

Social - Studies

1. Sedimentary rocks
2. Rayon
3. Bengaluru
4. Monsoon Region
5. Shimla
6. All people living in India
7. Sabarmati
8. She/he should be a Member of either house of the Parliament
9. A Criminal Court
10. Twenty-Nine

11. Agriculture is defined as a practice of cultivation of land.

It is also known as the science and art of raising crops, rearing livestock for food and fodder.

Agriculture has become important in recent times, because:

- (i) Most of the population of developing countries have practice agriculture as a major occupation.
- (ii) It provides huge market for combine, threshers, harvesters, fertilisers and pesticides.
- (iii) It helps in providing employment and eradicating poverty.
- (iv) It also helps in strengthening global relations through national and international trade.

12. Cereal crops of India : Rice and wheat

(i) Rice :-

(a) Soil : Rice can be grown in alluvial, loamy and clayey soils.

(b) Rainfall : Rice grows well in regions where the annual rainfall is above 100cm.

(ii) wheat :-

(a) Soil : Wheat grows well in loamy soil

(b) Rainfall : Wheat grows well in regions where the annual rainfall is between 75cm to 100cm.

13. Ahmedabad used to be called as 'Manchester of India' because of the following reasons :-

(i) It is the second largest textile ~~and~~ industry after Mumbai.

It has large concentration of textile industrial units.

(ii) ~~The river~~ It is situated on the banks of River ~~Sabarmati~~ ^{Abundant supply} Water from river Sabarmati

~~Abundant water~~ supply from this river helps the ~~it~~ textile industries to fulfill its need of water.

(iii) The city is located in the heart of the cotton growing belt.

(iv) The city has hot and humid climate which is favourable for ~~the~~ spinning and weaving

14. Industries are set up in regions where the favourable factors over-weigh the unfavourable factors. Some of the factors are ; sound infrastructure, means of transport, strong financial banking and proximity to market.

Many industries are set up in these areas making it a cluster of industrial units. This is called as industrial region.

- The factors are : (a) Sound infrastructure
 (b) Availability of raw materials
 (c) Favourable climatic conditions
 (d) Strong financial banking
 (e) Means of transport
 (f) Proximity to market

15. "De-urbanisation" was a significant development during the British rule in India.

- (i) **3** De-urbanisation means the destruction of old cities and towns.
 (ii) The practice of De-urbanisation started with the British rule in India. Many ancient cities and towns were destroyed or abandoned.
 (iii) The old cities like Surat, Madras and Eriangapatnam were famous for their specialised goods. These cities

~~lost their glory due to De-urbanisation~~

- (iv) Once, the cities lost their glory , the people residing in the cities moved to other cities and towns.
- (v) De-urbanisation also led to the end of regional power of Kings ~~and~~ ; which were great centres of administration.

16.

MODERATES

- (i) Moderates were a prominent group of leaders who had faith in the terms and policies of the British.

- (ii) They believed in appeals. They followed the principle of 3P's : Prayer, Petition and Patience.

- (iii) They were the head of the earlier form of Congress.

- (iv) Some leaders ~~were~~ were : Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Phercor Shah Manta, Dadabhai Naoroji

RADICALS

- (i) Radicals were an active group of leaders who didn't had any faith in the British. They knew that the British were exploiting them.

- (ii) They did not believed in appeal . They believed in taking actions — slogans, protests and ~~hastal~~ hartals.

- (iii) They were the head of the later form of Congress

- (iv) Some leaders ~~were~~ were : Lal Bahadur Shastri, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal,Bal,Pal).

7. The reasons for the Indian leaders to opt for a democratic set up are as follows :

- (i) It was decided to form a Constituent Assembly to prepare the Constitution of India. In a democratic form of Govt. all the citizens of a country are granted equal rights.
- (ii) India is a country of different religions, castes, languages, culture, manner and idea. Many people predicted that it will not be able to be successful as a democratic country. But, India became successful as a democratic country.
- (iii) Leaders opted for a democratic setup so that the people can choose their own leaders and representatives.
- iv) India despite of its diversities was able to achieve success at both national and international level in all fields.

