

**ANSWERS**

1.	Mixed Economy, Centralized Economic Planning, Planning Commission of India (1950), Five Year Plans, Iron & steel industries with foreign help, Dams & irrigational projects etc.	-4-										
2.	<p>★Mangalore (Karnataka) receive rainfall in Southwest monsoon season its in June to September while Chennai receive rainfall in Northeast monsoon season its in Nov-December</p> <p>★ Rainfall scarce in Rajasthan Southwest monsoon's Arabian branch entering through Gujarat blow parallel to the Aravalli mountain ranges.</p>	$1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2} = 3$										
3.	<p>★DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE: Construction of roads bridges and harbors, educational institutions etc.</p> <p>★NON DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE: Expenditure for war, interest, pension etc....</p>	1+1=2										
4.	<p>★ OBLIGATORY FUNCTIONS: Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost are said to be obligatory functions. State cannot abstain from its obligatory functions. Eg: Protection of boundary, Maintain internal peace, Protection of rights.</p> <p>★DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS: Functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of a state. It is not possible to set a limit to the discretionary powers of a state. Eg: Protection of health, Provide educational facilities.</p>	$1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2} = 3$										
5.	d. Statement A is related to peninsular rivers and statement B is related to Himalayan rivers	2										
6.	<p>i) There was an influx of refugees from India to Pakistan and vice versa</p> <p>ii) Communal riot brock out in various place</p> <p>iii) Thousands of people killed</p>	1+1=2										
7.	<p>iv) Physical Features (Natural Features) Eg. Bridge, Fort, Church, Temple etc.</p> <p>v) Cultural Features (Manmade Features) Eg: river</p>	$1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2} = 3$										
8.	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%; text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="width:50%; text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Arya Samaj</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Swami Dayananda Saraswathi</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ramakrishna Mission</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Swami Vivekanandan</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Prarthana Samaj</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Atmaram Pandurang</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Stya Shodak Samaj</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jyothibha Phule</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Arya Samaj	Swami Dayananda Saraswathi	Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanandan	Prarthana Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang	Stya Shodak Samaj	Jyothibha Phule	4X1= 4
A	B											
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayananda Saraswathi											
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9.	<p>Associations play an important role in empowering people by giving power and right to them.</p> <p>Through their activities they impart civic and political consciousness in individuals.</p> <p>Important role in moulding the individual's thinking and activities</p> <p>Create awareness among individuals about environment and human right.</p>	1X4=4										
10.	<p>i) B ii) A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The size of the smallest object on earth that can be recognised by the sensor is the Spatial Resolution.</li> <li>• The size of the smallest object that sensor can distinguish</li> </ul>	1X3=3										

11.

A	B
1. Sensor	a. Electromagnetic Radiation
2. Passive Remote Sensing	b. Solar Energy
3. Active Remote Sensing	c. Artificial source of light

1X3=3

II. 1.b, 2.c, 3.a

12.

- Anti- British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation
- Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified
- Ensure active participation of Muslims in freedom struggle

1X2=2

13.

- Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation.
- It enables a person to experience political and civil rights.
- State ensures certain rights to the citizen, at the same time; citizens have certain duties to perform.

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14.

**Geostationary Satellites**Geostationary Satellites

- These satellites move in accordance with the earth rotation.
- These satellites orbit the earth at a height of about 36000 km with the same orbital velocity and direction as that of the earth.
- One third of the earth comes under its field of view.
- Since they move according to the orbital movement of the earth they always face the same region of the earth.
- This help in continuous data collection of an area.

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Sun Synchronous Satellites

- It revolve around the earth along the poles.(move around the north and south pole)
- It travels at a lower elevation.
- The orbit of these satellites is about 1000 km below the earth surface.
- The field of view is less than that of the Geostationary Satellites
- Repetitive data collection is possible.

OR

**I) Himadri**

- The highest mountain ranges of Himalaya.
- It characterised as backbone of Himalaya.
- The average height about 6000m.
- Origin of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputhra
- Mountain peaks with a height of 8000m are situated here .
- Kanchenjunga (8595) Nanga parbath(8216)
- Covered snow throughout the year
- This region is inhospitable because severe cold
- The presence of natural passes

**II) Himachal**

- Situated to the south of the himadri or it lying between himadri and siwalik
- The average height is 3000m
- Many beautiful valleys & hill resorts found here
- (Valleys-kashmirkuluKangra Hill resorts Mussourie Shimla Nainital Darjeeling and Almora)
- Rohtang pass in himachalpradesh situated here
- Trees like oak pine deodar are found Fruits like apple apricot etc and tea are cultivated here.

