

SECTION - A

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS REQUIRED. (1 MARKS EACH) [10]

• Fill in the Blanks

1. a - Treaty of Versailles

2. b - Turpentine

• State whether the following statements are true or false.

3. - False

4. - True

• Give the answer in one or two words.

5. - Hitler

6. - Russia, Canada, U.S.A, China, Brazil, Australia

• Match the following.

7. Constitution framework completed - b) 1949

8. Constitution came into existence - c) 1950

• Define the term.**9. Court of Records**

The Supreme Court and the High Courts are considered as the Court of records. Their judgments are preserved as permanent records.

10. Sanctuary

The protected area for the protection and conservation of wild life that are in danger of getting destroy, such an area is called a 'sanctuary'.

SECTION - B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS REQUIRED. (2 MARKS EACH) [16]

11. Europeans felt the need to discover a new sea- route to India. - Explain the statement.

Attracted by India's economic prosperity and cultural inheritance people from different nations of the world came to India. There was a lot of demand for Indian spices, muslin, silk cloth, indigo etc in Europe. Trade between India and Europe was carried out through land route and sea route and at the centre of these routes was Istanbul in Turkey. Due to war between Turk-Muslim and Christians in 1453, Turk-Muslims conquered Istanbul. The sea route to India was close for Europeans. Thus the European felt compelled to discover a new sea route to India.

12. Why did Gandhiji call Rowlatt act as 'Black Law'?

This act was framed with the purpose of suppressing revolutionaries and nationalists. This act came to be known as 'Black Act'. As per this act, any suspicious person could be arrested and jailed without conducting any trial against him. So Gandhiji called it as a 'Black Act'. Motilal Nehru considered it as snatching away of argument, appeal and advocacy. The British government got immense power under this act, so leaders and people expressed their opposition at large. Gandhiji was arrested on 6th April, 1919.

13. Give the slogans of 'Azad Hind Fauj'.

'Chalo Delhi', "Tum muje khon do, main tumhe azadi dunga", 'Jai Hind'.

14. Which freedoms are included in Right to Freedom?

- Freedom of speech and expression
- To assemble peacefully without arms

- To form associations or unions.
- To move freely throughout the territory to India
- To reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- To practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

OR

14. Write two importance of Fundamental Rights.

The rights which not only give a person his/her basic existence but also development in which society helps to construct an environment which enables him/her to grow. These are called Human Rights.

A person is not discriminated on the basis of caste, can experience the basic rights, the protection of these rights are assured by society and nation as well. These rights are given a dignified position in the constitution assembly. Fundamental rights proclaim the human beings to live in a dignified way. The nation's stability, protection of citizen's freedom and democracy are protected through fundamental rights. Provisions are made for implementation of these Fundamental rights. In case of violation of it, to ask for the justice in the court of law is accepted as Fundamental rights.

15. Write any two goals of United Nations.

- There is a determination to save the future generation from the pangs of all destructive war.
- Emphasis has been laid on developing tolerance mutually so that the whole world develops socially.
- Economic, social and cultural problems should be solved with the intervention of United Nations and human rights as well as basic freedom should be disseminated irrespective of caste, language, gender or religion.
- Appeal to all nations for co-operation to achieve these objectives.

16. Which are the major types of rocks? State them.

A composite matter made up of one or more minerals is called rock. Rocks can be hard as well as soft. They can be porous, non-porous and can be light or heavy in weight. Various types of rocks are formed due to different processes. Rock can be divided into three categories on the basis of their formation. These are :

(i) Igneous Rocks, (ii) Stratified Rocks, (iii) Metamorphic Rocks

17. Explain the utility of lakes.

It is used for irrigation and to generate hydel power.

The stored water can also be used during drought.

It is also important for fishery and as tourist resorts.

It enhances the natural beauty; hence it is developed as tourist spot.

18. Effects of climate on human life - Write your views.

Irregularity of rainfall caused unpredictable agriculture production.

If irrigation is not possible then only one crop can be taken.

When rains more in shorter time, crops are destroyed.

Rivers get flooded and cause soil erosion.

Problem of drinking water also become acute due to irregular rain.

SECTION – C

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS REQUIRED. (3MARKS EACH) [12]

19. Discuss in brief the relation between India and Russia

The Soviet Union has helped India considerably in establishing heavy and key industries. Soviet Union helps India economically as well as technically. The Soviet Union has taken

India's side in the issue of Jammu-Kashmir. Soviet Union has often exercised 'Veto Power' in the United Nation's Security Council to see that proposal against India pertaining to Jammu-Kashmir issue should not pass.

20. What is the eligibility of a Member of Parliament?

Loksabha

- He/she should be a citizen of India
- He/she should be 25 years of age or more.
- He/she should not be having unsound mind or insolvent.
- He/she should not be an employee of the central or state Government.

Rajyasabha

- He/she should be a citizen of India
- He/she should be 30 years of age or more.
- He/she should not be having unsound mind or insolvent
- He/she should not be a government employee taking salary or holding any office of profit.
- He/she must not be proven criminal.

OR

20. What is the process of Impeachment?

As per the provision of constitution of the country Parliament, president, Vice President, Supreme Court and Judges of High Court, Chief election commissioner, auditor general or attorney general etc. supposed to work.

Any of these can be removed from power under the change of proven misbehavior or inefficiency or violation of the constitution through the process of impeachment.

The procedure for it is as follows. Every House of Parliament has to submit a memorandum having majority support to the President of the total number of members and at least 2/3 (two third) number of the members present in the respective session. Based on the presentation, by the order of the President, the judge can be removed from his post. The Parliament monitors the presentation of the memorandum regarding the misbehaviour of the judge and the conducting of the investigation as well as the conducting of proof for the same. The concerned judge is given the opportunity to present his narration in his self-defence in the Parliament.

