

Ans 1

Agencies which work for our safety at state level are :-

- (i) Relief and Rehabilitation Department
- (ii) Civil Defence
- (iii) Department of Disaster management.

Ans 2

Hot Prostate is the largest sugarcane producing state in India

Ans 3

On the basis of per capita annual income, World Bank divides countries as follows :-

- Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4, 53, 000 or more high income countries
- Countries with per capita income of Rs. 37, 000 or less - Low income countries

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Ans 4

Feminist :- A person who believes in equality in rights and freedom for women and men, both in personal as well as public life and struggle to achieve their goal.

Ans 5

Patriarchal Society :- The word 'Patriarchy' literally means rule by father. Patriarchal society refers to that system in which the men are valued more than women. The women is restricted to the household activities but men are allowed to take part in public activities, contest elections etc.

QUESTION

Ans 6

Manufacturing industries

Agro-based industries

These industries which

depend on agricultural raw-materials.

such as cotton, wheat etc.

Eg:- Food-processing industry

Mineral based industries.

These industries which

depend on minerals from

ores and quarries.

Ex:- Iron and steel industry

Ans 7

Democratic reforms can be carried out

→ through laws (i.e. legal changes)

→ by ensuring public participation.

Ans 8

Dam is a barrier built across any water body such as lakes and rivers for ~~storing~~ retaining or directing the flow of water. Dam refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Eg:- Bhakra Nangal Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Ans 9

For plantation workers in Adam Suroaj meant -
 → being able to move freely out of the confined grounds of the plantation.
 → retaining links with the villages from where they had come.

Ans 10

The main aim of Nehru Yuva Kendra is to provide the non-student rural avenues who can effectively help during any emergency a community focus.

Ans 11

(11.1) This pledge was to be taken on 26th January 1930 that was to be celebrated as Independence day.

(11.2) The following are the rights, the Indian people should have got

- Right to freedom
- Right to enjoy fruits of their toil.
- Right to have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth.

GROUP A

1. Ans 12 The economists considered the following three types of flows
2. within the international economic exchanges during
3. 1815 - 1914

4. I Flow of trade → Flow of goods and services between various
5. countries.

6. Eg:- India was a major exporter of cotton textiles in the
7. early nineteenth century. It also exported spices and
8. opium.
9. It subsequently became a major importer of British goods

10. II Flow of capital → It refers to long-term and short term
11. investments that was made over long distances.



Eg :- Indian Bankers and Brokers undertook transferring money all over the world for financing export agricultural in Central and South-east Asia

III Flow of labour → Refers to movement of people to different countries in search of job.

Eg :- Suffering from poverty and indolence, Indian indentured labourers travelled to different part of the world to work in the plantations. They travelled to Mauritius, Fiji, Ceylon, Caribbean etc.

Ans 13

(i) During the eighteenth century inventions like James Watt's steam engine (1781) and James Hargreave's Spinning Jenny (1764) increased the efficiency of each step of production such as carding, ~~to~~ twisting, welling and spinning of cotton yarn.

(ii) The introduction of the cotton mill by Richard Arkwright enabled expensive machines to be purchased and maintained in the mill.

(iii) Since all the production processes could take place under one roof and supervision it enabled :-

- Regulation of the production process
- Checking quality of the textiles.
- Supervision of labour.

Due to these reasons export of cotton increased manifold.

Ans 14

(14.1) The three states which have major airports but do not have international airports are :-

- 1) Karnataka
- 2) Orissa
- 3) Gujarat.

(14.2) 1) Karnataka - ~~New Mangalore~~

2) Orissa - ~~Paradip~~

3) Gujarat - Kandla

Ans 15

The enactment of the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) in 1986 led to the establishment of organisations called Consumer Protection Councils. Its functions are as follows

- ① It attends to the complaints and grievances of consumers and helps them file petitions and cases in the Consumer Court.
- ② They represent some consumers in the consumer courts and bring them justice to the exploitation that they have faced.
- ③ Along with the government of India it undertakes activities like advertisements and campaigning for spreading consumer awareness.