	<p><b>III) Siwalik</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Situated to the south of the Himachal.</li> <li>• The average height is 1220meters.</li> <li>• As the Himalayan rivers cut across this ranges , its continuity break at many places. Cultivation &amp; cattle rearing is main occupation</li> <li>• Long and broad flat valleys are seen along these ranges it known as DUNES (Dehradun) Rice, potato, and maize are cultivated here.</li> <li>• Terraced cultivation is the peculiarity of this region.</li> </ul>							
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</b> → Opposed Sati and argued for Women to Own Property</li> <li>• <b>Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar</b> → Widow Remarriage, Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856) by British, Educational Institutions for Women</li> <li>• <b>Pandita Ramabai</b> → Educational Institution for Women SARADA SADAN</li> </ul>	4						
16.	<p><b>Fiscal Policy:</b> Govt. policy regarding Public revenue, expenditure &amp; debt. Implementing through budget Helps to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence countries progress</li> <li>• Nourish developmental activities</li> <li>• Attain economic growth &amp; stability</li> <li>• Create employment opportunities</li> <li>• Control unnecessary expenditure</li> </ul>	4						
17.	<p><b>A. Aerial Remote Sensing</b> <b>B. Satellite Remote Sensing</b></p>	2						
18.	K.M Panikkar and H. N Kunzru	2						
19.	Garbage treated at source Rain water storage	2						
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Propagate the Nationalistic Ideas</li> <li>• Create Public Awareness of Social Issues</li> <li>• Motivate People to Participate in the National Movement</li> <li>• Treat the Problem anywhere in the Country as a National Problem</li> <li>• Motivated National Movement</li> </ul>	3X1=3						
21.	<p>Intervisibility: If any 2 Places are mutually Visible, then we can establish that these places are Intervisible. A and B not Intervisible. A and C not Intervisible. B and C Intervisible</p>	3						
22.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>THEORIES ON THE ORIGIN OF STATE</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Divine Right Theory</td> <td>Evolutionary Theory</td> <td>Social Contract Theory</td> </tr> </table>	<b>THEORIES ON THE ORIGIN OF STATE</b>			Divine Right Theory	Evolutionary Theory	Social Contract Theory	2
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Divine Right Theory	Evolutionary Theory	Social Contract Theory						
23.	<p><b>NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT 1920</b> 1<sup>st</sup> National Level struggle by INC Students shall boycott English Schools; The Public shall Boycott Foreign Products, Denial of Taxes etc. Gandhi Motivated the People to Participate in Constructive Programmes like Spin Khadi by Charka</p> <p><b>CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE 1929</b> Disobey all Anti- Popular &amp; Anti-Democratic Civil Laws by British</p>	6						

Gandhiji used Salt as a Powerful Weapon ...  
QUIT INDIA – 1942  
Last Popular Protest by INC under Gandhiji  
Forced the British to Leave the country

OR

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATIONS

- SWARAJ PARTY → C.R.Das & Motilal Nehru
- HINDUSTAN SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION (Republican Army) → Revolutionaries from Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P & Bihar Bhagat Singh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, Raj Guru & Sukh Dev
- ABHINAV BHARAT SOCIETY → V.D. Savarkar
- GHADAR PARTY → Lala Hardayal
- ANUSEELAN SAMITHI → Bareender Kumar Ghose, Pulin Bihari Das
- INDIAN REPUBLICAN ARMY → Surya Sen
- CONGRESS SOCIALIST WING WITHIN INC → Socialist Ideology from Russian Revolution (JP Narayanan & Aruna Asaf Ali)
- FORWARD BLOC
  - I) INA by Rash Behari Bose
  - II) Bose formed a provisional Govt. in Singapore
  - III) Support of Japanese Army INA marched to the East West border of India

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- a. Eastern Coast (Coromandel Coast)
- b. Satpura Ranges
- c. River Ganga
- d. Kanyakumari

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- i) Fees: License fee, Registration fee
- ii) Grants: Grants provided by central and state Govts.
- iii) Interest: Interest from loans provided by Govt. to various enterprises
- iv) Profit: Profit from Indian railway

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B.1 & 3 are correct

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By.

Shakir C Muhammed  
HSA ICT EMHS Peringala  
shakircm@gmail.com