

Time: 3 Hours — Question Paper — Total Marks 100

Note: ① There are five questions in this question paper.

② All questions have to be answered.

③ Details are to be filled in the given outline map of India.

④ Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.

Q.1(A) (a) Fill in the blanks.

(1) _____ wrote a book on anatomy. (2).

(2) A World-wide economic depression began in _____ in 1929 A.D.

(b) Match the dates with events and draw (3).
date-line. (scale: 1 cm = 5 years)

1914 A.D — Japan attacked Manchuria.

1919 A.D — Beginning of the 1st World-war.

1931 A.D — Treaty of Versailles.

(B) Give historical reasons of any three (6).
of the following:

(1) In France, the Church had become a centre of power parallel to the state.

(2) England began to lose her hold over the countries in the British Empire.

(3) The period between sixth century and eleventh century A.D is known as the 'Dark Ages'.

(4) Many countries of Asia and Africa became independent after the Second World War.

(C) Explain any two of the following statements: (3)

- (1) The circumstances which led to the inventions of machine.
- (2) The Treaty of Versailles made self respecting German youths burn with anger.
- (3) 'Boston Tea Party' incident - which ignited the flames of revolution.

(D) Write short note on any two: (6)

- (1) The Despotism Monarchy in France.
- (2) Functions of the Court of Justice.
- (3) Militarism as a factor leading to World War I.

Q.2(A) (a) Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 (6) sentences

- (1) What was the ultimate result of Renaissance?
- (2) Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?
- (3) When did the League of Nations end?
- (4) What is meant by 'Bolshevik' and 'Menshevik' in Russia?
- (5) In whom did the Italians find a saviour?
- (6) How are decisions made at the United Nations' General Assembly?

(b) Explain the following terms (2)

- (1) Veto
- (2) Feudalism

(B) Answer any three of the following questions (6) in detail.

- (1) Why did the American Colonists oppose the Navigation

(B) (1) Mention the failure of the League of Nations.

(2) Describe the chief characteristics of Nazism and Fascism.

(3) What is meant by the term Non-Alignment Policy?

(C) Give reasons of any two of the following statements: (3)

(1) India accepted the concept of Greater Asia.

(2) Literacy is invaluable for healthy human society.

(3) Bhutan has been a friend of India.

(D) Write a short note: (Any one) (3)

(1) Indian's contribution in the progress of the UNESCO.

(2) The necessity of 'disarmament' in the world.

Q3(A) Answer any four of the following questions in 1 or 2 sentences: (4)

(1) What is meant by the term 'co-existence'?

(2) What is meant by the term 'racial discrimination'?

(3) When is the World Environment Day celebrated? Why?

(4) Why is Nepal regarded as a buffer state by India?

(5) Which is the thorniest problem between India and Pakistan?

Q3(B) Answer the following questions in details (6)
(Any three)

- (1) What are the basic principles of India's foreign policy?
- (2) What are the constituents of 'Social Environment'?
- (3) Which are the obstacles in the way of close relations between India and Sri Lanka?
- (4) What is 'Green house effect'?

(C) Explain the following terms: (Any five) (5).

- (1) Monopoly
- (2) Market
- (3) Internal Trade
- (4) Invisible Exports
- (5) Balance of Trade
- (6) Mixed economy

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

- (1) Who is called the father of Economics?
- (2) What is land market?
- (3) What do falling prices indicate?
- (4) What is geographical mobility of a factor?
- (5) What is Commodity Aid?
- (6) Who are the members of the Planning Commission?

Q4(A) Give reasons of any three of the following (6)

- (1) ~~When~~ The international trade arises out of complete absence of certain factors of production.
- (2) Foreign aid is like a chain to pull in times

Q4(A)

(3) Centralized planning in Russia finally collapsed.

(4) Today economy of no country is unplanned.

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

(1) Maize is a crop of the _____ zone.

(2) The _____ was set up in 1986 for the development of inland waterways.

(b) Write short notes on any one. (3)

(1) Advantages of the Himalayas

(2) The importance of transport facilities

(C) Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 (5) sentences each (Any five).

① What does agriculture provide the people with?

② What are the two important characteristics of iron?

③ What is the principal use of manganese?

④ Name the three sources of electricity.

⑤ Which are the mineral base industries developed in India?

⑥ What is Kevlar?

