

PART – A**Q- 1 Choose the correct option from the following [40]**

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| 1. [b] 1772 | 21. [a] South Africa |
| 2. [a] Arya Samaj | 22. [c] Internal |
| 3. [c] Panchmahal Bhil Seva Mandal | 23. [a] 14.7% |
| 4. [d] Air | 24. [d] 1964 |
| 5. [b] Air | 25. [b] 1991 |
| 6. [d] Land | 26. [a] Globalization |
| 7. [b] Anand Math | 27. [c] 5 th april,1930 |
| 8. [a] Europe | 28. [d]London |
| 9. [c] Marathi | 29. [a] 1940 |
| 10. [b]Madhya Pradesh | 30. [d] Quit India |
| 11. [a] 1980 | 31. [b] 6 |
| 12. [d] 3 | 32. [a] 193 |
| 13. [a] Satyen Babu | 33.[c] General Assembly |
| 14. [d]Kashi | 34.[b] 14 th August,1947 |
| 15. [a] Saunders | 35.[a] Lord Mountbatten |
| 16. [b] 10 | 36. [d] Bhavnagar |
| 17. [a] Uttar Pradesh | 37. [b] 1 st October,1953 |
| 18. [c] 22 | 38. [a]Fazal Ali |
| 19. [d] 1909 | 39.[d] Torrid |
| 20. [c]Charkha | 40. [b] Bartholomew Diaz |

PART - B**Q- 2 [a] Fill in the blanks [02]**

1. William Bentick.
2. 2nd
3. Global
4. Over Population

[b] Match the following [02]**A**

1. Lala Lajpat Rai
2. Champaran
3. Increase in Population -
- 4.The first Governor of Gujarat-

B

- a]Shere - e - Punjab
- e] Bihar
- a]Creation of all problems
- b] Mehndi Nawaz Jung

Q- 3 Define the term (any 4) [04]

1. **Nationalism**- Having a feeling of pride and unity towards one's nation.
2. **Census** – Collection and cataloguing of information about people living in a country or any particular region of the country is known as the census.
3. **Literacy** – Any individual who is 6 or above and who can read, write and understand any one language consider as literate.
4. **Corruption** - To pay bribe for such a thing, which is our right to get free, is corruption.
5. **Birth Rate**- The total live birth in one year per 1000 persons in a given area is known as birth rate.

Q- 4 Answer the following questions in short (any 6) [12]**1. How does medical waste spread pollution?**

Many types of micro-organism are present in medical waste which pollute the air as well as land and water.

Or

1. How was the Day of Partition of Bengal Observed?

The day of implementation of partition was observed as 'Mourning Day'. People were on strike all over the region. As per the suggestion of Rabindranath Tagore, that day was also celebrated as 'The day of unity'.

2. Which slogans were given by Shubhas Chandra Bose?

1. Chalo Delhi, 2. Jai Hind, 3. You give me blood and I will give you freedom.

Or

2 How did Chandra Shekhar Azad come to be known as 'Azad'?

When he was arrested for the first time he was so young that the police did not have 'handcuffs' of his size. In the court when he was asked his name, he said 'Azad'. He told that his father's name was 'freedom' and residence was 'prison'. After that he became popular as 'Azad'.

3. What do you understand by birth rate and death rate?

Birth rate- The number of births in one year per 1000 persons in a specific area is called birth rate.

Death rate – The number of death in one year per 1000 persons in a specific area is called death rate.

Or

3 Why the Rowlett Act was called the 'Black Act' by Gandhiji?

Because it took away the fundamental right to expression and freedom of speech from individual

4. What problems are created by the population explosion?

- Problems such as availability of water, food, medical Services, education, price rise, etc. come up.
- Moreover, corruption, crime rate, unemployment, etc. increase
- Under such a situation, government has to continuously take measures to control population and solve problems arising due to it.

Or

4 What are the problems faced by the common people due to inflation?

- Over population, black marketing, hoarding and corruption

5. Which services are included in the service sector?

- Telephone, post, waterways, education and health, banking, insurance, companies, entertainment, gas, electricity, internet services, ATM booths, call centers, software companies, etc.

Or

5 Which areas are included in the primary sector?

- Agriculture, animal husbandry, mining, fishery, etc.

6. What are the main objectives of U.N.O.?

- To maintain peace and security in the world.
- To develop friendly relations among member nations.
- To solve international economics, social, cultural and humanistic problems through the co-operation of all nations.
- To provide fundamental rights and the basic right to freedom to each individual.
- To fulfill these objectives, the U.N. has established its six organs.

Or

6 Who was given the responsibility of merging of states?

Vice- president and Home Minister of India Sardar Vallabhbhai patel and his secretary Shri. V.P. Menon

Q- 5 Answer the following in detail. (any 4)

[12]

1. What activities were carried out by 'Ram Krishna Mission' for the upliftment of the society?

- In 1897, Swami Vivekanand established ' Ramkrishna Mission' at Bellur in the name of his Guru, Ramkrishna Paramhans.
- The mission adopted the ideals of service to man through various works.

