

(1)

1. Ahmedabad is called the manchester of India. It is the second largest textile centre in India after Mumbai.
2. The people between the age-group of 15-59 years, also called the young adult population are defined as the productive population, because they are biologically reproductive and economically active.
3. The Slogan given by Tilak - 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it' - gave impetus to the attainment of Swaraj meaning self-rule.
4. The two states that joined India after military action are Junagadh and Hyderabad. Five hundred and sixty princely states joined India before 15 August, 1947, the independence day.
5. Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution and is called the 'Soul of Indian Constitution'. The courts regard it as a key to interpret the constitution.
6. The two challenges that to Indian Democracy are poverty, illiteracy and social caste and customs.

(2)

7) The President is an integral part of the Parliament, although he is not a member of either house of the Parliament because No bill becomes a law without his/her consent / on prior approval.

8) (i) Dispute over the purchase of goods is regarded as a civil case

(ii) Evasion of Income tax is regarded as a criminal case and is an offence.

9) (i) Two fundamental Rights that protect the distinct culture of the minorities are -

(a) It helps to preserve, maintain and promote one's culture and language.

(b) The minorities shall be given assistance by the state to administer and maintain the educational institutions of their own.

Two the fundamental Rights that proteet the distinct culture of minorities and Right to freedom

(3)

of Religion and Cultural and Educational Rights.

- 10) (a) Sustainable Development means development that takes place without damaging the environment.
- (b) It is helpful in the conservation of resources because it meets the needs of the present generation & without compromising the needs of the future generations.
- (c) Thus, resources should be utilized judiciously so after meeting the present requirements, they can be conserved for the future.
- (d) Or the optimum utilization of the resources helps in the development of a country.

1) For Example - The developed countries of USA and UK (United Kingdom) make optimum utilization of resources as compared to developing countries like India.

- (e) Resources are unevenly distributed all over the world. Thus, over-utilization and exploitation of resources can lead to their degradation and deterioration.

(4)

2) For example - The fertility of soil in many parts of the world ~~is deteriorating due to its over-utilization and exploitation.~~

11) (a) Wildlife is an integral part of the environment. Wildlife is important for its aesthetic values and ecological balance.

(b) The beauty of wild animals boosts tourism and creates jobs for the people.

(c) Animals' behaviour changes at the time of natural calamities like earthquake and tsunami. If this information could be harnessed by imparting early signals, then lives of lots of people could be saved.

Two steps taken by the government to preserve the wildlife -

(a) Hunting and poaching of wild animals has been banned under the Wildlife Protection

(5)

Act of 1972.

(b) Killing of animals is a punishable offence.

(c) National Parks and ~~wildlife~~^{sanctuaries} are being set up all over the world for the conservation of wildlife.

12) If Rajat wants to establish an iron and steel industry in India, then, he must set up the industry in one of the industrial regions of India. For example - he can set up the industry in regions like the Mumbai-Pune region, Visakhapatnam-Guntur region, Delhi-Meerut-Gurgaon Region, Chotanagpur plateau, Heggli Region, Orissa Region or Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu region, etc. depending upon the range of availability of raw material and location of the industries.

The characteristics of the industries area which he should select to establish the iron & steel industry are as follows-

(3)

(b)

- easily availability of resources like iron ore, limestone, coal, and manganese, etc.
- from proximity to the market
- cheap labour
- thermal power
- sound infrastructure
- favourable skilled personnel.

(3) (a) Huge mountains, rocky terrain, and rugged topography restrict human settlements. The transportation is not easy and the conditions and climatic conditions are not favourable for human habitation. For example- The mountains of Andes, Himalaya and Rockies of Tibet.

(b) On the other hand, the plains are ^{the} most favourable places for human habitation because

of the developed means of transportation facilities
are adequate and rivers are navigable.

