



**Q1(A))**

- (1) MSCERT
- (2) M. S. Swaminathan
- (3) Mumbai

**(B))**

- (1) Incorrect - National Institute of Design – Bhopal  
Correct - National Institute of Design – Ahmedabad
- (2) Incorrect - Prafullakumar Mohanto - Manipur is an incorrect pair.  
Correct - Prafullakumar Mohanto - Assam
- (3) Incoorect - Audio-visual sources – Discover channel  
Correct - Audio-visual sources - History channel

**Q2(A))**

(1)	<b>The Challenges in front of India</b>	<b>Strengths</b>
	For example, India - Pakistan war	<b>Unity in diversity</b>
	<b>Infrastructure for imparting skills</b>	India's vast man power
	<b>Possibility of Nuclear Attack</b>	Nuclar preparedness
	Separatism	<b>Pakistan and Bangladesh</b>

- (2) 1. Oral
2. Written
3. Material
4. Audio - Visual

(3)	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Work</b>
	1. First education minister of India	<b>Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad</b>
	2. <b>Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnana</b>	Chairman of the University Education Commission
	3. Prof. Sayyad Rauf	<b>Preparing draft of the Curriculum</b>
	4. <b>Anutai Wagh</b>	Kosbad Project

**(B))**

- (1) One of the greatest threats to the unity of our country is Communalism.
  - i. Communalism emerges out of narrow religious pride.
  - ii. When this pride becomes excessive, it turns into bigotry, when each one considers his religion to be

superior than others.

- iii. People of different religions lose trust for each other and becomes suspicious of each other.
- iv. They start thinking of economic and social questions also in their perspective of their own religion.
- v. This leads to religious fanaticism. Fanaticism is the base of communalism.
- vi. People of different religion don't trust each other.

**(2)** i. Dr Bhabha established the Atomic Energy Establishment (AEET) in 1954 which after the sad demise of him in 1966 was renamed Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

ii. BARC is widely known for its research in the fields of nuclear physics, solid state physics, spectroscopy, chemical and life sciences.

iii. Besides this, it has also started a school to train scientists for setting up nuclear reactors.

**(3)** i. India made many efforts to become self-sufficient.

ii. Dr. Verghese Kurien experimented with the co-operative movement in milk production and increased milk production.

iii. Hybrid cows have a larger milk yield, and they were reared in large numbers. Many milk production co-operatives were formed.

iv. It became an additional source of income for the farmers, as milk was sold at a fair price. Thus, the large amount of increase in milk production is called the "White Revolution".

### Q3)

**(1)** i. Indo Pakistan war was over, Bangladesh issue had broken out during the fourth five year plan.

ii. The economy had to bear the burden of the war.

iii. The expenditure over the refugees had to be born as well.

iv. Indian economy suffered due to pay rise of Government and railway servants.

v. In the international market, there was also rise in the price of petrol. Therefore the fourth five year plan did not succeed as expected.

**(2)** i. The tribes in north-east India have an ancient history.

ii. When India became independent, the government gave administrative autonomy to the districts of Mizo majority areas of the Lushai hills.

iii. The expectations of the people in this area grew, when the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1954.

iv. So the Mizo leaders started demanding an autonomous 'Mizo' province.

**(3)** The army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar because :-

i. In the 1980's there were many new challenges.

ii. The Sikhs in Punjab demanded an independent State of Khalistan and began a movement which went on to become violent and destructive.

iii. Pakistan had lent its support to this movement.

iv. Thus the Indian army was sent into the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a holy Shrine of the Sikhs in 1984 to evict the terrorist who had allegedly taken shelter there.

**(4)** i. The first census after Independent of India revealed literacy level was 17%.

ii. The DPEP programme was started with the objective of the universalisation of primary education.

iii. The plan envisaged 100% attendance in primary schools, arresting student dropout, education for girls and for the physically handicapped.

iv. It included programmes such as research and evaluation of primary education, alternative education, creating societal awareness etc. Besides this, the midday meals scheme was started in 1995 for provide proper nourishment to the students

### Q4)

**(1)** (1) In the post-independence period in 1950, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was established with the objective to promote scientific research in the country and to take the benefits of the research to all the people.

(2) Research began in fields like physics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, food processing and mining.

(3) The achievements of the CSIR include making the ink used for marking voters' fingers during elections, medicines for malaria, elephantiasis and tuberculosis, water purification technology, reduction in the time

required for bamboo production. It also used DNA fingerprinting for the first time in India, conducted a genetic study of the Adivasis of the Andamans and proved that those tribes are 60,000 years old and developed the earthquake early warning system.

**Q5)**

**(1)** 1. Ninth five year plan focused on agriculture and rural development.

2. The objectives of this plan were:-

i. To increase the rate of growth of economy,

ii. To create healthy competition in the infrastructure sector,

iii. To give new direction to the industrial policy for investment.

iv. The schemes adopted under this plan are Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Bhagyashree Child Welfare Yojana etc.

