

English Lang. & Lit - 184

SECTION - A

1. c) United Nations Development Programme
2. d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
3. c) Liberalisation.
4. B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
5. B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i.
6. B) Slash and Burn farming.
7. B) Smallpox.
8. c) Willingness to make peace.



9. D) Kesari.

10. D) III, IV, II, I.

11. B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

12. D) Private sector.

13. B) 80 percent.

14. C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

15. B) Sinhala speakers.

16. C) I, III and IV are correct.

17. D) Providing voting rights equally to men and women.

18. A) Concurrent List - Education.



19. A) Municipality.

20. D) Tamil.

SECTION-B

21. a) Features of arid soils are:-

(i) It is Sandy in texture.

(ii) It is Saline in nature.

(iii) It has poor humus content and lacks the capacity to hold moisture.

(iv) With proper irrigation methods it has been used for growing crops (eg:- Western Rajasthan)



22. ~~16~~ Effectiveness of horizontal distribution of power in India are:-

(i) In horizontal distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of government, i.e., the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

(ii) Each organ has its own independent powers and checks the working of other organs. This ensures that power is not concentrated on one hand.

(iii) For example, In India even though the judiciary is appointed by the government, it has the right to check the laws made by legislature and functioning of the executive. This is called a system of Checks and Balances.

- This shows the effectiveness of ^{horizontal} power sharing in India.



23-

The changes brought by the Government of India in the beginning of 1991 are:-

- (i) The government abolished the barriers it had placed on free international trade. Removing trade barriers and policies which hindered free international trade is known as liberalisation.
- (ii) Liberalisation allowed free flow of goods and capital to our country promoting Multi National Corporations and enhancing the competitiveness of Indian manufacturers.
- (iii) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were set up which helped in increasing the investments by MNCs and promoting world trade.

(P.T.O)



24. The economic impacts of first world war on India are:-

- (i) The First world war created a new economic and political situation. The huge war expenditure was ^{prices were increased and was} financed by war loans and increased taxes; Income tax ^{was} also introduced.
- (ii) Through the war years, the prices of products increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship among the common people.
- (iii) This caused widespread famines on many places in India accompanied by an influenza epidemic due to which millions perished.

25.

SECTION - C

25. Democracy establishes accountable, responsible and legitimate government through the following ways :-



(i) Accountable governance :-

(a) Democratic government is accountable to the needs and demands of the citizens. Elected representatives should be accountable to the citizens to ensure their votes in the next elections. In a non-democratic government, the ruler may not fulfil the demands of people. Thus democracy ensures accountability to the people.

(ii) Responsible governance :-

(a) The elected representatives are responsible for the working of the country. They ensure that all the norms and procedures are followed. They are also responsive to the needs of people. The people have the right to know if a decision was taken through procedures and rules. This is known as transparency.

(iii) Legitimate government :-



(a) Democratic government is people's own government. They elect their representatives. People have the power in a democratic government. This is the reason for support of democratic governments all over the world.

26. Methods of water conservation in ancient India are:-

(i) Guls or Kuls :- Water from a hill top is stored in a pond in the village. Diversion channels are built to direct water from the top of a hill to the village pond. This system has been prevalent in hilly and mountainous areas for the agricultural and domestic uses. Eg:- Western Himalayas, Kaza Village.

(ii) Khadims and Johads :- Khadims are seen in Jaisalmer and Johads in Rajasthan. This is the method by which agricultural lands are converted into rain fed storage tanks so that the water will stay and thus moisten the soil. This is used ^{for} agricultural purposes. These are prevalent in arid and semi-arid regions.



(iii) Tankas :- These are found in arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan - Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer. Underground storage tanks called 'Tankas' are built to store rainwater. These tankas are connected to the terrace or place where rain water accumulates through pipes. This water can be used during dry seasons for drinking and other purposes. This water is called 'Palar Pani'. Underground rooms are also built so that the rooms adjoining Tankas will become cool.

27.

Functions of money are :-

(i) Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. In the process of double coincidence of wants the person has to look for a buyer who wants his commodities as well as can sell him what the person needs.