- (c) On Monsoon, plains are also preferable for industrial
and agricultural activity and in the important
cities of the world are situation.
- (d) ~~The Ganga - Brahmaputra Delta, Hwang-ho
in China, Mississippi in USA and, Tigris in Iraq,
Nile in Egypt are most favourable places which
attract large concentration of population in the
respective regions.~~
- 14) There was hardly any aspect of the Indian society
~~which was not affected by the British. unlike~~
~~the earlier rulers and invaders, the British~~
~~shattered the traditional self-sufficient rural~~
~~economy with more and more parts of urban and~~
~~rural areas under the British rule, the exploitative~~
~~character of the British was exposed. The monopolization~~
~~of trade was getting stronger.~~

(8)

(b) Although agriculture was the main occupation, there was no dearth of calico, muslin, wool, and silk products. Metal works of iron, gold, steel, brass, and silver were in great demand in Europe.

In the seventeenth century, trade with the European countries was in favour of India as it exported large amounts of spices, Indigo, precious stone, silk, cotton, and others. The company's policy led to the destruction of Indian industries, cottage industries and handicrafts.

(c) To flourish the British textile industries, the Indian industries of cotton and silk products were destroyed due to the heavy imposition of goods, machine-made cheapen articles and decrease in the principle changes in the British trade policy led many craftsmen and artisan to sacrifice their livelihood. The industrialisation of Britain and other European countries has led to the de-industrialisation of India.

- (a) The British shifted their capital Delhi to Calcutta in 1911 because Delhi was centrally located for administrative convenience.
- (b) The Durbar of King George V changed the look of the city. The Civil Lines (now Delhi University and Old Secretariat) was set up. The construction and management of the city was a massive task and it could not be left to a local authority. Then, the Delhi Imperial Committee was formed in 1913. Later on, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi created the Raisina Hill Committee.
- (c) Raisina Hill was selected for setting up the and building the New capital - New Delhi. It became the residence of Vicerey and a new administrative centre.
- (d) The English planner, Edwin Lutyens, designed prepared the designs for the Palace of the Vicerey called the Vicerey's house (Rashtrapati Bhawan), the circular Pillar palace (Parliament

House), The Kingsway (Rajpath) and India Gate, including many green spaces and parks.

(e) The New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Delhi Improvement Trust⁽¹⁹³⁷⁾ and Delhi Development Authority were established for its development.

16) If a person does not perform his/her duties, he cannot enjoy his/her rights. Then, duties provide rights. It was in the year 1976 that Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution through the 42nd Amendment.

B

(a) It is the duty of every citizen of India

- abides by the constitution, respect its motto, and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- cherishes and follows the ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

- to render national service when called upon to do so.
- and protect.

- to uphold the sovereignty, unity, & integrity of India.

(7) The normal term of Lok Sabha is five years.

Two conditions that can change the term of Lok Sabha are as follows:-

(a) It can be dissolved by the President of India, before its term expires, but on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, if it is not functioning properly.

(b) If an emergency bill is passed by the parliament, to meet an emergency situation then the term of Lok Sabha can be extended to one year at a time, for the smooth & proper functioning of the Lok Sabha.

(8) (a). vast majority of people live in the rural areas of India. They cannot even go to the court of law to seek justice. Justice is a

remote dream for them. Thus, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was devised by the Supreme Court.

- (b) As Any person whether affected or not can write a letter on a post card to the Supreme Court on any matter of public importance. If the court is convinced that the matter is of public importance, it will take it up and decide the case.
- (c) PIL is a novel idea for the million of illiterate, and ignorant Indians. Hundreds of PILs have been registered over the years and has encouraged people to register more and more PILs. PILs on matters of public importance.
- (d) It seems that PIL has served the purpose for which it was devised. It has proved to be a common man.
- (e) It has ^{right} set a number of wrong committed by an individual or committee.

For example - PILs & can be registered on inadequate and unsafe transport system, supply of unhygienic water or exploitation of women & children in a particular region.

For e.g. Sheela Bhanj VS State of Maharashtra,⁽¹⁹⁹²⁾ - that dealt with ~~existing~~
convention of
litigation (1998), etc by MC Mehata for banning
CNG vehicles in Delhi.

Right to Equality -

(a) Fundamental Rights - The constitution ensures that the state provides equality on basis of caste, colour, creed, religion, on place of birth, etc and ensures that no person shall be discriminated. The states can make special provisions. The practice of untouchability has also been abolished. The constitution provides reservation for the posts on appointments of the economically backward sections in matters of public employment.