Ans 16 Following are the measures for the buildings in flood prone areas :-

(i) The buildings should be preferably 2.50' metres away from low lying areas and flood plains. They should also have proper drainage / sewage system to prevent stagnation of water during floods.

(ii) The entire village or settlement should be built on a plinth level higher than the known high flood level.

(iii) ~~But~~ Houses should be built on ~~or~~ strong and well spaced circular stilt with a wall-free-ground level. This helps to prevent sunder-cutting of houses. In dryer times, these can be fenced and used as storage structure.

Ans 17

(i) Every person hopes to have dignity and freedom in his life. Provision of these dignity, freedom and respect is the basis for any democracy.

(ii) In a democracy the people are not considered as subject but as citizens. Their ability to express their needs and expectations and demand respect and dignity [through political participation] is itself a testimony to the success of democracy in achieving goals.

(iii) Democracies all over the world have realised the importance of these rights atleast in principle which helps to bring about these in the reality.

Eg:- In India, the interests of women and the disadvantaged and discriminated minorities are given due representation through reserved seats and other developmental

- Unlike in Sri Lanka (which is not a democracy), Belgium, a democratic country provides for equal membership to the two conflicting groups (Dutch and French) in order to ensure that their freedom and dignity are respected.

The three - degree of burns are as follows :-

Apr 18

- (1) First Degree Burns [Superficial] - Involves only the top layer of the skin. Skin is generally red and dry and painful.
- (2) Second Degree Burns [Partial] - Involves both the dermis and the epidermis. The skin is red and blisters may weep fluid making it appear wet. Such burns are generally painful.

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(3) Third Degree Burns — Involves both layers of skin, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and bones. The skin is generally brown and charred and the tissue underneath may appear white.

DIFFERENCES IN VISIONS OF OPPOSING FRENCH RULE IN VIETNAM.

Ans 19

→ Leaders wanted to oppose French rule with the help of the monarchy and the court.

→ They believed that the foreign colonial rule should be removed before deciding on the future.

→ They opposed the influence of French culture and traditions in the Vietnam

→ Such groups comprised of leaders like Phan Boi Chau

→ They wanted to end both the French government and the monarchy.

→ They wanted to overthrow the puppet emperor and establish a democratic republic.

→ They did not want a total rejection of the Western culture

→ Such groups comprised of nationalists like Phan Chu Trinh.

Ans 20

(20.1) The two major sources of credit for rural households in India are

- Moneylenders (30%)
- Cooperative Societies (27%)

(20.2) Money lenders are the most dominant source of credit for rural households.

(20.3) Money lenders are the most dominant source because :-

- They do not demand collateral for credit.
- They are easily accessible and closer to the people
- People do not have adequate awareness about the advantages of formal sector credit

Ans 21

Politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix due to the following reasons :-

→ In ~~caste~~ caste politics, if any sensibility is dominated by a particular social group, then political parties select candidates from that social groups to contest elections so as to muster maximum support. This diverts attention ~~from~~ poverty alleviation & other pressing issues such as development considering their capacity to rule and fulfil needs of people

Eg:- In caste-based politics, politicians choose a candidate of a particular caste to contest in a sensibility dominated by that caste) to win election, without considering their capacity to rule and fulfil needs of people

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→ Expression of social division in politics will lead to political division which can lead to violence, conflict and riots thus disturbing social peace and development.

Eg: In Northern Ireland the Catholics were represented by the Nationalists and the Protestants were represented by the Unionists. The disturbance between the two communities led to constant quarrels between the two parties finally leading to civil war.

Ques 22

CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGYNON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

(1) These sources of energy which are used traditionally (i.e. for a long time) are called conventional sources of energy.

These sources of energy are developed, recently and are not in use for a long time.

(2) Production of energy from these sources involves high cost.

Energy can be harvested cheaply from these sources of energy.

(3) They cause pollution and environmental degradation.

They are eco-friendly and non-pollutants.

(4) They are exhaustible and limited.

They are inexhaustible and available.

1. Ans 23

2. (i) The political parties in India do not maintain membership registers. Due to this many ordinary party workers who work for benefit of society go unrepresented.

