

Note: (i) There are five main questions.

(ii) All are compulsory

(iii) Give illustrations and diagrams wherever required.

(iv) Figures on the right hand side indicate marks.

QIA (a) Fill in the blanks:-

(2)

1. In 1793 A.D. The King Louis XVI and his queen _____, were executed.

2. A conference of 50 friendly countries was called in 1945 A.D. at _____.

QIA (b) Match the dates with events and draw

(3)

a date-line: (Scale - 1cm = 5 years)

[1/2+1/2]

1933 - Nazi Party was formed.

1936 - Japan invaded Indo-China

1941 - England gave political recognition to Russia
Italy occupied Ethiopia.

IB Give historical reasons of the following
any THREE

(6)

1. England is believed to be the birth place of the industrial revolution.

2. A group of non-aligned nations was formed in the world.

3. There was a change in the cold war situation.

4. The colonists opposed the Stamp Act.

IC Explain the following statements:- Any TWO

(3)

1. Prince Henry is known as "Henry the Navigator".

IC(2) Capitalists and industrialists played an important role in speeding up the progress of industrialization.

3 The Capitalists funded the activities of Nazi Party.

II D Write short Note on any TWO

(6)

1. Contribution of the thinkers in French Revolution.

2. World wide effect of ^{Russian} French Revolution.

3. Functions of the Security Council of the UN.

II A(a) Answer the following questions each in one or two sentences :-

(6)

1. Which three principles were given by the French Revolution?

2. Which cities grew in strength and power during renaissance?

3. What is meant by the term, 'Bolshoviks' and 'Mensheviks'?

4. In which countries of Europe dictatorship was established after first world war?

5. Which were the two parts of two separate Germany led by America & Russia?

6. Which Baltic states were captured by Russia at the beginning of II World War?

II A(b) Explain the following terms:-

(2)

(1) Counter Reformation

(2) Renaissance

II B Answer the following questions in detail. (6)
[Any THREE]

1. Mention the achievements of Galileo as a scientist.
2. What were the main events of the ~~American~~ ^{French} revolution?
3. What were the effects of imperialism?
4. What were the achievements of the League of Nations?

II C Give reasons for the following: Any TWO (3)

1. India accepted the concept of Greater Asia.
2. The campaign 'grow more tree,' has been started.
3. Production of arms leads a country to the path of starvation and ultimately to destruction.

II D Write a short note on: any ONE (3)
(1) The Principles of Panchsheel
(2) Animal Protection.

III A Answer the following questions in one or two lines each: any FOUR (4)

1. What had Gandhiji said regarding Environment?
2. Which two things are necessary for maintaining the environmental balance?
3. What is the full form of UNESCO?
4. Which are the regional offices of UNICEF where

III A (5) Which are the four factors of natural environment?

III B Answer the following questions in detail (6)
Any THREE

1. State the main functions of the International Monetary Fund.
2. Remedies to reduce green house effect.
3. Which are the various problems between India and Pakistan.
4. What is India's contribution in the growth of UNESCO? UNICEF?

III C Explain the following terms any FIVE (5)

- (1.) Balance of Payment on Current account.
- (2.) Trade Cycle
- (3.) Planning
- (4.) Budgetary Policy
- (5.) Consumer
- (6.) Disguised unemployment.

III D Answer any FIVE of the following questions (5)
in 1 or 2 sentences:-

1. Which are different types of market?
2. What is the difference between loan and grant?
3. Which are the two main systems of Planning?
4. What is mixed economy?
5. Which are the policy instruments of Planning?
6. Which diseases are still slow in controlling?

(Cont)

IV A Give reasons for the following any THREE (6)

1. Total lack of specific factors of production leads to international trade.
2. Market Economy raise the standard of living.
3. IFC is a (boom) blessing to developing countries
4. An entrepreneur would not quite hesitate to start a factory in Maharashtra or Orissa.

IV B (a) Fill in the blanks (2)

1. The _____ region of Gujarat is known for the production of tobacco.
2. There are about 600 mines of mica located between _____ and _____.