(b) Cultural & Educational Rights - The constitution provides the Right to Freedom of Religion and Cultural and Educational Rights has provisions which ensure the protect their distinctive culture and safeguard

it from the influence of the majority.

(c) Right against exploitation - The Constitution of India ensures prohibition of traffic in human beings and ban on the employment of children between 6-14 years in most hazardous occupations like mines and factories. The Constitution provides that SC/ST and OBCs can live with dignity and can be treated as equals.

Q) conservation of water is necessary because of the following reasons:

(a) water is the most precious natural resource on earth. The sources of water on earth are limited.

(b) Due to the increasing effect of global warming, the frequencies of rainfall have reduced and have become unpredictable. This has further affected the amount of the rainfall in different parts of the

would. Water is an indispensable resource. The methods to conserve conserve water are as follows :-

- (a) Rain water harvesting is one of the methods for saving surface water runoff.
- (b) The demand for water in industries can be met by recycled water.
- (c) Modern methods of irrigation have been adopted like drip irrigation, trickle irrigation, and sprinkler irrigation.
- (d) The domestic demand of water can be met by modern methods of recycling. The already used water can be reused for watering plants, flushing toilets, etc.
- (e) The rain water can be impounded by constructing dam across the river.

(16)

- 21) The differences between agricultural practices of the developed countries and developing countries are as follows:-

Criteria	Developed countries	developing countries.
1) Produce	Total production is more but hectare yield is comparatively less.	Total production is less but per hectare yield is comparatively more.
2) Labour	Skilled	Unskilled.
3) Market	Product is mainly meant for national and international markets as storage facilities are adequate.	Product is mainly for local market as storage facilities are inadequate.
4) Capital	High Capital Investment	low comparatively low capital investments which is raised through loans, money lenders.

more
Advanced use of
Advanced technology

5) Technology

Marginal use of
modern technology

Marginal use of modern
technology

6) Method of

Advanced use of
farming tractors, combined
threshers & harvesters.

Traditional methods of
agriculture, still using
bullock to plough the field.

Example

USA, Canada,
Australia, etc.

India, Africa, etc.

Q3) (a) Vaxo da gama landed at calicut in 1498 which
marked the beginning of the European Era to India.

(b) By the next century (b) By the sixteenth century,
the Portuguese had established their colony in
Cape.

(c) In the next century, India become a popular
destination of for a large number of European
traders, adventurers and missionaries like

Holland, Spain, England, etc.

- (a) Age of Imperialism began in India with the weakening of the Mughal Empire and eventually, the disintegration of the strong central authority.
- (b) The lack of a strong central authority has led to the emergence of many powers like Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, etc. who revolted against the weak successors of Aurangzeb.
- (c) The Marathas, the Jats and the Rajputs also set their own empires. Thus, the stage was set for the Europeans to take advantage of the situation.

The East India Company became an imperial power in India:-

- (a) The East India Company became an imperial power to protect its trading centres from the naval.

trading companies.

- (b) It began as a trading company, took over the political control, and became the ruler of the entire India.
- (c) The main aim of the company was to gain the monopoly of the trade in East. But it came in conflict with the rival trading companies and developed admin its own administrative and defence forces. It became such a strong force that it took over the governance of Madras (now Chennai), Bombay (now Mumbai), and Calcutta (Now Kolkata).
- (d) Therefore, it transformed into an auxiliary government which ended only in 1858 when the power went into the hands of the British Crown.
- (e) They also established friendly relations with the native princes, as the native rulers signed alliances with the British to secure their territories - the help of British military to secure their internal rival areas.

(f) They also practised 'the policy of Divide and Rule', as a result, the Indian princes became mere puppets in the hands of the British. The British set up trading posts in Sutan & 3 presidency of settlements at Fort William at Bengal, St. George at Madras & the Bombay Calcutta.

23) Failure of the Revolt of 1857 reasons are-

(a) The Revolt of 1857 broke out before the appointed date. It did not go according to the plan because revolutionaries failed to spread it beyond Central India and Delhi. If the revolt had gone as per schedule, then it would have spread to different parts of the country & it would have been very difficult for Lord Canning, the Governor-General at that time, to control the revolt.