3. (ii) Parties do not conduct regular organisational meetings for deciding the steps to be taken in the future. Due to this many of public's demands go unmet and undiscussed.

4. (iii) Even if organisational meetings are conducted, the party decisions are taken on the lines decided by top political leaders. This causes suppression of the views and ideas of other party members.

5. (iv) Parties do not hold regular elections to the post of

the party leader. This violates the basic principle of democracy that is - representation and expression through elections.

Ans 24

On the basis of Status of Development resources are classified as follows :-

(E) Potential Resources :- These are resources which have been found in a region but not put to proper utilisation. Ex:- In Rajasthan and Gujarat, there is vast potential to develop solar and wind energy resources. But these are yet to be developed properly.

(ii) Developed Resources :- Resources which have been assessed and their quantities and qualities determined for utilisation. The extent of development of these resources depends on available technology and institutional set up. Ex:- In India, the iron ore mines have been successfully developed and are utilised in the iron and steel industries.

iii) Stock :- These refer to those resources which have been surveyed and quantified and have the capacity to fulfil human needs but have not been developed due to lack of technology.

Ex:- Water is made of Hydrogen and Oxygen (two inflammable gases) which can be used as a major source of energy. But due to lack of technological 'know-how' we have been unable to develop them.

iv) Reserves :- These are a subset of stock. Although they can fulfill human needs, but their utilisation has been kept minimum to preserve them for the future.

Ex:- River water can be used to extensively exploit hydroelectricity. But their use has been kept limited to achieve sustainable development.

Ans 25]

India is a Union of states in which states are divided on linguistic basis so that people speaking one language ~~are~~ have a separate state. This is keeping in policy with the principles of Democracy — Power Sharing and Federalism.

The constitution provides a three-fold division of legislative powers between the Union government and state governments as follows :-

	Union List	State List	Concurrent List
Subjects involved	Business, currency, communication,	Police, irrigation, Trade, Commerce	Marriage, adoption, divorce, succession
	Defence, External Affairs (Policies which require uniform policies)	Agriculture (Policies which are regional importance)	

Number of Subjects	There are 99 97	There are 66 subjects	There are 47 subjects
Decision makers	Only Union government can legislate on these subjects	Only State government can legislate on these subjects	Both Union and State governments can legislate. In case of disputes, the decision of the Union government is final.

There are also subjects which came after the formation of the Constitution such as Computer Technology. These are included in the Residuary Subjects on which the Union government can legislate using their Residuary Powers.

Ans 26

India has had a rich and old culture of hand written manuscripts that continued till late nineteenth century. Manuscripts were written in palm leaves and hand made paper and in the languages of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic.

(ii) These manuscripts were preserved by sewing them together and by placing them in wood covers.

(iii) Examples of such manuscripts are Gita Govinda, written by Jayadeva and the Divan of Hafeez which is a collection of traditional works.

→ Print first started in Goa by the Portuguese. The Catholic missionaries (Jesuits) learnt Konkani and printed upto 50 books in Konkani and Kanara languages.

→ The first Tamil book was printed in 1579 and the first Malayalam book was printed in 1713. Gradually print began spreading knowledge and information all over India.

→ About 32 Tamil Texts (translations of older works) were also printed and circulated by Dutch Protestant Missionaries.

Ans 27

(i) Underemployment refers to a situation in which more number of people are employed in an activity than required.

(ii) When people are unemployed they do not work fully upto their potential i.e. they work for lesser days in a year or lesser hours in a day.

Underemployment is more prevalent in the primary or the agriculture and related sector. This is due to the following reasons :-

(i) Workers who are underemployed or underemployed in agricultural activity due to this in the sector there are more number of persons than required.

(ii) Lack of employment opportunities in other sectors also forces workers to take refuge in agricultural sector -

Ans 28

Trade barriers refer to the restrictions imposed by the government to trade and investment. Tax on imports is called a trade barrier because

- it helps the government to control the quantity of goods to be imported
- it also allows it to regulate the kind/type of goods to be imported.

