfed the whole world except Russia. The effects of this crisis on the Indian economy were as follows:

- (1) Indian trade was affected. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
 - (2) Wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent between 1928 and 1934.
 - (3) Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban people. Though the agricultural prices fell sharply, the British Government refused to reduce land revenue.
 - (4) The jute producers of Bengal fell deeper and deeper into debt because the price of raw jute had fallen more than 60 per cent.
 - (5) India became an exporter of precious metals, notably gold.
 - (6) Landlords and middle class salaried employees in cities found themselves better off because of falling prices.
 - (7) Industries investment grew as the government extended tariff protection to industries.
- (b) Well-off Londoners supported the need to build housing for the poor in the nineteenth century because of the following reasons:
- (1) The vast mass of one-room houses occupied by the poor were seen as a serious threat to public health. They were overcrowded, badly ventilated and lacked sanitation.
 - (2) There were worries about fire hazards created by poor housing.
 - (3) There was a widespread fear of social disorder, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917.
- (c) **Frankfurt Parliament:** It is the name of the German National Assembly founded during the Revolution of 1848 that tried to unite Germany in a democratic way. The members had drafted the constitution for a new German nation. The new constitution was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the King of Prussia. Though the Frankfurt Parliament failed to unite Germany, it has far-reaching consequences on Germany.
- (d) Jane Austen gives in her novels a glimpse of the world of women in rural society in early nineteenth century. Her novels make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for good marriages and find wealthy or properties

husbands. In her novel 'Pride and Prejudice' she lays stress on the importance of women in men's life. The first sentence of this novel states, "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife."

(e) The First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India in the following ways:

(1) As a result of the First World War, several ruling dynasties were destroyed. The Romanov dynasty in Russia, the Hohenzollern in Germany and the Habsburg in Austria-Hungary were overthrown. The Ottoman Empire was fast advancing to the grave. It helped in arousing the people of India.

(2) The allied propaganda during the War to defend democracy and self-determination had created nationalist feelings in the colonies.

(3) The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in the political field of India made a turning point in the history of National Movement. With the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, the Moderates, the Extremists and the revolutionaries were all combined, Mahatma Gandhi adopted new methods of resistance based on Satya and Ahimsa. He introduced spinning wheel, the gospel of Hindu-Muslim unity and use of Swadeshi cloth. These methods drew the general public into the National Movement.

(4) The War had given rise to many social and economic problems. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 A.D. could not satisfy the aspirations of the Indians. There arose a general discontentment in the Indian masses against the British rule.

(5) The emergence of the Soviet Union and her declaration to support struggle for national independence contributed to the growth of struggle for freedom.

(6) The defeat of Turkey in the First World War and her dismemberment by the Allies annoyed the Muslim masses. They had turned against the British Government.

(7) The Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy had further angered the Indian masses and made the National Movement in India a mass movement.

Q.3 (a) "The French began building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region." Explain it. [2 × 3 = 6]

(b) Outline the changes in technology and society which led to an increase in readers of the novel in eighteenth-century Europe.

Ans. (a) The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation. The vast system of irrigation works – canals and earthworks – built mainly with forced labour, increased rice production, and allowed the export of rice to the international market. The area under rice cultivation went up from about

274,000 hectares in around 1900 and about 2.2 million in 1930. Vietnam exported two-thirds of its rice production and by 1931, had become the third largest exporter of rice in the world.

(b) Though the novel in Europe began to be written from the seventeenth century, yet it really flowered from eighteenth-century in Europe. There were several changes in technology and society which led to an increase in its readers in eighteenth-century Europe.

(A) Changes in Technology: (i) Before the invention of mechanical printing, print technology was a system of hand-printing. It consumed a lot of time and energy. So books thus printed reached very few people. But in the eighteenth century, the print was invented. Consequently, it became quite easy to print novels in large numbers. It led to the popularity of the novel.

(ii) In ancient times, means of transport and communication were not developed. As a result, books could not be easily sent to other places. But in the eighteenth century, means of transport and communication grew. It made possible to send novels to distant places.

(B) Changes in Society: (i) In the nineteenth century, Europe entered the industrial age. Factories came up, business profits increased and the economy grew. But at the same time, workers faced problems. Cities expanded in an unregulated way and were filled with overworked and underpaid workers. The unemployed poor roamed the streets for jobs, and the homeless were forced to seek shelter in workhouse. The growth of industry was accompanied by an economic philosophy which celebrated the pursuit of profit and undervalued the lives of workers. The novelists began to write about the problems of the working class in their novels. So common people showed interest in them.

(ii) Novels became a source of entertainment for lower middle class people such as shopkeepers and clerks as well as for the traditional aristocratic and gentlemanly classes.