8. The President is also granted with some emergency power.

The President can only use his emergency powers only on the written advise of the Prime Minister. His emergency powers are:

- i) NATIONAL EMERGENCY: If the security of the country is threatened by war, external aggressions or internal armed rebellions then the

President can declare a state of emergency for the whole country.

(ii) ~~BREAKDOWN OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY IN A STATE~~:

If ~~the~~ any state of the country is not being run in accordance with the Constitution, then the President can declare a state of emergency in the particular state. It is also called as 'Imposition of President's Rule' in a State.

(iii) ~~FINANCIAL EMERGENCY~~:

If the financial stability of a country is at stake then, the President can declare a state of financial emergency.

19. LOK Adalats play a very important role. Some of the benefits of LOK Adalats for the people are:

(i) LOK Adalats help in speedy justice, as we know 'Justice delayed is justice denied'.

(ii) LOK Adalats are essential for the poor people as they don't require to spend so much of money for advocates. They get justice speedily and easily.

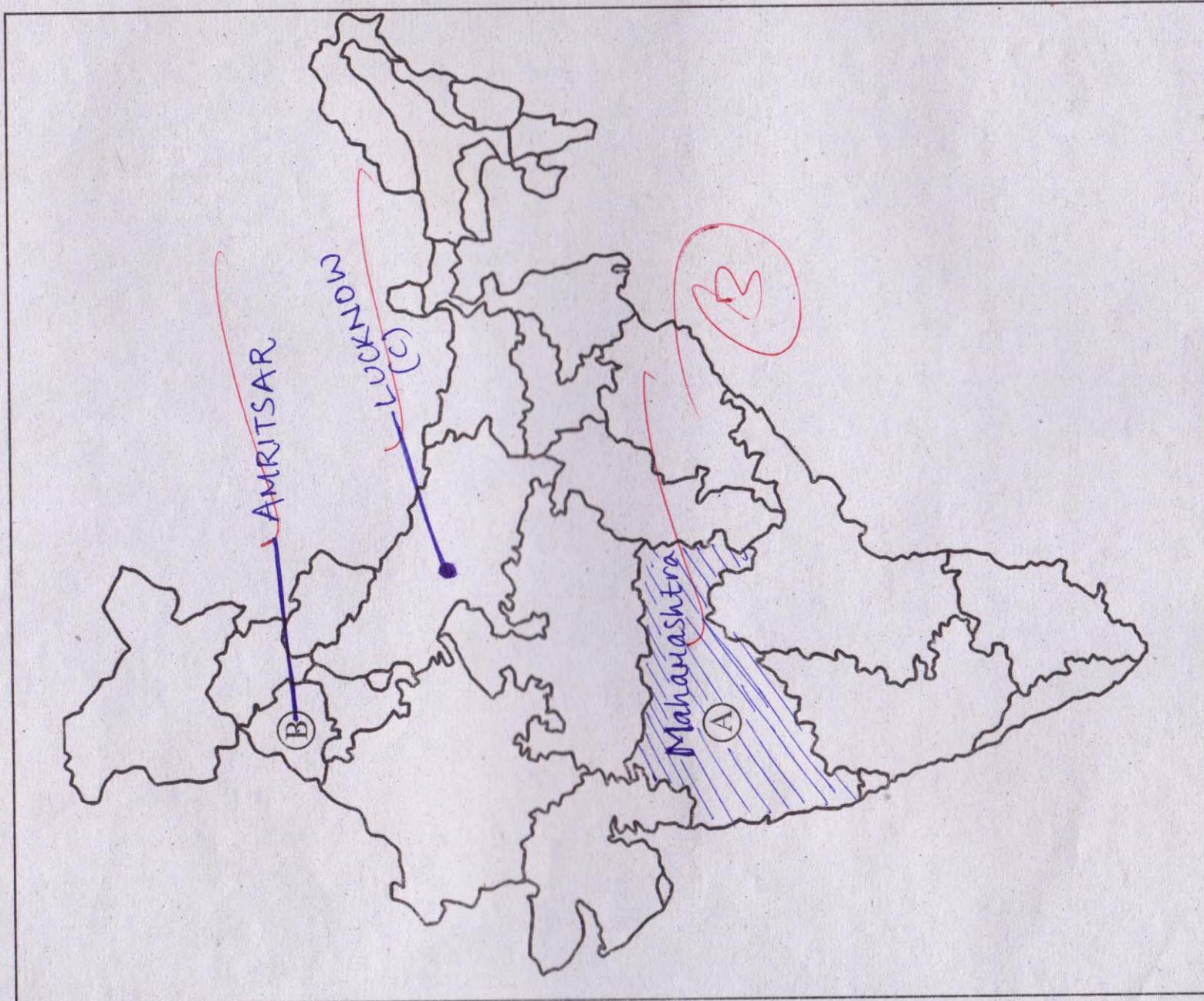
(iii) LOK Adalats are less time-consuming.