(D) Explain the following terms: (Any four) (4)

① Multi-purpose project

② Marthun.

③ The new system of irrigation.

Q4(D)

- (4) Dry farming
- (5) Approach road.

Q5(A) Answer the following questions in detail (Any four) (8)

- ① What are the favourable conditions necessary for the development of agriculture in India?
- ② Describe the strategic position of India
- ③ Describe the importance of forest-resources.
- ④ How is the mineral bauxite useful?
- ⑤ Explain the development of iron and steel industry in India.

(B) Give geographical reasons for the following statements (Any four) (8)

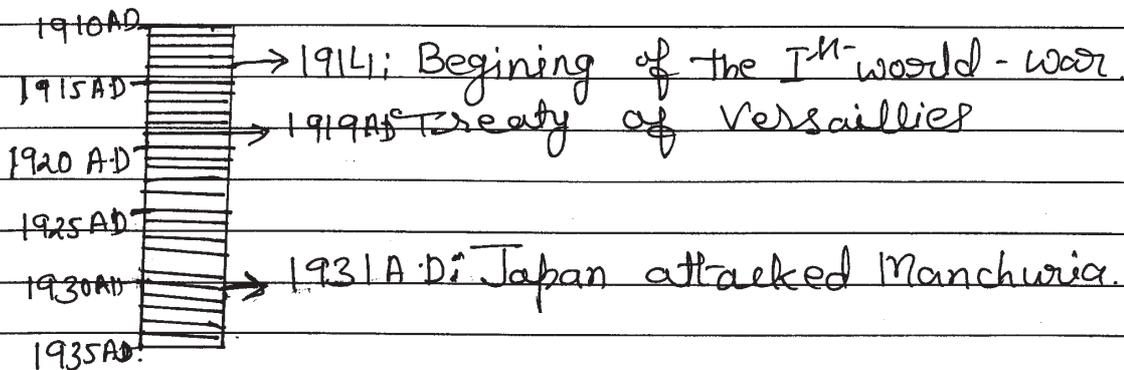
- ① Brahmaputra ~~decreases~~ ~~as one~~ ~~move~~
↓
- ① Brahmaputra floods severely during the monsoon season.
- ② Industries are important for any nation.
- ③ Wheat is considered to be the "King of food grains."
- ④ Roadways between India and Myanmar are not developed.
- ⑤ A cold wave spreads over Rajasthan and Gujarat during winter.

Q1(A) (a) Fill in the blanks.

- ① Vesalius wrote a book on anatomy.
- ② A world-wide economic depression began in America in 1929 A.D.

(b) Match the dates with events and draw date-line.

1. 1914 A.D - Beginning of the 1st-World-war.
2. 1919 A.D - Treaty of Versailles.
3. 1931 A.D - Japan attacked Manchuria.



(B) Give historical reasons.

- (1) → One of ~~ten~~ tenths of the total income of the state was given to the church.
- The bishops of the church collected taxes from the farmers.
 - The church had its own separate court- and separate laws.
 - The church could give punishment on the person committing a breach of the orders of the bishops, after arresting him.
 - The Bishops could oppose the King's commands.
 - To ~~maintain~~ the power of church, it can be

Said that - the church had become a centre of power parallel to the state.

(2) → After the second world war the conservative party was defeated and the labour party came to power in England.

→ The labour party followed the liberal policy and they nationalised banks.

→ Industries, banks and other services took speedy measures to provide security to the common people and set up welfare state in England.

→ As a result of the weakening of England's economic and military prowess, and England began to lose its hold over the countries of in the British Empire.

(3) → The period between 6th century and 11th century was the first half of the middle ages in history.

→ During this period, Europe lost its wealth and its civilisation degenerated.

→ Human life had become insecure and unstable. commerce and industry stagnated.

→ Stagnation also set in the field of art, literature, science and technology.

→ End of the 11th century the crusades had begun and referred it as 'dark age' as when life was stagnant, dull, miserable and hopeless.

(4) → The dependent nations of Asia and Africa had started freedom movements before Second World War, and it became strong during the Second World War.

→ At the end of the war, the hold of the big powers like Britain and France over their colonies was reduced as their economic condition became weak.

→ In order to be able to pay more attention to their own problems, they adopted a liberal policy.