(b) There was not unity among the rebels. The idea of nationalism had not yet developed.

There was no common ideology. The sepoy of Bengal revolted to renew the glory of Mughal Empire, the Tantya Tope and Nana Sahib wanted the Maratha kingdom back and Rani Lakshmi Bai fought for her lost kingdom.

- (c) The revolutionaries failed to spread the revolt beyond central India and India. The Sikhs, the Nizam and the Scindia of Orissa, in North India were unaffected by the revolt. The courtiers not only remained loyal to Britishers, but also helped them to suppress the mutiny.
- (d) The sepoys failed to match to the sophisticated and modern weapons and the well-equipped British army. An efficient communication and military strategies led to the British victory.
- (e) They did not have a strong leadership. The leaders did not neither gave directions to the rebels and the Indian rulers fought for their respective territories and did not think about the freedom of the

whole country. However, the British got timely help from the Britain govt.

24) The Civil Disobedience was launched by Gandhiji or in 1930. (- 194 1934).

(a) Salt is the basic requirement of every person. The British had a monopoly on salt production, banning the manufacture of salt by Indians so that they could sell at high rates and the salt made at Liverpool in Britain would not face any competition.

(b) Then, Gandhiji started the Dandi march on 12 March, 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. That's how it came to be known as Dandi March. They He was accompanied by 78 supporters. They made salt from sea and broke the law.

(c) Salt Satyagraha was an open challenge to the Britishers. It became the second mass

movement and Civil Disobedience spread all over the country as the government offices and courts were boycotted; the foreign goods were burnt, the peasants refused to pay taxes, and the shops selling foreign goods were picketed. It was led by Abdul Gaffar in North-West Frontier province. He is popularly called Frontier Gandhi. ~~The British~~^(c) tried to suppress the revolt. Prominent leaders were arrested including Gandhiji and P. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q5) Five key features of Indian Constitution -

(a) Unique constitution -

(a) The chief characteristic of the Indian Constitution is its uniqueness. The Indian constitution is a combination of good features of several existing constitutions of the world. The needs features were modified & adapted according to the needs & aspirations of the people.

(b) Longest constitution -

The Indian Constitution is the longest and the most

detailed one. It is divided into 12 schedules, 22 parts and 395 Articles. The constitution was passed on 26 November, 1949, but was enforced on 26 January, 1950. The constitution took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete it.

(c) The Written Constitution -

The Indian Constitution is written & enacted by the constituent assembly specially elected for this purpose. It was presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of its drafting committee.

(d) Rigid & Flexible Constitution -

A constitution is rigid or flexible on the basis of procedure of its amendments. A rigid constitution is stable and a guarantee against hasty changes. A flexible constitution is considered progressive in nature. Thus, Indian constitution is not a sacred document for the governance of the country, but also an instrument that may require modifications.



ADDITIONAL SHEET

REGIONAL OFFICE, DAV INSTITUTIONS, ODISHA ZONE-I

25

Page No. 1

(Please do not write your Name, Class, Roll No. or School's Name on this Additional Sheet) Additional Sheet No.

(25) Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties & Preamble
Principles of State-Policy.—These are the basic features of
the Constitution that prescribe the obligations of
the state to its citizens and citizens to the state.

(26) Powers of Prime Minister—

(a) to form the Council of Ministers,

(b) to preside over the meetings of Council of Ministers
as well as the cabinet.

(c) to coordinate the working of various departments.

(d) to advise the President about important appointments
like the Auditor General of India, Attorney General
of India, and Chairman of UPSC, etc.

(e) to act as a link between the President and cabinet.



ADDITIONAL SHEET
REGIONAL OFFICE, DAV INSTITUTIONS, ODISHA ZONE-I

(Please do not write your Name, Class, Roll No. or School's Name on this Additional Sheet)

Additional Sheet No.

26

Page No. 2

(P) A to advise the president to summon, programme on
desolve Lok Sabha before its term expires.