IV B (b) Write short note on any one (3)

1. Economic Importance of Livestock
2. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

IV C Answer the following questions each in one or two sentences Any FIVE (5)

1. Where are the atomic power stations situated in India?
2. Mention the uses of gypsum.
3. What is meant by density of Population?
4. What is "produced" in the factories established by IFFCO?
5. Which are the different types of Iron ore?
6. Which countries are included in European Free Trade Zone?

IV D Explain the following Terms any FOUR (4)

- (1) Cottage Industry
- (2) STD
- (3) Delta
- (4) Monsoon Winds
- (5) ~~inter~~ Konkan Plains.

V A Answer the given questions in detail:- (8)

Any FOUR

1. Describe the northern mountain region.
2. What are the favourable conditions for fisheries in India?
3. Why is agriculture given more weightage in the five-year plans?
4. Why is tea grown on the hill slopes?
5. State the activities carried out by GSI and NMDC.

6

V B. Give geographical reasons for the following statements: Any FOUR (8)

1. In India, railways, are like her lifeline.
2. South India experiences moderate climate in spite of being nearer to equator.
3. Irrigation is necessary in India.
4. Salt manufacturing is practised more on Saurashtra and Maharashtra coast.
5. ~~Many Multi purpose Projects have been taken up~~
5. The Cotton textile industry has developed in Gujarat.

<u>V</u>	C. Show the following details in the outline map of India.	(4)
	1. Hirakud Project	
	2. Sikkim	
	3. Shiwalik.	
	4. Region with more than 200cm rainfall.	
	5. Palk Strait.	
	6. 19° N latitude.	
	7. Coal Producing Region	
	8. Rail Route from Bombay to Kolkata via with one more junction & via Nagpur.	

Q 1 A (a) 7/B.

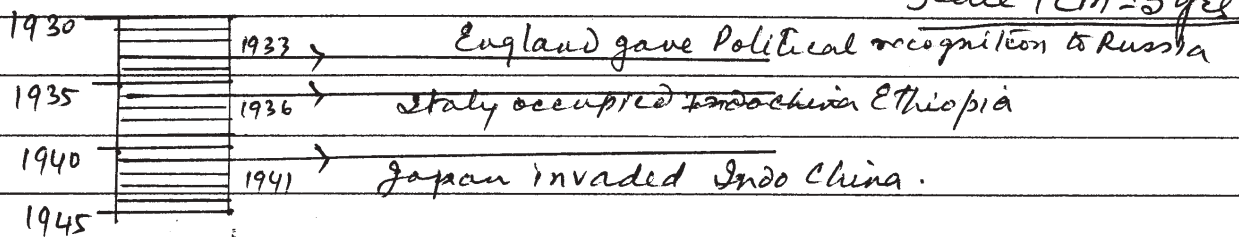
1. In 1793 A.D. the King Louis XVI and his queen Mary Antoinette, were executed.
2. A conference of 50 friendly countries was called in 1945 A.D. at San Francisco

1 A (b) D/L.

1933 - England gave political recognition to Russia.

1936 - Italy occupied Ethiopia.

1941 - Japan invaded Indo-China.



1 B D.P.R. any Three.

1. England is believed to be the birth place of the industrial revolution

Favourable factors like - capitalist & industrialists

- Raw material - iron, coal.

- Colonies - raw material for factories & market.

- Stable govt. saved from European war.

2. A group of non-aligned nations was formed in the world.

2 blocks after II W.W. - Military Blocs.

Most of the countries joining either of the blocs

India did not want to give the power to make

1.B (3) A Change in Cold War Situation.

- In 1959 Russian P.M. Khrushchev visited America
- The 2 countries agreed to reduce production of weapons.
- Reduce their military
- Reduce also the stocks of lethal weapons. Reduce tension.
- Break the Ice of C.W.

1.B (4) The Colonists opposed the Stamp Act.

- After 7 yr. war England put heavy tax...
 - Colonist asked for Representation. - Refused.
 - 1765 - Stamp Act - all transaction on Stamp paper.
 - Colonist understood the intention - first opposed in Leg. Ass. Virginia and then at New York.
- "No Taxation with Representation"

1.C Statements any TWO.

