

SECTION – A

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS DIRECTED.

(1 MARK EACH)

10

◆ Fill in the blanks.

1. Regulating Act
2. Frankfurt Treaty

◆ Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE.

3. TRUE
4. TRUE

◆ Answer the following questions in one-two words.

5. Residuary Powers
6. Human Rights

◆ Match the pairs correctly.

| A | B |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 7) A tributary of Ganga | b) Kosi |
| 8) Largest peninsular river | c) Godavari |

◆ Answer the questions by choosing correct option.

9. (A) Aravalli
10. (B) Japan

SECTION – B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS DIRECTED.

(2 MARK EACH)

16

◆ Explain the following statement.

11. Why was the supply of Eastern goods to Europeans stopped?

Trade between India and Europe was carried out through land route and sea route and at the centre of these routes was Istanbul (Constantinople) in Turkey.

After the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 A.D. by Turkish Muslims, the sea route through Constantinople (Istanbul) was closed for the Europeans.

◆ Define the terminologies.

12. (i) Constitution

‘Any systematic collection of rules designed to govern a country’s regime is known as Constitution’

- (ii) Adult Suffrage

Adult Suffrage means the citizen above 18 years of age can cast his/her vote to one's choice of leaders without discriminating caste, creed, religion, language, gender, education, and income or birth place. But it is essential that the citizens are enlisted in the Electoral list.

◆ Answer the following questions in brief.

14. Why was the League of Nations established after First World War?

The horrors of the World War explained the absolute necessity of world peace to the nations of the world. And for this, a need for an international organisation was felt. So it became necessary to think actively and immediately about world peace. The American President Woodrow Wilson had contributed substantially in the establishment of the League of Nations. The 14 points suggested by Woodrow Wilson were presented during the “Paris Peace Process” on 10th January, 1920. The League of Nations was formed.

15. Who divided Bengal? When and Why?

Viceroy Curzon (1899-1905) divided the vast Bengal Province into East Bengal and West Bengal, in the name of bringing about administrative efficiency.

16. Mention the Fundamental Rights being incorporated in the constitution.

(1) Right to Equality (2) Right to Freedom (3) Right against Exploitation (4) Right to Freedom of Religion (5) Cultural and Educational Rights (6) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

17. What is Mineral?

'Mineral' is that matter which is formed due to natural organic or inorganic process and has a specific chemical composition. Minerals are available from the interior of the earth in solid, liquid and gaseous forms. Minerals depend on the geological structure of the surface of the earth.

Or

How soil is formed?

Soil is the result of denudation of rocks. The rock surface is eroded due to factors like temperature, rain, snow, air, vegetation and insects and it turns into powdery form. Thus it forms the land layer. In this layer, there are gravels, smaller stones, pebbles, soil particles etc. which are known as 'Regolith'. It contains only mineral contents. Then the biotic matter, air and water are mixed with it. Finally soil is formed out of this mixture. The process of soil formation is a long term process.

18. Explain : River basin and Water divide.

When a river flows through its system in any area, it is called a 'river basin'. When a mountain or an upland separates the flow of water from one another, it is called Water-divide.

◆ **Write down the difference.**

13.

| Himalayan Rivers | | Peninsular Rivers | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Himalayan rivers have larger basins. | 1 | Peninsular rivers have smaller basins. |
| 2 | These rivers are perennial. | 2 | Most of these are ephemeral rivers. |
| 3 | They receive water by rain during monsoon and by melting of glaciers during summer. | 3 | They get only rain water. There is less water even in large rivers during summer. |
| 4 | They flow through deep valleys. | 4 | They flow through shallow valleys. |

SECTION – C

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS DIRECTED.

(3 MARK EACH)

12

◆ **Answer the questions as directed.**

19. Explain the social impact of the Company Rule in India.

During the British administration, the spirit of freedom of speech and thought developed among people due to the development of newspapers. In the Indian society, certain wrong social customs, rites and rituals were prevalent during this time like Sati System, female infanticide, child marriage etc. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Durgaram Mehta, Behramji Malbari etc. were the stalwarts whose role was instrumental in getting the laws passed with the help of Britishers. As the administrative framework in India was anglicised, there was a demand for people with knowledge of English. English education began to be imparted in India due to Lord Macaulay's endeavours. As recommended by Charles Wood, universities were established in Mumbai, Madras and Kolkata.

A whole class of people with knowledge of English developed because of English education. With the passage of time, this group made demands for social reforms and gave momentum to the process of reforms.

◆ **Explain the name and work of the following.**

20.

WHO (World Health Organisation): Works to improve the health of people of the world.

ILO (International Labour Organisation): Works to provide rights and justice to labourers of the world.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) : Helps to improve agricultural production, forestry and fisheries and raise the nutrition level.

◆ **Answer the situation based question.**

21.

When Siraj-ud-Daula destroyed the fortress of British East India Company, Robert Clive came at Bengal in order to help the Kolkata trade centre to fight against Siraj-ud-Daula. In spite of having strong army he realised that it was not easy to defeat Nawab's army. Robert Clive resorted to treachery. A conspiracy was planned in order to defeat Siraj-ud-Daula, in which Nawab's commander-in-chief Mir Jafar was coaxed to join.