Reasons for Government to Impose Trade Barrier after Independence

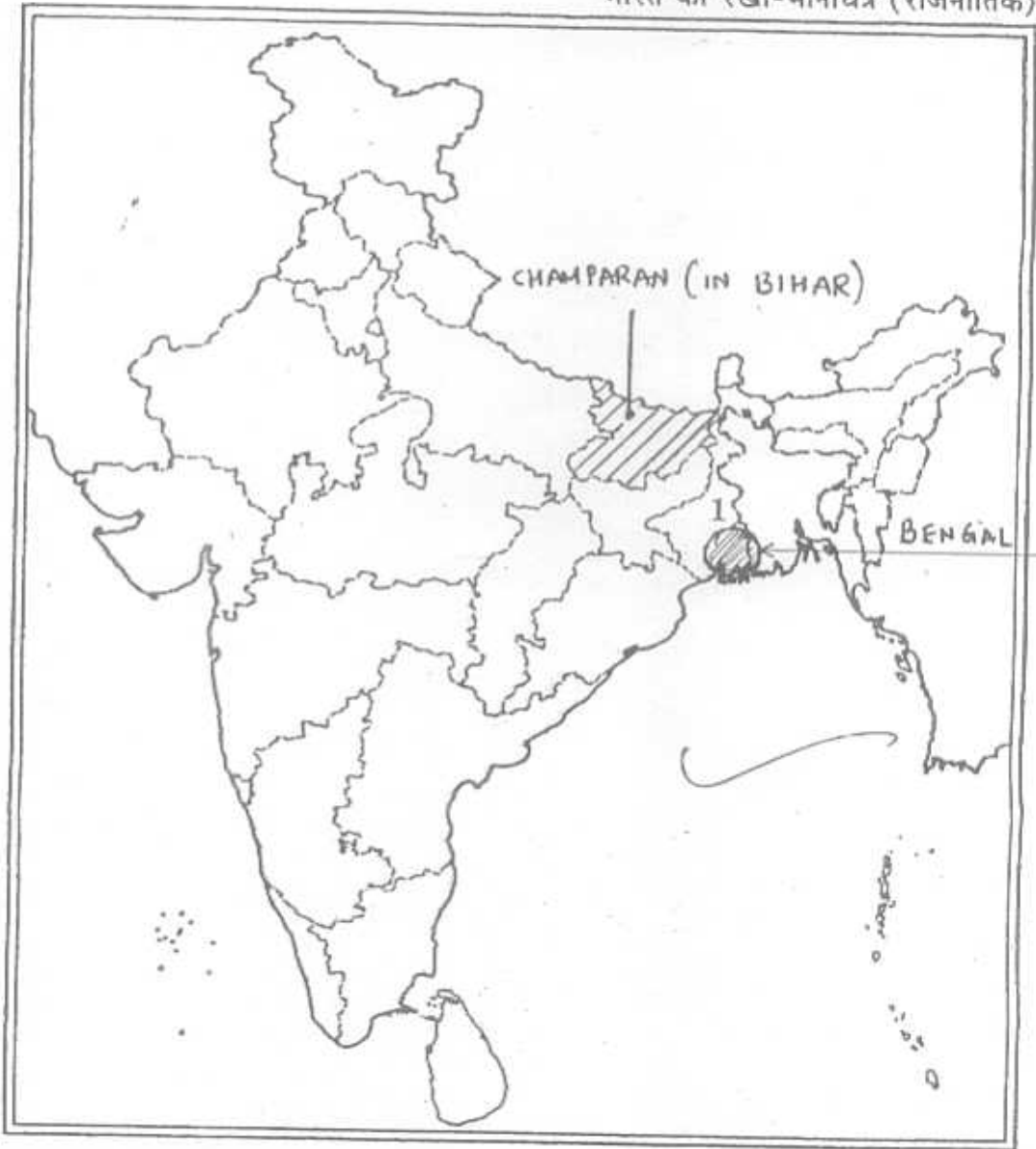
- The Government felt that after being handicapped under the British rule, it was now time for the domestic traders to expand production, trade and investment freely.
- The government felt that any kind of foreign competition

1. their market.

2. Hence to protect the domestic interests, the government
3. imposed the barriers to foreign trade and foreign
4. investments and imports only few essential commodities
5. like technology and fertilisers.

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