(1) Prince Henry - the Navigator -

- organised a group of shipbuilders, geographers, astronomers, mathematicians, sea captains
- had new maps, charts prepared.
- encouraged and inspired people to take up exploring. eg - Bartholomew Diaz, Columbus etc

(2) Capitalist & Industrialist -

- to gain handsome profits by increasing production
- est. factories
- Intellect, proficiency, capital put to practical use
- Highly influential in politics.

(3) Capitalist Funded Nazi Party -

Russian ideology of Communism was spreading

1C (3) Cont

- rapidly to Germany.
- The Industrialist & Capitalist of Germany were scared of Communism.
 - So they aided N.P to keep the Com. at arm distance rather than becoming puppets in the hands of Russia.

1D Short Note any TWO(1) French Thinkers - [VRDMPQ]

Voltaire - opponent of Church

Rousseau - Ideals of equality - Social Contract & 'man is born free but today he is in fetters'

Didero - encyclopaedia - subjects feudal system, taxation, power of church, law & other topics well explained.

Montesque - expert law & Constitution - 'Spirit of Law'

Physiocrates - advocated - free trade

Quesnay - slogan Free trade & free distribution.

Russian

(2) Effect of ~~Foreign~~ Revolution

- Est. Principle - 'No individual should be economically exploited.'

1919 Third International Communist Org. Comintern

- To protect Soviet Russia, spread communist ideology - it spread in ^{East} European countries like Czech. Yugo. Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary & in Asia China, Korea, Mongolia, Vietna
- Planning adopted by democratic countries - 5 yr. plans
- opposed imperialism supported freedom movement
- became super powers - Cold War.
- Clash of ideology

TD (3) Function of Security Council

- main & most imp. organ.
- 15 members - 5 permanent 10 non-permanent.
 - (F, E, A, R + China) non per. member elected ^{every} 2 yrs.
 - To maintain Peace & Security - Permanent member Veto
 - disputes to be solved by negotiation / tribunals.
 - Refuses - action taken against them - political / economical / social / Last Resort Military.
 - Recommends names for membership / removal
 - appoints Secretary General / judges.

II A(a) S/Anc.

- 1) Precious gifts principles of French revolution are Liberty, equality, fraternity
- 2) The cities those grew in strength & power during Renaissance - Florence, Genova, Venice, Pisa, Milan, Hamburg, London, Paris.
- 3) Bolshhevik and mensheviks ~~are~~ were the two parts of the Communist Party that split in 1903 - the first means Majority & the second - Minority.
- 4) Dictatorship grew in Russia, Germany, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary and Spain after I.W.W.
5. In 1949 Germany was divided one lead by America - Federa Federal Republic of Germany ie W. Germany and the East into Russia (FRG) known as German Democratic Republic (GDR).
6. Russia Captured the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

II A B Terms

Counter - Reformation - The efforts / movement to

Renaissance - The movement for the revival of ancient learning, art, literature and education during 14th to 17th centuries is known as Renaissance.

II B. Detail Ans:-

(1) Galileo - great scientist - Italy - Pisa
 Inventions - pendulum, telescope, water balance
 Thermometer, sky clock -
 4 moons of Jupiter - demolished Aristotle's theory
 - Imprisoned - called magician.

(2) Main Events of French Revolution
 - Estate General meeting - after 175 yrs.
 - Necker Finance minister -
 Mirabeau & Lafayette - address the gathering
 - Famous Tennis court
 - The Fall of Bastille 1789 - Lafayette - Command
 in Chief of National Guard -

(3) Achievements of League:-
 - Economic - loans at low rate of int.
 - Social - Published Declaration of Human Rights
 - Social evils like - slavery, unpaid & force labour
 traffic of girls - labour welfare laws -
 - Spread of Edu / WHO - disease like Cholera,
 small pox, Plague T.B, Typhoid etc.
 - stopped & succeeded in checking wars.
 60 disputes settled.
 maintained peace upto 1939.

II C. L/R any Two.