We know that only after this war Company laid the foundation of British rule in India. If Mir Jafar had refused Robert Clive to help him and if he stayed loyal to his Nawab then the British Company could not have won against Nawab in battle of Plassey.

Or

If the organ of U.N. 'Security Council' would fail in performing its functions, then...the problems and disputes between various countries would not be solved. The peace and security of the various countries and of world would be in danger. It may lead to World War-3.

SECTION – D

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS DIRECTED.

(4 MARK EACH)

12

◆ **Answer the following questions in detail.**

23. Write a short note on : Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

When popular leaders like Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlu were arrested in Amritsar, Punjab, a public gathering was organised in the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, on the day, of Baisakhi, to oppose the arrest.

General Odonil Dyer reached there with his troops and without any warning, opened fire on innocent people



4.1 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre



from the machine gun. There were high walls on four sides of the Bagh. In the middle, was an unused well and the only way out being narrow, a number of people lost their lives in the firing. According to the government report, 379 people died and 1200 injured. As per the committee appointed by the congress, 1000 people had

died in the firing. 'Hunter Commission', investigating the case on behalf of the British Government, defended General Dyer. The commission forgave Dyer considering it as 'an innocent mistake that happened unknowingly'. On the other hand, when Dyer returned to England, he was honoured with a sword and 2000 pounds ! Indians got a terrible shock because of this. After this inhuman act, Gandhiji's faith towards the British was completely lost. This event played an important role in uniting the whole nation. This tragedy became the ground for the future Non Co-Operation movement.

Or

Write a short note on : Swarajya Party

With the purpose of retaining the national awareness among people, Chittaranjan Das Munshi and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarajya Party after the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation Movement. Their purpose was to enter the legislative assemblies and oppose the unfair policies of the government. The leaders of the Swarajya Party also adopted the constructive activities of Gandhiji like abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, revival of spinning wheel, liquor prohibition etc.

Swarajya Party contested the election of the legislatures held in November, 1923 and the candidates of the Swarajya Party were elected in the central legislature as well as the Provincial Legislature and got clear majority. It did not get the majority in Bengal but emerged as a strong party. Motilal Nehre was elected into the central Legislature as the party leader and Chittaranjan Das was elected in the Bengal Province.

Swarajya Party disapproved the government budgets and proposals and resented the unjust policies of the government. It compelled the government to consider the problems of the people. Due to the working of the Swarajya Party only, government had to appoint the Simon Commission two years earlier.

The Swarajya Party functioned in a disciplined manner and established high parliamentary practices. It proved to the British government that Indians can rule constitutionally and democratically. The educated class of India was thus attracted to the Swarajya Party. National awareness re-emerged in the people. The party played a crucial role in bringing the achievement of independence very near. All this indicates the importance of the Party.

With the death of Chittaranjan Das in June, 1925, the Swarajya Party became weak. Some members began supporting the government while others established a new party named the National Party. Thus, the prestige of the Swarajya Party, reduced. In the 1926 election, all its members lost terribly except in Madras Province. Bipinchandra Pal and Surendranath Bannerji even criticized the Party strongly.

24. Write a short note on : India's location

Geographically, India lies in the northern hemisphere. It extends up to the southern part of Asian continent. The span of the mainland of India extends from $8^{\circ} 4'$ to $37^{\circ} 6'$ North latitudes and from $68^{\circ} 7'$ to $97^{\circ} 25'$ East longitudes. The Tropic of Cancer, which is located at $23^{\circ} 5'$ north latitude and divides the country into two parts, passes through the centre of India. Its northern part is spread more in the east-west direction. The large plains and the Himalayan mountain system are located in this part. The area to the south of Tropic of Cancer has a triangular shape and tapers towards the south. This is basically a part of the peninsular plateau. It includes the eastern plains and the narrow western coastal plains.

The latitudinal as well as longitudinal extents of India are almost equal, which is about 30° , but actually the length between Kashmir to Kanniyakumari is 3214 km and from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, the width is 2933 kilometres. There is a difference of two hours in the local times between the two extreme places starting from Gujarat in the west up to Arunachal Pradesh in the east due to the longitudinal difference. When it is sunrise in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still night time in Gujarat. The standard meridian of India is $82^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. It passes through five states. Its local time is accepted as the standard time of India.

25. State the types of soil of India and give detailed information of Red and Desert Soil.

Soils in India : Soils in India are classified into six types :

- (1) Alluvial Soil (2) Black (or regur) soil (3) Red soil (4) Laterite soil (5) Mountain soil
- (6) Desert soil.

(3) Red Soil : Such soil is found in regions of igneous and metamorphic rocks. Its red colour is due to its ferrous and other humus contents. The soil is porous and fertile. Such soil is seen in Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

(6) Desert Soils : Such soil is found in the arid and semi-arid regions of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. The soil here is more alkaline and has less humus contents. Agriculture has been made possible in such soil only through irrigation.

Thus, a large diversity in soils of the nation is seen due to diversity in climate and relief features.