(iv) A retired judge usually takes decisions in a LOK Adalat. The cases are settled through compromise on mutual agreement.

(v) LOK Adalats help the people to get justice and their deserved rights.

Roll No. (अनुक्रमांक) २३८०३२
Map for Question No. 30 (प्रसं. ३० के तिए यागीय)

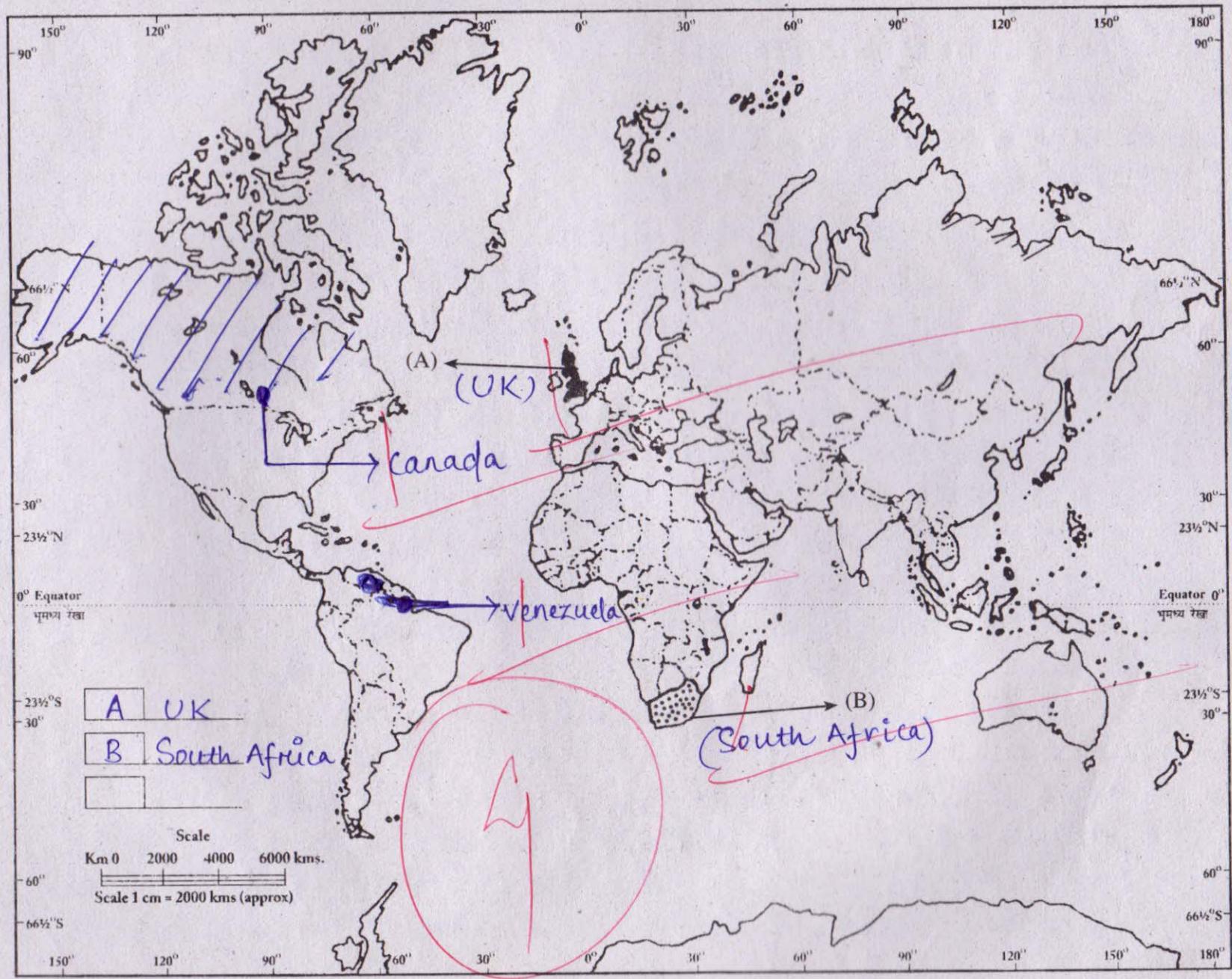
India-Political (भारत-राजनीतिक)