- Taking inspiration from the life of Ramkrishna Paramhans, the mission adopted the slogan 'Service to Man is service to God'
- This mission opened various schools across the country for imparting education.
- It also served people by opening hospitals
- Even now, the branches of this mission are functional in India and abroad.

2. Why was Khudiram Bose Hanged?

Because he and his friend Praful Chaki threw a bomb on the horse cart of Judge Kingsford on 30th April, 1908 and attempt to kill the judge.

3. Why is the human resource considered as the most important resource for a nation?

- The ability and skills possessed by people. eg.the qualitative characteristics they have is called human resources.
- Human resource includes characteristic such as knowledge, education, skills, health etc.
- If people are well educated, healthy and have good skills, then they can give important contribution in the development of a nation.
- The development of any nation depends on its human resources.
- For example, citizens like doctors, academicians, engineers, sports person, industrialists, farmers, artists,etc. are important human resources.
- Development of a country is not dependent only on its area of natural resources but also on its people who use those resources.
- Hence, it is said that human resources is the human capital of a country.

Good health, education, skills and desire to achieve something will increase the productivity of the nation. This will give economics growth to the nation and the country will develop

4. What measures have been taken by the government to eradicate illiteracy?

- Free and compulsory education for children of 6 to 14 years
- Globalization of primary education
- Scholarship for children
- Mid-day meal scheme
- Vidyadeep policy in Ashram school
- Policies for boosting girls education
- Ideal residential school, Right to Education etc.

5. What is world unity? Why is it needed to establish world institute at International level?

- World unity refers to have peace in the world through understanding and co-operation among the nation.
- The world was shocked at the terrible and destructive results of the two World Wars.
- People across the globe yearned for peace.
- After the World Wars. The nations of the world thought that something concrete must be done to avoid all future wars.
- If various institutes are required at state level to maintain co- ordination of the nation, an institute was required at international level to maintain unity among various countries.
- Hence, a world institute is required to direct the world towards the path of peace, unity and co-operation.

Q- 6 Short Note (any 2)

[08]

1. Chandra Shekhar Azad

- Chandra Shekhar Azad was born on 23rd July, 1906 In Bhavra village of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh.
- His real name was Chandra Shekhar Sitaram Tiwari.
- He obtained his formal education in Kashi.
- Since childhood, he was a true patriot.

- Chandra Shekhar participated in the Non-cooperation Movement and was arrested. When he was arrested, his wrist was so thin that the “handcuffs” were too big to fit his hands.
- In the court, when the judge asked him his name, he answered ‘Azad’. Further, he said that his father’s name was ‘freedom’ and his residence was ‘prison’.
- After this incident, he became famous as ‘Azad’ and was known as Chandra Shekhar Azad.
- He had also participated in the robbery of Kakori train.
- All over India, the British government arrested at least 40 revolutionaries, including Azad.
- However, Azad managed to get free.
- The British announced a prize to get him arrested.
- On the other hand, Azad took a vow, “I will never be caught alive by the British government.”
- On 27th February, 1931 A.D., Azad, was at Alfred Park in Allahabad.
- Suddenly, British police came and surrounded him.
- Azad alone fought with the police for quite long.
- Later, he became helpless and shot himself with a pistol.
- The police was so scared of Azad that even after his death, the officers shot two-three bullets into his body to make sure he had died and only then they went near him.

2. General Assembly

The general assembly is the biggest organ of the U.N. It is considered as the parliament of the world.

A. Formation:

- the general assembly is an assembly formed together by all the member nation of the u.n.
- every member nation can send maximum 5 representatives to it.
- Every year, the president and the vice president are elected through this voting.
- Normally the general assembly meets once in a year.

B. Functions:

- To solve the problems of the world through meetings and discussions.
- To give advice and suggestion on any problem going in the world.
- To draw the attention of U.N. towards any situation which can put the peace and security of the world in danger .
- To provide membership of u.n to new nations.
- Apart from these the general has declared the statement for human right on 10th December 1948.

3. Dandi March

- In India, the production, sale and purchase of salt was controlled by the British.
- Also, there was a heavy tax to be paid on salt.
- Since salt is the most essential and basic part of our daily diet, Gandhiji and other nationalists felt that it was unjust to tax it.
- Hence, in 1930, Gandhiji announced that to break the salt Law he would carry out a march. This march was called the ‘Dandi March’.
- On 12th March, 1930, Gandhiji with his 78 companions, started the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmadabad.
- Several meetings were held in the villages that came in the way of Dandi March.

- In the meetings, Gandhiji explained people the correct way of breaking the Salt Law. He also explained them about the importance of Swaraj struggle and Satyagrah.
- Gandhiji reached village Dandi on 5th April, 1930.
- On 6th April, he reached the seashore, picked up some salt lying there in his palm and broke the Salt Law.
- The farmers, the tribals and women actively participated in this movement.
- The government behaved cruelly with the satyagrahis marching in peaceful manner.
- It also arrested thousands of satyagrahis who participated the Dandi March

Best Of Luck