Parshwaa Rayaguru
Rashmi

Name _____

नाम

Q. 27 Map

2

WORLD • POLITICAL

सांसार – सञ्जनैतिक

Class _____ Roll No. _____

九

અનુદ્ધવાક

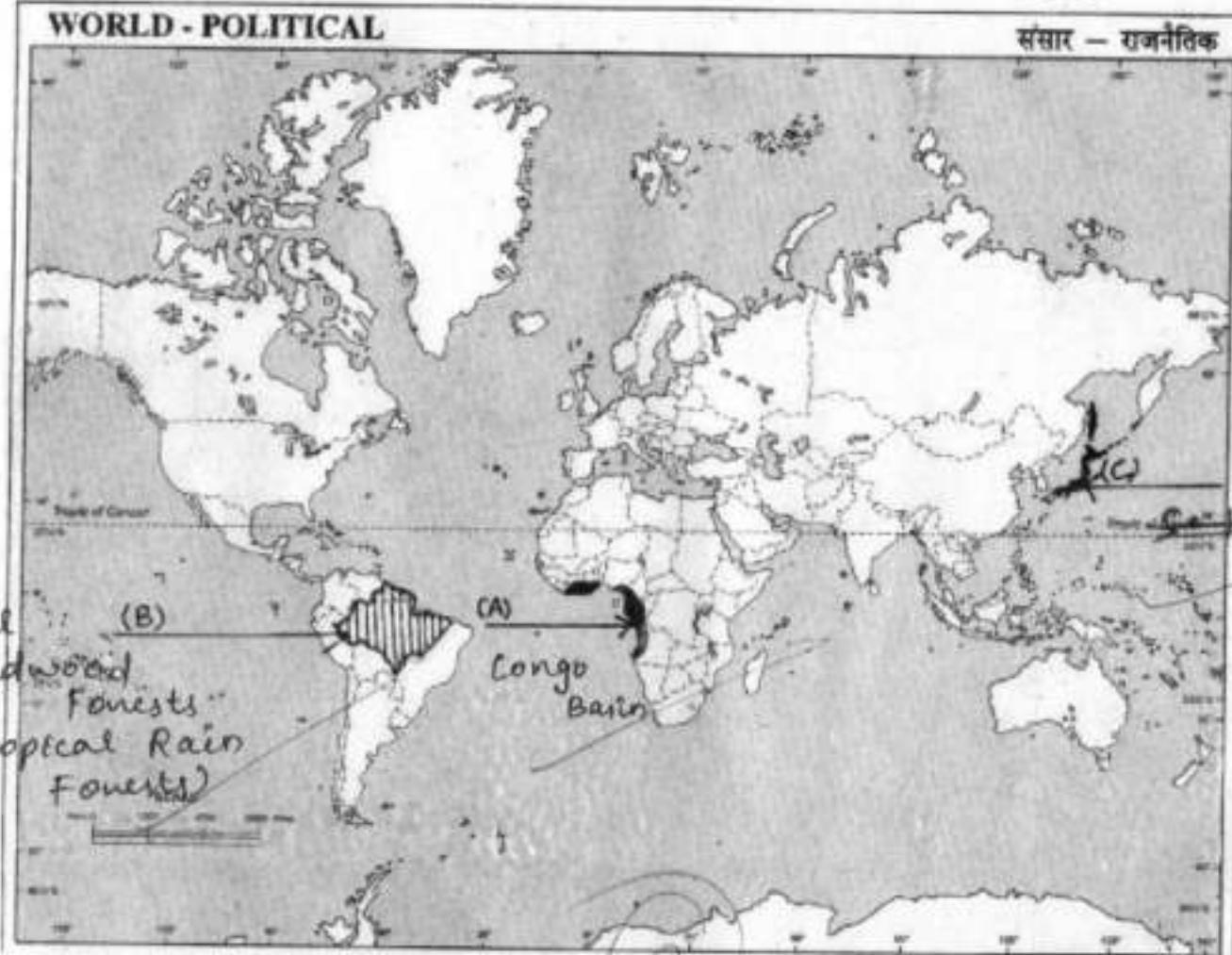
卷之三

Japo
kong

पूर्ण संख्या 27 मानवता

16

Tropical : (B)
Handwooded
Forests "
(Tropical Rain
Forests)



and social control and culture.