Roll No. (अनुक्रमांक) **5338032**

Map for Question No. 31 (प्र.सं. 31 के लिए मानचित्र)

World-Political (संसार-राजनीतिक)



8
20. Political safeguards made ~~for~~^{for} the Anglo-Indians are as follows:

- (i) The Anglo-Indians are among the minority communities of India. Some seats are reserved in the legislature, executive and State Assemblies for the Anglo-Indians in proportion to their population. Seats are reserved for them to fulfil their political interests.
- (ii) If the community of Anglo-Indians is not adequately represented in the Parliament, then the President can nominate ~~any two~~ any two Anglo-Indians from his community, so that they get a representation in the Parliament.

21. Under the Fundamental Right of Right against exploitation, children below the age of 14 years cannot be employed in hazardous occupations like working in factories, mining etc.

The govt. needs to take the following steps:

- (i) The govt. has made compulsory education for the children between 6 to 14 years of age.
- (ii) The Fundamental Rights work as a safeguard and secure the equality, liberty and justice of all people.
- (iii) Govt. should spread awareness about the adverse

effect on the health of children by working in such situations.

iv) Govt. should come up with special schemes to provide better education to these children.

Q2. The need to conserve minerals are as follows:

(i) We need to conserve minerals as they are non-renewable. They are exhaustible in nature.

(ii) We need to conserve minerals as the per head consumption is very high as compared to the re-generation process.

(iii) We need to conserve them so that these minerals can be used by the future generation.

Methods for conservation of minerals are:

(i) Use of efficient methods of mining and value processing to avoid wastage.

(ii) Recycle use and re-use of scrap minerals (metallic wastes)

(iii) Substituting the use of ^{scarce} minerals with those found in abundance.

23. The factors affecting the distribution of population are as follows :-

(i) RELIEF :-

High mountains, rugged terrains and rocky plateaus do not encourage human settlement. The density of population is always high in plains. Most of the people prefer to settle in plains due to favourable climatic conditions, easy transport and construction, easy availability of water etc. The mountains of Himalayas, Andes and rocky plateaus of Tibet are sparsely populated due to its rugged topography, whereas the Ganga-Brahmaputra region in India, Hwang-Ho in China, Nile and Mississippi are thickly populated.