(1) India accepted Concept of Greater Asia -
 - In ancient times Indian culture & civilization
 spread to far-off places - Asia.
 - To remove the or banish imperialism from Asia

II C. (1)

Asia can gain strength if all the countries unite & cooperate - like the European Countries

(2) Grow more trees -

Uses of tree - Popa Pollution - Balances -
to check green house effect & global heating

(3) Production of Arms -

- The valuable resources - instead of using to Eco. dev. & constructive dev. will be used for piling weapons
- At ~~the~~ ^{total} cost of crippling the economy - poverty
- social problems etc -

(4) D (1) S.N. any one

(1) The Principle of ~~Lowest~~ Panchsheel

- 1941 - Atlantic Charter & pts from them.
- Treaty Bet India & China 1954, P.M. J. Nehru
- Mutual respect for territorial integrity & sov.
- Mutual non aggression /
- non interference
- Mutual benefits & equality / Peaceful co-exis-

(2) Animal Protection :- useful to man -

- Socio-Eco-life depends on them - eg Tundra -
- livestock - Economic benefits -

Rare species are being hunted down for commercial purpose - dangerous - Egot. cause -
Project Tiger - National Parks - Sanctuaries

C

III A. S Answers

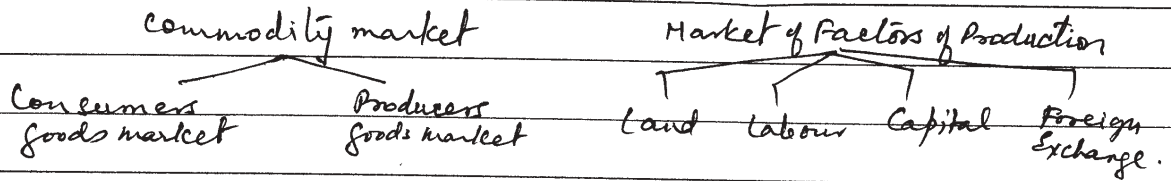
- 1) Gandhiji said "On this earth, there is enough to satisfy everybody's needs; but not enough to satisfy somebody's greed."
- 2) Two things needed to maintain environmental balance are (i) Controlling the increasing human pop. and (ii) A judicious use of new technology.
- 3) UNESCO - stands for - United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- 4) Regional Office of UNICEF - Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai.
- 5) Four factors of natural Environment are - Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Biosphere and Hydrosphere.

III B Detail Ans. any 3

- 1) Main Function of IMF - to stabilize world eco. after II.W.W. & avoid chaotic conditions - dev. International Trade, maintain price level - provide employment, stabilize rate of exchange.
- 2) Remedies for Green House -
- Plant more & more trees - control the increasing growing human pop / judicious use of modern technology - use non-conventional source of energy
- 3) Problems between India & Pakistan -
Political - (5) demarcation of Boundaries, division of army navy, airforce, distribution of Foreign Exch. / share of

III D) any two any 5.

1. The different types of market are:-



2. Both loan & grants are aids.

- Loans have to be paid back with interest
- Grant is charity - donation.

3. Two main systems of planning are (1) Communist Planning & (2) Democratic planning.

4. The economic system where both the government (Public sector) and Private sector take collective decision regarding economic planning & Factors of Production too are owned by both.

5. The Policy Instruments are - (1) The Budgetary Policy, (2) The monetary Policy (iii) The trade Policy and Direct Control

6. The diseases like Cancer, Aids and Falciparum Malaria are still uncontrolled.

IV A. Give reasons - any three.

(1) Total lack of Factors of Production leads to International Trade - The country can enjoy what they don't produce. they can import - Eg. England Tea.

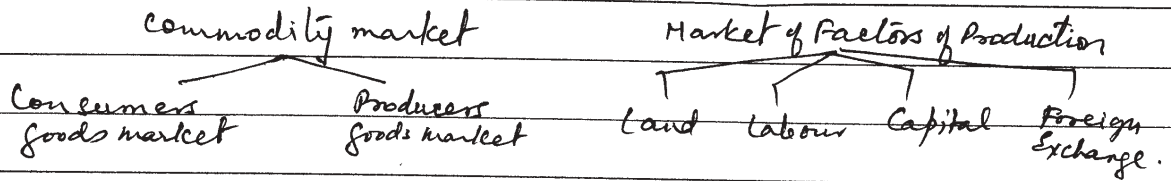
(2) - In Ancient time common man couldn't afford luxury.
- Complex Division of labour means more production & cheaper - so affordable...