(ii) Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.



Money can be ~~used~~ obtained by selling our products and this money can be used to buy whatever one needs.

(iii) Money can bridge the gap between buyers and sellers. Money can be used to easily carry on trade thus aiding both buyers and sellers.

(iv) Money can be used in time conserving transfer of goods. Despite of calculating and recalculating "how much quantity of sugar can replace two kgs of rice" - For example, money can be used for quick trade and transactions.

28. The Indian constitution ensures the division of power among Union and State governments in the following ways:-

(i) The Indian constitution have specified the jurisdiction of central and state government on matters of administration,



legislation and taxation, through three lists:-

- (i) The constitution
 - (a) The union list
 - (b) The state list
 - (c) The concurrent list.

(a) The union list :- The union list contains subjects like defence, atomic energy, communication, banking, currency, foreign affairs etc., in which the central government has the sole power to legislate. These are subjects of national importance on which the entire country must have same policies.

(b) State list :- The state list consists of subjects in which the state government alone can make laws. The subjects include police, agriculture, commerce, trade, etc... Different policies and programmes can be followed on each state.

(c) Concurrent list :- Concurrent list includes subjects



in which both central and state governments have power to legislate. If any laws made by centre and state are conflicting, then the law made by the central government prevails. Subjects include marriage, education, trade unions, etc...

(ii) This ensures division of power among centre and state. The residuary subjects which have not been included in the state list. Central government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects.

29.6) The role of Alluri Sitaram Raju :-

(i) In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, the non-cooperation movement was carried out in the form of a militant guerrilla warfare.

(ii) The tribals as in many other areas were restricted from entering forests to collect fuel & wood, fruits and to graze



their cattle. They felt that not only their livelihoods were being affected but their traditional rights were also forbidden.

(iii) Thus when the colonial government demanded to contribute ^{road} Begar for ~~land~~ building, the hill people revolted.

(iv) The person who came to lead them was - Alluri Sitaram Raju. He claimed that he had a variety of powers. He said that he could even survive bullet shots.

(v) Moved by his call, the tribals agreed to participate in the movement.

(vi) Raju was moved by Gandhiji's movements but he felt that India could be liberated only through the use of force (non-violence).



(vii) He persuaded the tribals to wear Khadi and give up drinking. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, railway offices and post offices.

(viii) Finally Royu was arrested and tried by the colonial government and overtime he became a folk hero.

SECTION - D

30. a) The measures taken by the colonial government to censor press in India and its effects on nationalist movement are as follows:-

had

(i) The colonial government ~~had~~ imposed various restrictions and censorship laws against the presses. It allowed only the publication of only those, which supported and celebrated the colonial government.

(ii) But the demand for abolition of censorship increased



rapidly both by the British and vernacular presses.

(iii) Thus Governor-general Bentinck allowed the revision of press laws established by the government.

(iv) A liberal official - Thomas Macaulay, revised the press laws which restored the old freedom of press in India.

(v) But in the second half of the nineteenth century vernacular presses became more nationalist. They published such articles which ~~too~~ criticised colonial rule in India and supported nationalists.

(vi) Thus after the Revolt of 1857, the government decided to clamp down vernacular presses.

(vii) In 1878, 'The Vernacular Press act' was passed based on British press laws which gave enormous



powers to the government to censor presses.

(viii) It stated that if any report was found to be seditious the ~~governme~~ press will be alerted and if it continues it again, the government has the right to seize the press machinery.

#(ix) Despite of this many nationalists began publishing newspapers and their ~~works~~ were widely read and publicised.

(x) When Punjab revolutionaries were attacked Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with extreme sentiments in his Kesari.

- Thus despite of censorship, nationalists carried on their struggle towards independence by utilising the major weapon - The Press.



31. b) Suggestions for creating additional employment are:-

(i) Government's help :- I would suggest that the government should extend its help to the farmers in the form of subsidy, minimum support prices, HYV seeds, irrigation facilities etc.. so that the farmers and small manufacturers in the village can expand their activities and provide employment to more people in the same farm or industry thereby eradicating unemployment.