(ii) CLIMATE :-

Climate also plays an important role. People are sparsely populated in regions of unfavourable climatic conditions and thickly populated in regions of favourable climate conditions. The polar regions, cold deserts of Siberia and hot deserts of Sahara are sparsely populated whereas the equatorial, tropical, sub-tropical and temperate regions are thickly populated.

(iii)

WATER :

Water plays an important role in distribution of population. People mostly settle in areas where water supply is abundant.

(iv)

FOREST :

The Evergreen forests are not accessible whereas the temperate and coniferous forests are easily accessible.

People prefer the line of plains because:

- (i) As the land is levelled construction of buildings, houses and infrastructures is possible.
- (ii) As the land is very fertile, agriculture is possible.
- (iii) As the land is flat and levelled transportation is easy.
- (iv) Water is easily available.

24. The reform movements had a deep impact on India.

Some of the impacts are:

- (i) The reform movements had a very deep and positive impact on the Hindu-Muslim unity. The Hindu-Muslim unity was strengthened more.

- (ii) laws were enforced to curb social evils and to provide justice to all.
- (iii) The ~~social and~~ socio-economic conditions of women improved ^{due to} Women's education and, Widower remarriage Act and ban on child marriage.
- (iv) Educated members of the society like doctors, engineers, lawyers, scientists, journalists etc. contributed towards the development of country.
- (v) A surge of nationalism was spread in all parts of country; efforts were made for the economic, social and cultural development of the country.
- (vi) ~~Printing Press~~ The reform movements led to the development of Printing Press.
- (vii) People realized the importance of education.

25. After the Non Cooperation Movement 1920-22, the second mass movement occurred. It came to be known as the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (i) Gandhiji started the epic Dandi March from Sabarmati to Dandi on 12th March 1930.
- (ii) Students and teachers boycotted the govt. schools and colleges
- (iii) Government services and courts were also boycotted.

- iv) Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and foreign goods were burnt.
- v) Women also participated in mass rallies and protests.
- vi) Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed the Swaraj Party to enter the legislature and break the British strategy internally.

26. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, former Prime Minister of India was the chief architect of India's foreign policy. Some of the features are:

- (i) Anti-racism
- (ii) Friendly relations with neighbours
- (iii) Anti-Imperialism
- (iv) Anti-Colonialism
- (v) Panchsheel
- (vi) Belief in United Nations and Non-Alignment policies

27. The importance of Prime Minister in Parliamentary form of govt. is as follows:

- (i) ~~to act as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers.~~
- (ii) ~~Appoints the cabinet ministers of the govt.~~
- (iii) ~~runs the administration through various departments of govt.~~
- (iv) ~~advises the President to summon or prorogue the term of the Lok Sabha before it expires.~~
- (v) Prime Minister appoints various ministers like Defence, Finance, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs etc.
- (vi) ~~informs the President about important appointments like the UPSC, ambassadors etc.~~
- (vii) ~~Frames the internal and external policy of the country.~~

28. We can write a PIL to the court. PIL stands for Public Interest Litigation. PIL can be written even in a post card. A person ~~wishes~~ whether directly or indirectly involved in matter of serious public issue can write a PIL to the High Court. If the High Court feels that the matter is of serious public issue then ~~the~~ court proceeds with the case.

The measures taken to check pollution is :

- (i) We should minimize the use of vehicles
- (ii) Spreading awareness
- (iii) Industries should be located away from residential areas.
- (iv) Garbage should not be dumped in water bodies.

29. Some facts about the Musahar Community are as follows.

- (i) Musahars is a community of people who live on the margins of villages in isolated settlements.
- (ii) Their occupation was to catch and take out rats from the burrows in the field.
- (iii) In return they were used to keep the grains and chaff recovered from the burrows.
- (iv) During time of food scarcity, they went to resort rats as their food
(Musa = rat ; ahar = food)
- (v) Recently, they did not know that are even entitled to ration card
- (vi) They also work in factories and brick kilns.
- (vii) The population of Musahars in Bihar is 10 lakh.