→ Moreover, after the Second World War, the democratic ideology spread rapidly in the world.

→ As a result, the desire for independence became stronger in the minds of dependent countries after the Second World War.

(C) # Explain the following statements:

(1) → The geographical discoveries resulted in the establishment of colonies in the new lands.

→ Raw materials could be obtained at low prices from the colonies.

→ Finished goods could be sold at high prices and thus huge profits could be earned.

→ And the old method of production became too slow to meet the demand.

(2) → Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles after its defeat in the first World war.

→ The terms of this treaty were very harsh and unjust as far as Germany was concerned.

→ The treaty deprived Germany of a large portion of its mineral rich area.

→ Germany had to pay heavy taxes & war fine.

→ All these measures made self respecting German youth, having strong nationalistic feelings, burn with anger.

(3) The colonists were very concerned with asserting their independence. So they opposed the duty on tea. They stopped import of tea. The British Government then reduced the tax levy on tea and decided to send the tea imported from India directly to the colony.

→ The colonies now had no other alternative and that enraged the merchants so in 1773 A.D. three ships loaded with tea belonging to the East India Company, 'Patriot' arrived at the Boston Port and in the dark night emptied all the boxes of tea that ignited the flames of revolution.

D) Write short note:

(1) Since the reign of Louis XIV, the absolute monarches of France had become despotic and licentious. Louis XIV declared "I am the state." Louis XV and Louis XVI firmly believed that they had become kings with

the blessings of God and hence no human being had any right - to interfere in the powers of the king. Gradually the absolute monarchy in France became weak and the weak-minded King Louis XV was influenced by his mistress and ministers. King Louis XVI was a good ruler and wanted to introduce reforms. He was advised by his queen and surrounded by flatterers. Thus the despotic monarchy proved the way for the French Revolution.

(2) The International Court of Justice is called the World Court. Its permanent head quarter is at the Hague in Holland (the Netherlands). There are 15 judges in this court, selected from 15 different countries. They are appointed for a nine tenure by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The court decides the disputes between two nations in accordance with international laws. It gives decision only if the two parties agree take their dispute to the world court.

The nations concerned are morally bound to accept it. The court also gives legal advice to member nations.

(3) Militarism was a product of nationalism and imperialism. Politics in Europe was overshadowed by militarism, which invaded the philosophy of the law of nature where the big fish gobbles up the small fish. Philosophers and literatures encouraged and supported militarism. Every nation tried to win in the race of arms. More and more soldiers were recruited in national armies. Navies were

Strengthened. These preparations increased ~~rivalry~~ rivalry and enmities among nations.

Q2(A) (a) Answer in 1 or 2 sentences:

(1) What- was the ultimate results of Renaissance?

→ As a result of the Renaissance movement- The Dark Ages in Europe came to an end and in its place there was a dawn of new life in all human activities.

(2) In 1620 A.D, some people finding the tyranny of King James I unbearable emigrated to America in vessel called 'May Flower' and were known as the Pilgrim Fathers.

(3) The League of Nations came to an end with the beginning of the Second World War in 1939.

(4) Bolsheviks means those 'who are in the majority' and Mensheviks means 'those who are in the minority.'

(5) The Italian were in search of a saviour to end their miseries and found him in Benito Mussolini, the leader of the Fascists who became dictator.

(6) Ordinary matters are decided by a simple majority while important matters are decided by a two third majority of votes by members nations.

Q2(A) (b) Explain the following terms:

(1) Veto :- The extraordinary power of casting a negative vote, given to the permanent members of the Security Council is known as 'veto'. By using 'veto', a single permanent member can defeat the votes of all others.

(2) Feudalism: Feudalism was a distinguishing feature of the social life of the Middle Ages. It was a pyramidal structure with the king at its apex and the landless labourers or serfs at the bottom, with small and big feudal landlords in between at various levels.

(B) Answer in detail:

(1) → Under the Navigation Acts, the American colonists were compelled to use only their own ships or ships of England to transport the goods exported or imported by them.
 → Besides the English ships carrying American goods to or from other countries were first taken to the English ports and only after paying customs duty thereon there itself, these goods could be brought to America. On account of such Navigation laws American colonists had to bear heavy financial loss so the ~~they~~ colonists opposed the Navigation act.

(2) The following were the main failures of the League of Nations.