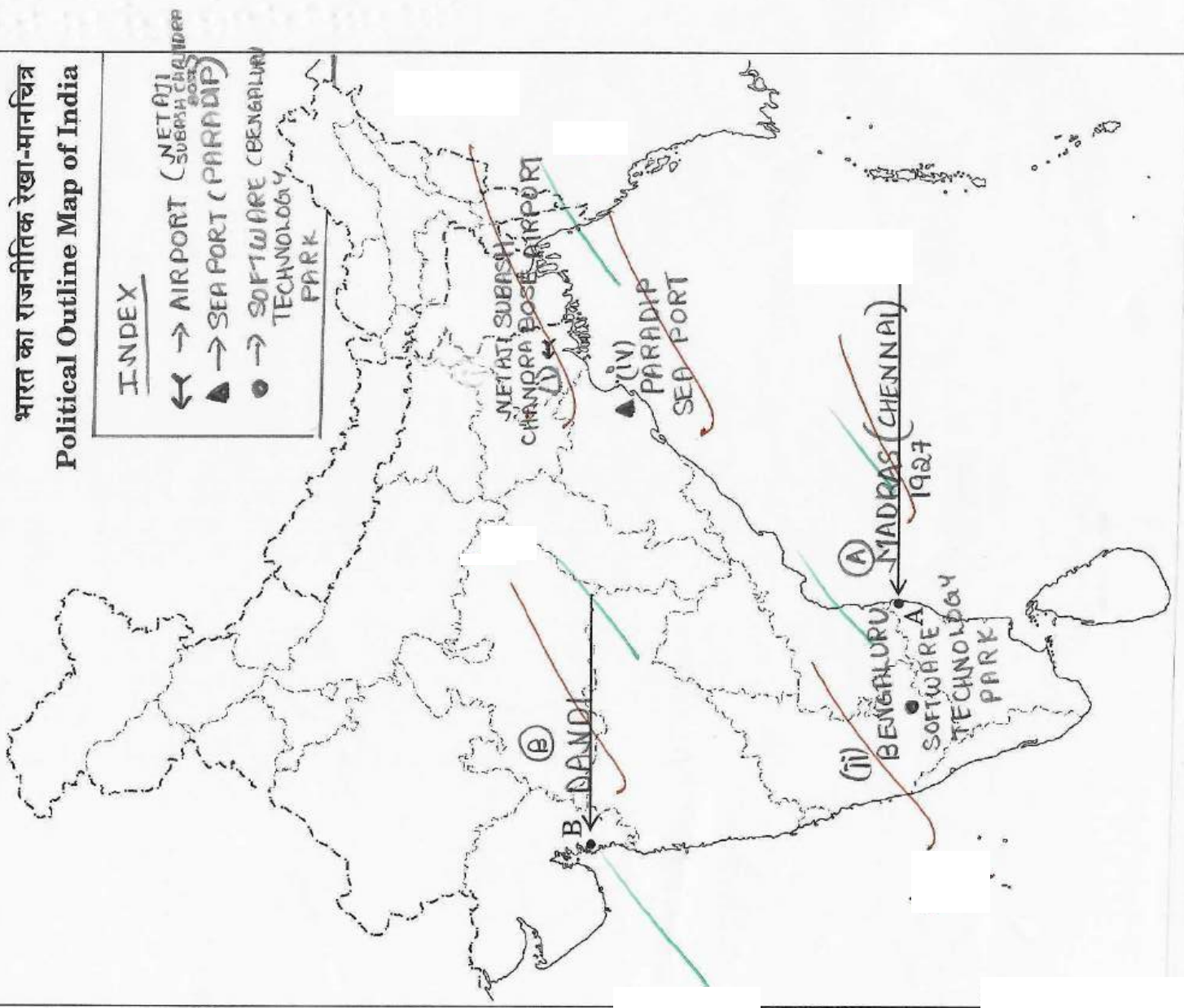
(ii) Creation of a Dam :- Creation of a dam will provide better irrigation facilities for the farmers who are only dependent on rain for growing crops. Thus they could grow a second crop in the year and thus provide more days of work to agricultural labourers. Similarly, dams will provide sufficient water for the cottage industries prevailing in the country, ^{village} thereby enhancing employment.