3. Ninth five year plan had reasonable success. The progress of communication system and service sector was achieved as per expectations. There was also growth in construction and communication.

**(2)** Yes, I feel that the print media will continue to be a powerful medium.

i. The fourth pillar of democracy in the modern period is Newspapers. They are also the major mediums of information.

ii. We get authentic, true, and verified information, through Newspapers, Reference Books, Journals, Periodicals, etc.. Hence, we can rely completely on this information

iii. An alternative for print media became available with liberalization and widespread use of the internet in India. But the authenticity of this data needs verification.

iv. Also, the print media is successful in reaching all parts of India, urban as well as rural. But the internet connection is not available in the interior parts of India and also, its speed is an issue. Hence, the print media will continue to be powerful.

**(3)** i. Regionalism means having excessive pride about one's region.

ii. Regionalism thrives on regional imbalance in development

iii. In the post independent period some state achieved more progress while some states remained backward. For e.g.: States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu developed economically and industrially; whereas States like Odisha, Bihar, Assam, remained undeveloped economically and industrially.

iv. The opportunities of developments like education, health and culture were available to the people of developed states only.

v. The backward states were harassed with the problem of education, backwardness, unemployment, poverty etc.

vi. As a result of this people of developed states begin to believe that they are superior because of their superior history and culture.

vii. They were not ready to share the benefits of development with backward states.

viii. On the other hand the people from backward area need to arouse their regional identity to organize themselves.

ix. For this they try to unnecessarily glorify local traditions and culture to prove their uniqueness. This lead to regionalism.

**(4)** i. The Indian council for Medical Research was established in 1949 for conducting research in the medical field.

ii. Twenty six centres were started in different parts of the country for research on various diseases.

iii. Their research has made it possible to control tuberculosis and leprosy.

iv. The All Indian Institute of medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established to give further impetus to advanced education and research in medicine. v. Colleges for undergraduate and post graduate education in most branches of medicine, good research facilities and well equipped hospitals are the significant features of Institute.

vi. It also provides medical treatment to the common people at nominal rates.

vii. It also established special colleges for training in nursing and super specialty centres for treatment of disorders of the heart, brain and eyes. viii. These institute have the responsibility of conducting research on various diseases, developing test and standardisation of medicines Kothari Commission.

**Q6)**

- (1) Home guard
- (2) Soviet Union

**Q7)****(1) True**

- i. Terrorism is the biggest challenge to India's national security.
- ii. Terrorism targets common, innocent people.
- iii. It aims at creating terror or fear in their minds, so that they begin to feel insecure.
- iv. It is a global problem.
- v. Thus, in order to protect human security, it is necessary to put an end to terrorism.

**(2) False**

- i. In modern times the economic condition of any country has acquired great importance in deciding foreign policy.
- ii. Countries having a strong economy are less dependent on others and they can have an independent foreign policy as well.

**(3) False**

The Second World War was more destructive than the First World War because it was not only more widespread compared to the First World War, but also more advanced technology was employed in the war.

**Q8(A))**

- (1) i. National Security is not just the security of the country but also of the people living in it, because security is ultimately for the people. Hence, human security refers to human-centric thinking.
- ii. In human security, it is expected that human beings should be protected from all sorts of dangers and they should be given the opportunities of education, health and development.
- iii. The concept of human security also includes the idea that a conducive environment should be created for everybody to live a respectable life by overcoming illiteracy, poverty, superstition, backwardness, etc. human security necessitates the protection of the rights of minorities and weaker sections.

**(2) First World War :**

The First World War was fought between 1914 and 1918. Europe had a very central place in the international or global system at that time. The war caused a tremendous loss of life and property. The countries which joined the war suffered tremendous economic losses. The economies of the victorious as well as the losing countries collapsed.

**Countries involved in the First World War :****Allied Powers:** Britain, France, Russia, Italy, America.**Central Powers:** Germany, Austria, Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria**(B))****(1) 1. Geographical location****2. Political System****3. Administration Factors**

4. National leadership

**5. Economy****(2) 1. Sharing of river water**

2. Infiltration

3. Boundary issue

4. Kashmir issue

**Q9)**

- (1) i. Two people have an interdependent relationship when they have close relationship and they live together and one or both provide the other with financial, domestic or personal support or care.
- ii. Interdependence between nation means all the countries of the world are dependent on each other for one reason or the other. However big prosperous or develop a nation may be it can never be self-sufficient about all its need.

**(2)** The broad frame work for our foreign policy are as follows.

- i. India should give priority to safeguard international peace and security, and resolve our international problems and disputes by peaceful means.
- ii. The objections of our foreign policy should be to maintain friendly relations with other nations and respect international law.
- iii. It promote international peace and security.
- iv. Fosters respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.
- v. It encourages settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

All the Best

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