- In 1931 AD Japan invaded Manchuria and captured it, and when League of Nations asked Japan to withdraw its forces from Manchuria, Japan left the League of Nations.
- Mussolini, the Dictator of Italy, invaded Abyssinia in Africa. So the League of Nations declared an economic blockade of Italy. But some members of League, for their own selfish ends, sent supplies to Italy. Italy left the League. Thus the League of Nations proved to be unable to protect the security of weaker nations.
- The League of Nations could not take any steps against members violating mutual non-aggression treaties and Japan's invasion of China.

and Fascism

- (3) Nazism advocated militant nationalism.
- Both the parties believed in the principles of one nation and one leader.
 - Both parties believed in the supremacy of their leaders and believed that there was no one above the leader.
 - The main aim of both was to protect the interest of the nation and achieve progress at any cost.
 - Both believed that the will of the Supremo was the law of the land.
 - Both parties opposed democracy and the freedom of the individual.

(4) After the Second World War, two power blocks came into existence. One pro-American of the democratic countries and other pro-Russia of the Communist countries. Most of the countries of the world had joined

these two blocks through their military organisations like NATO, SEATO, CENTO and ~~wasaw~~ Warsaw Pact. But newly independent countries of Asia and Africa decided to remain 'non-aligned', instead of joining of either power block, for the safety of their own interests, they remained 'neutral'. Thus, the policy adopted by the neutral countries, not to join any power block is known as 'non-alignment policy.'

(C) Give reasons.

(1) The concept of Greater Asia was born in India out of her ~~in~~ opposition to imperialism. Ancient-Indian culture had spread in the entire Asia especially South East-Asia. Most of the Asian countries were connected with Indian culturally. Hence, after winning independence, the Indian people were filled with feelings of annoyance towards imperialism which had spread its rule in the Asian continent. Consequently, India strongly co-operated with the efforts of the dependent countries of Asia for securing freedom. Moreover, mutual co-operation of the Asian countries for realizing the concept of world unity cherished by India was inevitable.

(3) Literacy gives a man the power ~~of~~ to discriminate between the good and the evil. It is literacy that creates awakening in him and gives him a new view of life. Man's power of understanding will become

more mature, A literate man will be able to understand the causes of social and economic inequality and will try to remove the same. Man will attain professional skill through education and training. A scientific attitude will develop in the human society. Consequently, blind faith, suspicion, superstition, ignorance and other evils will be removed from the society. With literacy, new concepts, ideals, values, capabilities etc. will be produced in man and human society will become healthy.

(3) Bhutan is India's neighbouring country situated on its north. In 1949 A.D., India made a treaty with Bhutan for permanent peace and friendship. The Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1958 A.D. and the President of India in 1979 A.D. paid a goodwill visits to Bhutan. In 1971 A.D. India helped Bhutan in securing the membership of the U.N. Thus, relations between India and Bhutan have been peaceful and steady. The relationship between the two countries has not been strained at any time. Thus, Bhutan remained a friend of India.

(D) Short- Notes.

(1) → India played a noteworthy role in the establishment of the UNESCO, in 1946 A.D. India has been one of its founder members.

→ India fully co-operated with the UNESCO in drafting the 'Declaration of Human Rights'. India was a member of the 'Ad Hoc Declaration Commission.'

D) Short-notes.

(1) → As per the suggestion made by India, the year 1968 AD was observed as the 'International Human Rights Year'.

→ The former President of India Dr ~~Sardar~~ Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan served this organization as its President.

→ India has offered the services of her experts through this organization for the educational and scientific development of the underdeveloped countries of the world.

→ India provides all facilities for the seminars, training programmes.

→ India provides facilities of all kinds in the activities conducted by the UNESCO in India.

(2) Disarmament is the core problem of the present-day world. The modern world has suffered the evil consequences of two terrible and highly destructive world wars. Despite this, after the Second World War many countries of the world have collected a big pile of nuclear and chemical weapons as well as traditional weapons and have thereby created an atmosphere of terror in the world. ~~was~~ In such circumstances, the world cannot become free from the fear of war, as long as the production and experimentation of nuclear weapons is not controlled.

Today, one third of the world population is suffering from scarcity, poverty and hunger. Therefore, if production of deadly weapons ceased and the same money is ~~not~~ utilized for the welfare of the poor

people, humanity will benefit greatly. The world will become a happier place. Nobel Prize winner Baker has observed.