SECTION-B

(GEOGRAPHY)

Q.5 What is water scarcity and what are its main cause?

[2]

Ans. **Scarcity of Water:** Despite abundant water, many areas have shortage of water. This is called scarcity of water. In Rajasthan, women have to travel long distance to get drinking water after balancing matkas.

According to Falken Mark, a Swedish Expert, water scarcity occurs when water availability is less than 1000 m^3 per person per day.

Q.6 What is the significance of the Border roads? [2]

- Ans. (a) These roads have increased accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
(b) These roads have linked the border villages with other major towns and cities.
(c) These roads have made the movement of defence forces easy.

Q.7 What steps should be taken to prevent soil erosion in the hilly areas? [2]

- Ans. **(a) Contour Ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour line 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.

Q.8 Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographically conditions required for its growth. [2]

Ans. Tea is a beverage crop.

Geographical conditions of growth: (i) It grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climate.

(ii) It needs $20^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature and annual rainfall of 152 cms.

(iii) It needs a frost free climate

(iv) It needs deep, fertile well drained soil and slopes.

(v) Tea is a labour-intensive crop; requiring cheap, abundant labour.

Q.9 Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? [2]

Ans. Minerals are a finite and nonrenewable resource. We are using these resources at a fast rate. These will not last long. Mineral formation and rate of replenishment is very slow. We must conserve mineral resources for human existence and for the use by future generations.

Q.10 Name any three human factors for influencing the locating of an industry.

[2]

Ans. Industries are located where cheap labour, capital and efficient means of transportation are available.

Q.11 Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

[3]

Ans. In the Northern plains, the rail transport is the most convenient means of transportation because:

- (a) Vast level land is available
- (b) High population density
- (c) Rich agricultural resources.

Or

Describe the suitable geographical conditions required for the farming of rice.

[3]

Ans. Rice is a tropical crop. It thrives well in hot and humid climate.

Geographical Conditions. (i) It is essentially a Kharif crop in India. (ii) It needs high temperature about 25°C (iii) It needs annual rainfall above 100 cms. (iv) In areas of less rainfall it is grown with the help of irrigation. (v) It requires cheap and abundant labour. Coastal areas, southern plains and deltas. (vi) It requires cheap and abundant labour.

Section-C

(Civics)

Q.13 How do social divisions affect politics ? Give two examples. **4**

Ans: In almost all the democracies, bi-party system or multiparty system is there in which different political parties contest the elections against each other and try to win over maximum number of votes so that they could be able to win majority in assemblies. For this, they do a number of promises to voters so that they could join their party. Even they promise to favour any particular group to win over its loyalty and that group gives its loyalty and that group gives its full help to that party. In this way they try to create differences among the different social groups. These differences can create distrust among various social groups.

But it is not necessary that these social differences can become social division and can create conflict in the society. In this type of society every section of the society is able to raise its voice for its upliftment socially and economically. We can give many examples of different countries where government has given its favours to any particular group and yet no conflict or violence occurred in that country.

Example: Firstly, we can take example of Northern Ireland which is a region of U.K. and has suffered violence due to bitter ethno-political conflict. Two major groups of people live in it, 44% people are Roman Catholics and 53% people are Protestants. Nationalist parties were representing Catholics and they raised their voice regarding unification of Northern Ireland with Republic of Ireland which is a catholic country. But Protestants favoured to remain with U.K. who were represented by Unionists. There was a fierce struggle and violence between Nationalists and Unionists and between Nationalists and forces of U.K. But in 1998 they reached an agreement after which their armed struggle was suspended.

On contrary to this, we have the example of Yugoslavia where a number of diverse people Catholics, Muslims and Eastern orthodox people are living. Religious and political competition was there among them which led to the tension and conflict in these groups. Due to this conflict Yugoslavia was then divided into 6 republics and 2 provinces. So political, religious and ethnic competition has led to the disintegration of the country into 6 independent countries. So, from here it is clear that social divisions should not be mixed with politics.

Q.14 Describe the nature of relationship between pressure groups and political parties. ?

4

Ans: Generally pressure groups are the groups of people who try to influence government policies. They have some of their aims and they try to achieve those aims by exerting pressure on the government. Its main aim is to influence the government policies. Generally the members of these groups are those people who have some of their common interests, goals, aims, etc. they never try to contest the elections but they have their own ideas. The forms of relationships between pressure groups and political parties are given below:

(i) In many cases these pressure groups are formed or led by the political parties. Then these pressure groups act as extended arms of political parties. For example, labour unions formed by different political parties.