Name _____

नाम कक्षा

Class _____ Roll No. _____

Q. 28 Map

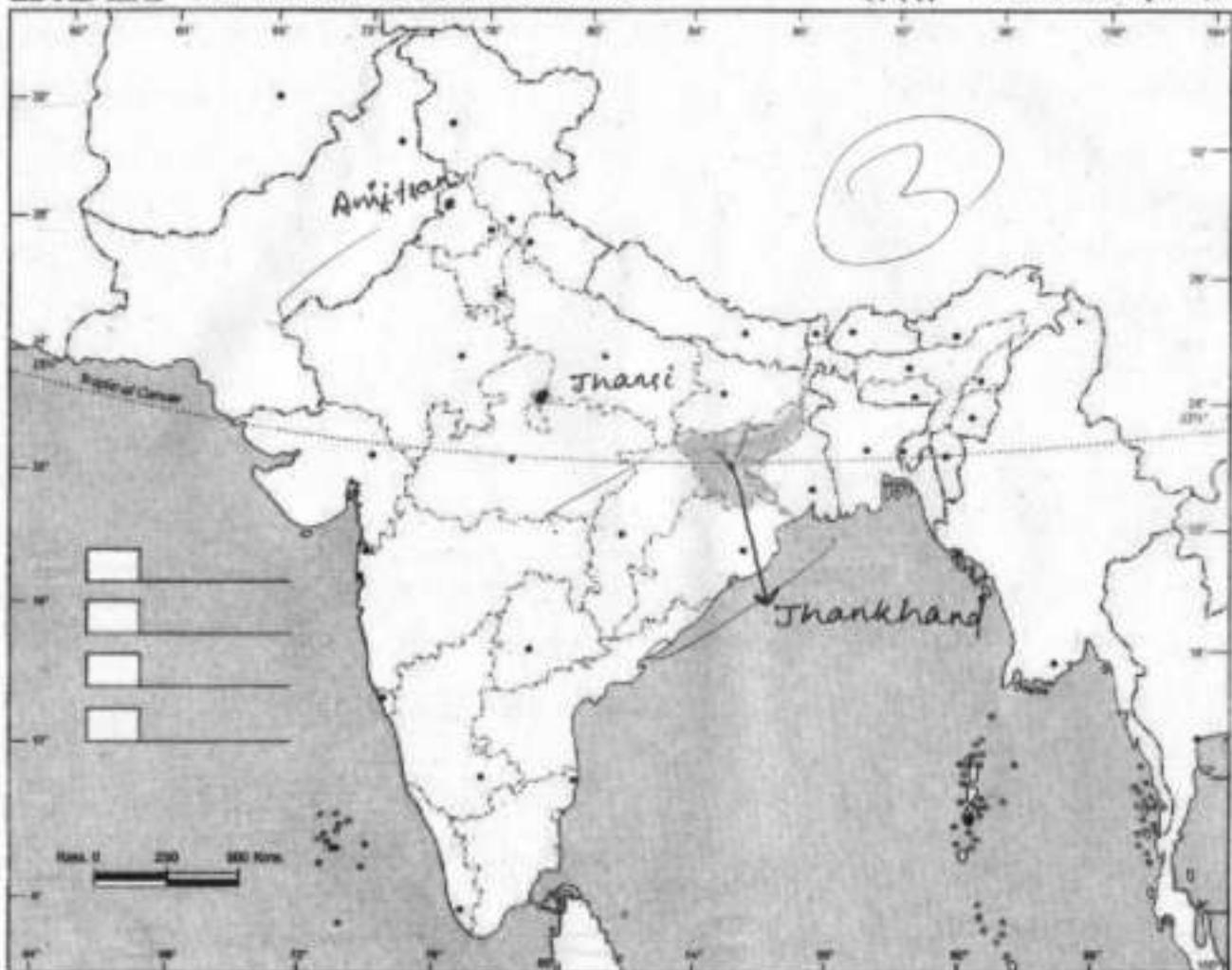
अनुक्रमांक

प्रश्न संख्या 28 मानचित्र

(28)

भारत राजनीतिक-आर-पक्षीय देश

INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES



and social castes and customs.