'Disarmament is an inevitable necessity and if it does not materialise, there will be a nuclear holocaust.'

Q3A) Answers in 1 and 2 sentences:

(1) When one country recognizes the existence of another country and her equality of status with itself, when she also respects the sovereignty, honour and integrity of another country, such state of affairs is called co-existence.

(2) The unjust policy of depriving a people of their fundamental rights by discriminating against them because of the complexion of their skin, such as black, brown or white, is called the policy of 'racial discriminating' (or colour bar.)

(3) The 5th June every year is celebrated as the World Environment Day for educating the public opinion and for public awakening regarding preservation of environment.

(4) Nepal, though a small country, is geographically located between India and China, and hence regarded as a buffer state.

(5) The thorniest problem between India and Pakistan is the Kashmir problem.

Q2(B) Answer in details:

(1) The basic principles of India's foreign policy ~~are~~ are the policy of non-alignment and belief in peaceful co-existence, opposition to imperialism, colonisation, colour bar and racial discrimination and support to the U.N for World Peace. India also accepts the concept of Greater Asia, and Afro-Asian Solidarity, adopts the five principles of Panchasheel and aims at ~~obtaining~~ ^{obtaining} economic aid without strings.

(2) Social Environment includes social traditions, customs, habits, beliefs, trends as well as social, religious, political, cultural and economic institutions and the standard of living of a people.

(3) There are two matters obstructing close relations between India and Sri Lanka:

- (1) At the time of its independence, Sri Lanka, through a defence pact, continued the control of England on the port of Trincomali.
- (2) Sri Lankan government has not given the citizenship rights to Tamils who have settled there for many years.

(4) Due to the endangered imbalance of the earth's atmosphere, the destructive changes taking place are termed as "the Green house effect" by the scientists. These changes caused by various factors, including air pollution cause the earth temperature to rise. This leads to a 'Green House' effect.

Q3(C) Explain the following terms.

(1) Monopoly: In the absence of competition, when a particular firm or a few firms controls the market, such a state of affairs is called the 'Monopoly.'

(2) Market: In the terminology of economics, 'market' means any system which facilitates the sale and purchase of goods and services by establishing contact, direct or indirect between seller and the buyer.

(3) Internal Trade: The trade carried on by different regions of the country with one another is known as Internal Trade.

(4) Invisible Exports: When the services of a country's ships, aeroplanes, banks, and insurance companies, etc. are sold to foreign individuals, firms and governments of foreign countries, it is known as 'Invisible Exports'. Money spent by a tourist in a foreign country is included in its invisible exports.

(5) Balance of Trade: means a balance sheet of accounts of the visible imports and exports of physical goods of a country over a specific period of time.

(6) Mixed economy: The economic system in which both the government and the private sector have a share in making

Q3(D) Answer in 1 or 2 sentences:

(1) Adam Smith is considered the Father of ~~the~~ Economics.

(2) Sale and purchase of land and bargains made between land owners and tenants or buyers are parts of the land market.

(3) Falling prices indicate that the customers do not wish to purchase that commodity and hence entrepreneurs should be warned against producing those commodities.

(4) Geographical mobility of a factor of production means the ability to move a factor of production from one place to another, smoothly.

(5) Commodity Aid is not paid in cash, but in kind, in the form of goods or commodities, e.g. India got wheat under PI 480 from USA.

(6) The members of Planning Commission are the Prime Minister, the minister for planning, the Finance minister and experts in the fields of economics, statistics, management, public and administrations etc.

Q4A) Give reasons.

(1) There is a difference in the physical features of all the countries of the world. As a result of this, the distribution of natural resources and the factors of productions are not equal among the various countries. In such circumstances, the country which does not have a particular natural resources at all, but requires that resources or any goods made out of that resource, is forced to import that factor or commodity. For example, for the production of tea, sloping land and heavy rainfall are required, but nature has not bestowed those geographical features in Britain. Tea is the daily daily needs of the British people. Therefore, Britain is required to import tea from India. Thus international trade arises.

(2) Sometimes, a shortage of foreign exchange occurs due to unforeseen reasons, in developing countries. In such circumstances, to avoid the crisis of foreign exchange, foreign aid proves to be a chain to be pulled in times of calamities.