(3) + IFC gives loan without govt. guarantee -
+ Plus give & offers managerial advice along with new technological know how.

(4) The entrepreneur is moving in his own country -
- small laws - same govt. same currency, less risk

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- (1) Charolais
- (2) Champaran and Hazaribagh.

IV C (b) Short Note:-

- (1) Agriculture, - dairy, dairy products - leather - bio-gas, manure, tannery etc.
- (2) Non Conventional Source of energy -
They are re-newable & unexhaustable, less to no pollution - solar, wind, tide, geothermal, hydel etc.

IV C Short Answers:- any 5.

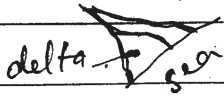
- (1) The atomic power stations - total six.
(1) Kalpakkam - Madras, (2) Bhabha - Trombay - Maharashtra
(3) Kakrapar in Gujarat, (4) Rawal bhata - Rajasthan
- (2) Uses of gypsum - cement, pop, paper etc.
chemical fertilizers
- (3) The average number of people living in one square kilometer of an area. $\frac{D}{A}$.
- (4) IFFCO produces. Ammonia and Urea.
- (5) Type of Iron ore - haematite - 60%, magnetite - 75%, limonite ore - 40% and siderite ore - 30%.
- (6) Countries like Norway, Switzerland and those that don't impose any external restriction are included in E.F.T. Zone.

IV D Terms:- any 4.

- (1) Cottage Industry - these are household industries with less capital investments, less use of machine, ~~cost~~
- (2) S.T.D. Automatic telephone exchange known as Subscribers Trunk Dialing.

IV D Cont.

(3) Delta - the triangular land formation at the mouth of a river.



(4) Monsoon Winds - The winds ^{that} change their direction seasonally or periodically.

(5) Konkan Plain - The Western Coastal Plains along the Coast of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa.

&

V A. Detail answers:- any Four:-

(1) Three Ranges of Himalayas stretching -

- (1) Outer or Greater highest with peaks - eg. Everest
- (2) Lesser or Central - with hill station - Darjeeling.

(3) Shiwalik - Terai Forest outer
central
Shiwalik.

(2) Favourable condition for fishing -

- long coast 7517 km. - Continental shelf 43,000 sq. km. - Tropical waters, Tropical & favourable climate.

(3) Agriculture more weight age -

- 70% engaged in agriculture
- 50% of national income.
- Raw material for Agro based industries cotton, jute, ~~beet~~ tobacco
- earns foreign exchange.

(4) Tea is tropical crop.

- needs heavy showers - but stagnate water harmful and so hill slopes.

(5) G.S.I and NMDC carry out the activities

- like finding out new mineral zones, its mining and utilization.

VB Q.R. any Four.

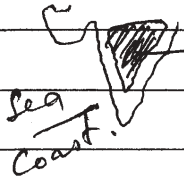
1) Railways are life line -

- Biggest Public sector enterprise -
- employs more than 20 lac people.
- Cheapest and fastest means of transport both for cargo and passenger.
- With good and better facilities added every year.

2) South India - moderate Climate.

- Factors influencing Climate are latitude, distance from sea, altitude, wind and other

- South India a peninsular - distance from Plateau sea -



- It is plateau region - so altitude. therefore...

3) Irrigation is necessary in India.

- India - agricultural Country - Monsoon type of Climate - irregular, not well distributed in time & over region.
- good Climate for 3 crops. & so irrigation.

4) Salt manufacturing along Maharashtra and Gujarat -

- Western Coast / Arabian Sea more saline.
- few rivers draining into it / longer dry period - favourable climate for salt.

5) Cotton textile in Gujarat

- Gujarat lies in Cotton growing region.
- 118 textile mills in Gujarat.
- Skillful workers - cheap labour, good market