21. State the required qualifications for being appointed as the Judge of the Supreme Court.

- (1) A citizen of India.
- (2) Should have provided a service of at least 5 years as a judge in any one of the High Court of India or
- (3) Should have an experience of at least 10 years as an advocate in any of the High Court of India or
- (4) Should be a distinguished judge or a famous jurist as per the opinion of the President or
- (5) Should not be more than 65 years of age.

SECTION – D

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL. (4 MARK EACH)

[12]

23. Dandi March - write short note.

As a part of Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji decided to go to Dandi village by its sea-coast to break the Salt Law. On the of 11th March evening, in the assembly of thousands of people, the message of Satyagrah was sent.

Satyagrah was sent. Even if people got arrested, with firm determination of non-violence, struggle against government continued. On 12th March, 1930, under his leadership, Gandhiji commenced 'Dandi Yatra' with his supporters from Harijan Ashram (Now Gandhi Ashram) singing the hymn 'Vaishnav jan to tene re kahiye je, peed parayi jaane re'. Gandhiji said, In Dandi yatra (29th March, 1930) “ I shall die the death of crow and dog, but I will not return to this Ashram without attaining Poorna Swaraj”.

Gandhiji, along with his supporters started the Dandi march. This march was 370 kms which included Aslali, Bareja, Nadiad, Anand, Boriavi, Ras, Jambusar, Bharuch, Surat, Navsari as well as small and large regions. During Dandi March in these regions, people were explained the reason for Civil Disobedience Movement and breaking the Salt Law. As Dandi March passed through these small and large towns, people used to clean the village roads, decorate their houses with torans and showed conscience for this satyagraha. Dandi Yatra had a wonderful effect in creating astonishing faith, unity and consciousness among people. All of the nation was having a wave of satyagrah. Gandhiji along with his colleagues and supporters reached Dandi after 24 days of march (5th April, 1930). On early morning of April 6th, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by picking a handful of salt from the sea-coast. In a loud voice Gandhiji stated, “I have broken the Salt law” and while addressing the people gathered there, he uttered, “I, by this event, am applying salt to the foundation of building in the form of British Empire.” Shri Mahadevbhai Desai has compared this event as ‘Mahabhiniskraman’ – the great renunciation. Journalists, Photographers, Writers, Historians of India and across the world visited and published report about what they witnessed, in their own newspapers and booklets. In this way, the Dandi Yatra which started from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March, was nationally acclaimed, achieved its physical completion, but it started applying salt to the foundation of building in the form of British Empire. Civil Disobedience Movement generated new national consciousness among people of India. The British Police beat them mercilessly. Lathicharge, arrest, shooting and oppression on women and children continued but agitation did not decrease.

During Dandi March, numerous constructive programmes like boycott of foreign clothes, prohibition of liquor, removing untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity and oath to do social services etc were held.

Dandi Yatra and Breaking of Salt Law brought not only nationwide consciousness but it brought fame in aspects of non-violence struggle and movements worldwide. Processions, programmes and assemblies were conducted for boycotting foreign goods, prohibition of foreign liquor and picketing on liquor making, not giving revenue tax, satyagrah for removal of untouchability.

24. What is the environmental importance of forests?

- Forests are useful to bring rain.
- They control the atmosphere from becoming adverse.
- They provide life saving oxygen.

- They absorb harmful gases like carbon dioxide.
- Forests prevent soil erosion.
- Forests maintain ground water.
- Forests restrict the advancing deserts.
- Forests are useful in reducing air pollution.
- Forests enhance the natural beauty.
- Forests purify the air.
- Forests are ideal places for adventurous, tourism activities.
- Some forests are reserved with reference to National Parks and Sanctuaries and bio diversity.

25. Wild life is in danger today - Explain.

A question mark has been put against the existence of entire wild life due to the human greed and development in recent times. On examining the reasons, it is understood that the wild life has become unprotected as they have lost their natural habitat due to continuously decreasing forests. Hunting, carried out to get skin, meat, teeth, hair and bones, is a big problem. Due to heavy grazing by domestic animals in the forests, herbivores are deprived of their food which results in decrease in their numbers. It will deprive carnivores of getting their food. So these carnivores reach human settlements in search of food and attack animals. As they approach human settlements, situation of conflict arises between wild animals and human settlements. This conflict leads the destruction of wild life. Besides, their effects on pollution is also very adverse due to human activities.

Due to the decrease in the forest area, the wild animals occasionally come within the human habitation. Human interference in areas of wild animal results into clashes with them. In such incidences, wild animals become victim of human rage and lose their lives. In South and South-Eastern India, elephants coming to search for food create havoc in the agricultural fields. Incidences of injuring or killing men by leopards take place in Saurashtra and South Gujarat and by wolf in the forests of north-eastern Gujarat. A precaution is necessary to prevent such disasters.

OR

25. Remedies for wild life conservation.

A long term planning is necessary to conserve and increase forest areas. We shall have to be more dedicated to implement strong legal provisions and their strict implementation for the conservation of forest areas and wild animals. Various social NGOs should give this a top priority and arrange public awareness programmes. These problems should be included in the school syllabus and make the future citizens aware. Before implementing any developmental project, its probable effects on environment and living organisms should be examined. Cutting of large trees outside the forests area should be stopped, because the hollow space within them and their branches are nesting place for birds. Ponds, farm ponds and wetlands, which are necessary for migratory birds and for those which are habited near any water body, should be protected. An active work is urgently needed to reduce pollution. To manage the forest fire an anticipatory planning should be made for patrolling and safety.