(3) In Communist Russia, all political, economic and ideological power was concentrated in the hands of Communist party.

The political freedom declined. Large and collective farms were compulsorily and rapidly organised to extract the forced savings from the agricultural sector for industrial development.

Q.4.(A)

(3) The capital resources increased in communist Russia but they could not be fully and effectively utilized due to lack of co-ordination. This ~~fact~~ adversely affected later rate of development.

The Russian Planning failed in its function to shift resources from defence and capital goods industries to consumer goods industries. All these limitations of Russian Planning soon showed its adverse effects. Today all system of allocation of resources through a centralized plan was collapsed.

(4) Physical resources, man power and financial resources can be employed for the development of the entire country, on account of planning. Through planning, a country can utilize its available resources and progress in the desired direction. Planning decides the direction and the speed of the development of a country. Faults of the market-centred economy, can be removed through planning. In this way, due to the importance of economic planning, today, economy of no country is unplanned. A systematic economic planning is of great importance to developing and under-developed countries.

Q.4.(B) (a) Fill in the blanks:

(1) Maize is a crop of torrid zone

(2) The Inland Waterways Authority of India was set-up in 1986 for

the development of inland waterways.

2.4.

(b) ~~Write~~ ~~answers~~: Short-Notes.

(1) → They serve as a natural wall, protecting the northern border of India.

→ They protect the northern plains of India from cold winds blowing from Central Asia in winter.

→ They help to bring good rain to northern India by obstructing the moisture-bearing winds from the South.

→ They are the origin of most of the rivers of northern India. These rivers have abundant water throughout the year because of the heavy rainfall in the Himalayas in monsoon and the melting of the snow in the Himalayas during summer. As a result, facilities for irrigation have developed in Northern India.

→ The Himalayas rivers have brought rich alluvial deposits and have formed large fertile plains in northern India.

→ A variety of plants are found in the forests on the Himalayas slopes. They provide abundant teak wood, medicines, gum, turpentine etc.

(2) India is a vast country rather like a sub-continent. There are several regional inequalities on account of a variety of geographical conditions - inequalities in agricultural

products, forest-products, minerals industries, etc. No region produces all the things needed by it. Every region has necessarily to depend upon other regions for some of its needs. It becomes necessary to connect all the regions with one another by means of transport-routes in order to meet their needs.

→ Transport-routes help the country to fully utilize the wealth of the country.

→ These routes are very useful in transporting the raw materials to the centres of industries and to carry the finished goods from those industrial centres to distant markets.

→ Transport-routes are very useful in reaching relief quickly in times of natural calamities like drought or excessive rains.

In this way, transport-routes ^{are} very useful for preserving the integrity and unity of the country and for achieving economic development.

Q4C) Answer in 1 or 2 sentences:

(1) Agriculture supplies food to people, fodder to animals, fibres for clothing, oil, beverage and raw materials for industries.

(2) The two important characteristics of iron are durability and its hardness.

(3) Manganese is needed to produce steel, machines are made of steel, so it is considered an important mineral of the machine age.

(4) Electricity is produced through three sources (a) hydro-electricity (from water) (b) thermal electricity (from coal, mineral oil and gas) and (c) atomic power.

(5) Industries using minerals to produce goods are called mineral based industries, and examples are the iron and steel industry, machine tools, cement, electrical goods etc.

(6) Kandla is a sea port of Gujarat on the west coast of India.

Q4(D) Terms

(1) Multi-purpose project: are huge dams built across large rivers to serve many purposes like supplying water for irrigation, generating hydro-electricity, check floods, check soil erosion, develop water-ways, supply pure drinking water etc.

(2) Marthun: In Gujarat, unseasonal rainfall during winter is called Marthun.

(3) The Thonga system of irrigation: In the Thonga system wooden bowls are prepared and water is collected by hand from tanks and rivers and put into channels or shafts for irrigation.

Q.4(D)

(4) Dry farming :- In dry farming, rain water is stored in small furrows. e.g. in Bhal-Kantha region of Gujarat.

(5) Approach road: Roads which are built to link those villages which are situated away from the main road with it, are known as "approach road."

Q.5(A) Answer in details

①. These are vast, fertile, cultivable plains in India. About 16.5 crore hectares of land, which is about 50% of the total land in our country is used for agriculture.