(ii) Many a time movements gave birth to political parties. If the struggle of aims becomes too long then many a time it takes the form of political party. For example, the roots of DMK and AIADMK can be seen from the movements.

(iii) Many a time political parties and interest groups stand against or in front of each other. Then their relations are not direct but dialogue and negotiations are there. Their views and ideas are opposite to each other.

Q.15 What are the characteristics of any political party ? 4

Ans: (i) Well organized. A good political party should be well organised and its members be well-disciplined. They should be willing to accept gladly the code of conduct of the party and while doing so they should forget their own convenience. They should keep party discipline above everything else.

(ii) Common programme. Another characteristic of a political party is that its members believe in common programme to which they have already agreed. They uphold the soundness of that at every stage.

(iii) Common aim of getting power. Every party has one common aim and that is to attain power in one way or the other. For this they contest the elections and try to win over the majority. If alone they are unable to win over the majority then they make an alliance with other parties to form a government.

(iv) Broad base. A good political party is expected to have good broad base for taking decisions. If the decisions are taken by a limited number of persons who are accepted as leaders consider themselves so, then that party will not last long.

Q.16 Mention those different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or they are in weaker position in India. 3

Ans: India is basically a male dominated society where females have to suffer a lot from the hands of society. A male dominated society is that society in which males are of utmost importance and females are of no importance. Females are confined only to four walls of the house and males are used to go out of the house to earn bread and butter. Lot of differences are there between the work done by males and females. But in modern times, this situation is changing and women are coming out of their houses to do some work. They are getting education, doing jobs, living life according to their wish.

However, if we see the situation of majority of women in India, then they are discriminated by males on certain grounds which are given below :

(i) Less education. Females are given less education as compared to males. Literacy rate of India is 65% out of which 76% males are educated and 54% females are educated. Very few females are going for higher studies. School results of girls are better than boys but their parents usually drop out their girls because they like to spend their money on boy's education. That is why girls are discriminated on the grounds of education.

(ii) Less pay for same work. Highly paid women are very less in our society as compared to males. Even if she does more work in offices than males, she is given less wages than males because her work is not given much importance.

(iii) Wish to have male child. In most parts of the country, people like to have a male child than female child because they think that son is necessary to bring next generation in the world. That is why they prefer to abort girl-child. This is the reason why sex ratio in India is declining. So this is another reason of discrimination against women.

(iv) Exploitation of women. Women in India are exploited a lot. A number of crimes cause harassment to women. Dowry deaths, rape, abusing, beating, conjugal violence, etc. are examples of crimes against women.

In this way we can say that women are being exploited and discriminated to a great extent in the male dominated society of India.

Q.17 Discuss three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions.

3

Ans: In any democratic country political parties try to gain more and more votes to win over elections. They try to impress more and more voters so that they could be given more votes. They do so by doing a number of promises to the people.

But it doesn't mean that this type of politics of winning over the voters can lead to social division and conflict in the society. Actually, three factors are important in deciding outcomes of politics of social division and these three factors are :

(i) Point of View of People. In democracy people's point of view is very important in looking at the social differences. If they look at these differences in context of each other, they tell us that all the social groups belong to different communities and this point of view is very difficult to adjust in society. But if people do not type of division is not destructive but is constructive for society. With this all the weaker sections of society will get representation in our political system.

(ii) System of Leaders to use Social Divisions. Second important factor or outcome of politics of social division is that how our leaders raise their demand for different social groups. If the demand would be raised in a peaceful manner and by giving even preference to demand of other groups then it will be constructive for society. But if leaders will raise their demand at the cost of demand of other groups then society can move towards conflict.

(iii) Government's Reaction. Third important factor in this is the reaction of government towards these demands. If government will try to share powers with all

the groups, even with suppress those demands then it will lead to forced integration and later on in the form of disintegration.

So the outcome of politics of social division in a diversified country should not be seen as a danger. If these given factors are cared properly then it can be healthy for the nation as well.

Section-D

(Economics)

Q.18. Find out present sources of energy used by people of India. What could be the possibilities after fifty years from now ? **4**

Ans: Without energy modern life is not possible. Energy can be manual or animal and mechanical or electrical. Electricity plays a major role in the operation of various kinds of machines. The present sources of energy used by people in India are coal, petroleum, natural gas, solar energy, wind energy and hydro energy. Some of them are exhaustible and some are non-exhaustible. They are also classified into conventional and non-conventional sources. The present conventional sources of energy used by people in India are as follows:

(i) Coal: Coal is the main source of energy in India. About 67 percent requirements of the country are met by this source.

(ii) Natural Gas: LPG gas is used by the household while CNG gas is used in vehicles.