प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

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For question no. 37





(iii) Better rural roads and transport facilities :- Good transportation facilities can enhance the speed at which agricultural products reaches the markets thereby promoting freshness and more profit. It can employ people who are working for making roads and its proper maintenance. It can also employ people in transport sector like truck drivers etc..

(iv) Cheap and affordable credit :- The government can increase its lendings in rural areas by providing cheap credits and setting up banks and cooperative societies. This will allow more people to start new businesses thereby creating self employment opportunities. It will also allow the development of established industries thereby reducing unemployment.

(v) Setting up of schools and hospitals :- I would suggest setting up a school and hospital in the village. India's 60% population is between the age group of 5-29



years. Thus the uneducated children will get a chance to study along with creation of a lot of employment. In the same way hospitals will also employ a lot of people. The children of the village who now have access to education and health facilities can create more employment in the future as they grow up.

- These suggestions would be made by me as the Sarpanch of the village to reduce unemployment.

32. b) Geographical conditions for cultivation of tea :-

(i) Soil :- Tea growth needs fertile and well irrigated soil, rich in humus and organic matter.

(ii) Climate :- Temperature :- Tea growth requires warm temperatures.

(iii) Moisture :- Frequent showers distributed all over the year to ensure growth of tender tea leaves.



Two major tea producing states :-

- (i) ~~Uttar Pradesh~~ Meghalaya.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Darjeeling and Hills of ~~Fager~~ Jalpaiguri districts

33. a) 'Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution' - This can be justified by the following arguments :-

- (i) The Indian constitution do not give the status of official religion to any one religion. Unlike Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, India has no official religion.
- (ii) The constitution allows the citizens to profess, practice and propogate the religion of their choice and not to follow any.
- (iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis



of religion.

(iv) At the same time, the constitution allows the government to intervene in matters of religion to promote equality of citizens.

Eg:- It bans untouchability.

(v) These are the fundamental provisions of the constitution and cannot be amended easily.

- This signifies that the basic idea of Indian constitution is Secular Secularism.

SECTION-E

34-1. (i) In the organised sector, ~~the~~ rules and regulations specified by the government are followed.

(ii) It also has definite hours of work and working conditions are flexible and favourable.



34.2. (i) The workers are given Medical allowances, paid leave, pensions etc under the various acts established by the government.

(ii) Medical allowances:- The worker gets sick leave in case of any health problems and some funds are raised for dangerous & health problems.

34.3. (i) In the formal sector, it is necessary for self employed people to register to the government, because the government has to supervise their working.

(ii) The government has to ensure that rules and regulations are followed, benefits given to the workers, and workers are not exploited.

- Thus to make it easier for the government to identify organised sector and supervise them, they have to register themselves to the government.



35-1. Political demands of liberals:-

(i) Constitution and representative government through parliament instead of monarchical government.

35-2. (i) The nationalists had fear of suppression in 1815s and thus they made their activities underground.

(ii) Thus secret societies sprang up in many areas to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

35-3. (i) After the establishment of Treaty of Vienna in France, many nationalists feared that open form of struggle would be clamped down by Treaty of Vienna establishment.

(ii) The combined powers of Prussia, Russia, Britain and Austria who had defeated Napoleon could also prohibit these revolutionaries from attempting



revelations.

- Thus this fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.

36-1. Magnetite iron ore contains maximum iron content (70%)

36-2. Haemetite ore is most important industrial iron ore (50-60%)

36-3. (i) Iron ore is a basic mineral. The statement can be supported by the following arguments :-

(i) Machinery :- Iron ore is used in almost all industries to make their machinery. Thus it is the backbone of industrial development. It is a key industry.

(ii) Infrastructure :- Iron ore is used in building the infrastructure of a country which is a basic requirement. Thus it is a basic mineral.