→ The varied climate in India is favourable for cultivation round the year.

→ Indian farmers are skilled and hardworking.

→ Irrigational facilities are good in India in many places.

→ Many rivers are perennial and there are favourable conditions for building dams across them and taking out canals from them.

② India is a large peninsula. The Arabian sea is located to the west of Indian peninsula. The Bay of Bengal lies to its east and the Indian ocean lies to its south. The major east-west trade routes of the world pass through, by the shores of these

Q5. A

② Some Asian countries which are very densely populated lies to the east of India. Some countries which are very rich in mineral oil reserves are situated to the west of India. The important air routes of the world connecting the east and the west pass through India. Thus the geographical location of India is very important strategically.

③ Forests are a very highly valuable natural resources of our country. Since very ancient time, forests have fulfilled the various needs of primitive man. Forests attract rains and keep the air pure and clean. According to our national forest policy, a country should have at least 33% of her geographical area under forest. Unfortunately in India this condition does not exist. Forest only occupy 23% total area of India. This is because of the indiscriminate cutting down of trees and forests. To make Man has shown little awareness about the environment. As a consequence the Indian forest cover is below what it should be.

(4) Bauxite is a mineral which is useful in manufacturing aluminium. About 60% of pure aluminium can be obtained from bauxite ore of high quality. Aluminium oxide is prepared from bauxite after various processes. Afterwards it is converted in aluminium with the help of electrically electricity. India has a

Q.5(A) cont. -

(4) reserve of 265 crore tonnes of aluminium.
 Most of the reserves are in Madhya Pradesh, though other states also have this mineral.

(5) → The reserve of iron in the world are larger, compared to the other minerals. Therefore, it is cheaper
 → It is strong and durable.
 → So it is used widely. Iron is used extensively in our daily necessities.
 → From a small pin to machines, tools, transport vehicles, buildings, other households gadgets and many things are made of iron. Thus, due to its wide range of uses it can be said that iron is the base of multipurpose development in the present age.

Q.5.

(B) Give geographical reasons for the following statements (Any four) (8)

① The Brahmaputra has heavy floods during monsoon. The river Brahmaputra flows through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in India and in met- by many tributaries. Since these rivers flow through regions receiving a heavy rainfall, they bring a lot of water to the Brahmaputra, so the Brahmaputra has a lot of water throughout the year. Owing to the addition of rain water it gets heavily flooded during the monsoon.

Q5(B) (2) ~~nations~~ Since ancient-times, industries have been a major economic activity. After the industrial revolution, industries and their development have been given priority in many countries. In India, the government of India has planned for several industries to enable India to progress and take place as a developed nation in the world. In the world to-day, a nation is judged by the measuring rod of its industrial power. The U.S., U.K., France, Germany, Japan etc. are considered as world powers. All these are industrial nations.

(3) Wheat is the most important food crop in the world. It has more nutritious elements than any other crop does. It contains necessary minerals as iron and phosphorus in addition to carbohydrates and fat. It is used for making a variety of food articles like chapati, bread, biscuits, cake, macaroni, spaghetti etc. Wheat is used as a daily food all over the world. So wheat is considered to be the king of food grains.

(4) → The entire border between India and Myanmar is surrounded by the mountain ranges of Patkoi, Garo and Lushai.

→ The boundaries between the countries are covered by dense forest.

→ Moreover, this area is almost inaccessible because of heavy rain, unhealthy climate, and wild animals.

→ It becomes exceedingly difficult and expensive to construct roadways or railways on such a mountainous land surface.

→ The

(5) Snowfall sometimes occurs in the mountainous regions of the Himalayas during winter. Then the winds in India blow from the north towards the south. So, very cold and heavy wind blows towards the plains of Northern India. It results in a cold wave in the northern plains, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The temperature falls abruptly.

Q.5.

(C) Show the following eight details in (4) the outline map of India.

- ① 70° E longitude.
- ② ~~Air route~~ Wular lake.
- ③ ~~Bajaj~~ A centre of sugar industry.
- ④ A region of Tea.
- ⑤ Air route from Madras to Delhi.
- ⑥ Deciduous forest.
- ⑦ Bhakra Nagal project.
- ⑧ railway route from ~~Madras~~ ^{Madras} to Kolkata.

Q5 (C)