(iii) Petroleum: It is a very important source of energy in the country. The oil reserves in India are estimated around 4,000 million tones. About 50 million tones of petroleum products are imported at present.

(iv) Electricity: There is a great potential of hydro electricity generation in India. In India, electricity is produced by thermal power plants on river (hydro electricity) and nuclear power stations.

In addition, some non-conventional sources of energy are also used by the people in India. They are : (i) Solar energy (ii) Wind energy (iii) Bio-gas energy (iv) Geothermal energy (v) Tidal energy (vi) Wave energy .

Possibilities of Energy After Fifty Years From Now In India:

The possibilities of energy after fifty years from now in India will not be good because the consumption at present is too high in comparison to production and reserves. For example the reserves for the whole world would last for about 40 years only. India's example the reserves for the whole world would last for about 40

years only. India's known reserves of oil will last for about 30-40 years only. Import of petroleum and its products are putting heavy burden on Indian economy. Thus the need is for more use of non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy, bio-gas energy, wind energy, tide and wave energy. If steps are taken in these directions then there may not be any problem even after 50 years from now because India being a tropical country which has enough scope for production and utilization of non-conventional energy like solar energy. Total hydro-power potential of India is estimated at 150,000 MW of which only one-sixth has been developed so far. India has also a wind power potential of 20,000 MW. So efforts should be made in these areas of energy.

Q.19 Why is the issue of sustainability important for development ? 4

Ans: Sustainable development means that development at present should not compromise on the needs of the future generation and it should take place without damaging the environment. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists have been warning that the present type and level of development are not sustainable. The issue of sustainable development has emerged from rapid industrialization of the world in the past century. It is realized that economic growth and industrialization have led to reckless exploitation of natural resources. On the other hand, natural resources are limited in stock. Thus, the growth of all countries of the world in future is likely to be endangered if the limited resources are completely exhausted. Under these situations, the issue of sustainability has become important for development.

Q.20 Why do we use average ? Are there any limitations to their use ? Illustrate with your own examples related to development ? 4

Ans: Normally average per capita income is used to measure economic development of a country. No doubt, average income is a simple measure for measuring economic development, yet it neglects extreme values. For example, Average of four persons, with incomes as Rs. 15, 1000, 485 and 4500 is $\left(\frac{6000}{4}\right) =$

it is not true representative income for all the four persons because one person is having income as Rs. 15 and other is having Rs. 4500. Both are non-comparable.

Hence, Average income should not be taken as the true indicator of economic development. It neglects inequalities of income, richness as well as extreme poverty.

Q.21 Why do government try to attract more foreign investment ? 4

Ans: Following are main agencies which determine the quality of a product.

(i) Bureau of Indian Standard: It determines quality of each product on scientific basis for industrial goods. Previously this institution was known as Indian Standardisation Institute (ISI)

(ii) Agmark: It helps in determining the quality of agricultural products. It is working in India since 1957.

(iii) Hallmark: It determines the quality of Jewellery in India.

(iv) Woolmark: It determines the quality of woolen goods in the country.

Q.22 By what mean can the consumers express their solidarity ? 3

Ans: Consumer can only show their solidarity by forming 'Consumer forum' as state govt's listen quickly the grievances of a group. They must hold their meeting regularly and share problem faced by each other. They should also help each other in approaching consumer's courts.

Section-E

(Disaster Management)

Q.23 Identify two signs and symptoms of sprain and fracture. $2\frac{1}{2}$

Ans: Two signs and symptoms, of sprain and fracture are (i) Pain at or near the site of injury increased by movement.

(ii) Deformity at the site of the fracture.

Q.24 Write the main aim of the National Cadet Corps. $2\frac{1}{2}$

Ans: The National Cadet Corps, a body formed in 1948 aims at:

(i) Developing qualities of character, courage, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook spirit of adventure and sportsmanship and the ideals of selfless service among the youth to make them useful citizens.

(ii) Creating a human resource of organized, trained and activated youth.

(iii) Providing leadership in all walks of life including the Armed Forces and making themselves available for the service of the nation.

Q.25 State two preparedness measures each in pre, during and post tsunami scenario. 4

Ans: Pre Tsunami Scenario

(i) Find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in Tsunami hazard prone areas.

(ii) Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance from your street from the coast or other high-risk waters.

During Tsunami

(i) Practice your evacuation routes During Tsunami Scenario.

(ii) Have disaster supplies on hand.

Post Tsunami Scenario

(i) Continue using a radio or television station for updated emergency information. The tsunami may have damaged roads, bridges, or other places that may be unsafe.

(ii) Check yourself for injuries and get first aid necessary before helping injured or trapped persons. If someone needs to be rescued call professionals with the right equipment to help.
