



Q1(A))

- (1) English
- (2) Automobile
- (3) Dr Pramod Sethi

(B))

- (1) Incorrect - Jyoti Mhapsekar - Women's Commission is the wrong pair
Correct - Jyoti Mhapsekar- Mulgi Jhaali Ho
- (2) Incorrect - Dr. Mohan Rao - polio
Correct - Dr. Mohan Rao - Kidney transplantation
- (3) Incorrect - Agni - surface to underwater ballistic missile
Correct - Agni - Military Missile

Q2(A))

- (1) 1. Iron
2. Medicines
3. Mineral oil
4. Machines
5. Fertilizers

(2)

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

- (3) 1. Allopathy
2. Ayurvedic
3. Naturopathy
4. Homeopathy
5. Unani

(B))

- (1) i. Urbanisation is a process of the concentration of population in a city or urban area.
ii. Factors affecting urbanisation are Increasing population, air, water and the economic as well as social organisations necessary for community life.
iii. Post-independence India, reduction in the mortality rate, industrialisation, unavailability of means of livelihood in rural areas, job opportunities in cities results in increase in urban population.
- (2) The newspapers function with the following objectives:

- i. To give information on current affairs, (daily events).
- ii. To mould (shape) public opinion.
- iii. To encourage (direct) constructive work by public education.
- iv. To keep a watch on the government.

- (3)** i. In 1961, Indian National Committee for Space Research launched India's first research rocket from Thumba Equatorial Launch Centre in Thumba in the state of Kerala.
- ii. In 1969, our indigenously built rocket Rohini-75 was successfully launched.
 - iii. In 1975, first Indian Satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched with the help from the Soviet Union.
 - iv. This success proved that Indian scientists can indigenously build and launch satellite.
 - v. Indian scientists were confident that they could acquire the technology for sending a message from the earth station and to access the working of the satellite.

Q3)

- (1)** In the post - independence period, Our Constitution adopted the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and social justice. In accordance with his, the practice of untouchability was banned by law. Untouchability was removed by the 17th paragraph of the Constitution and this class was included in the Scheduled Castes. In view of the educational and social backwardness of these castes, they were given reservations in education as well as jobs to facilitate their development.
- (2)** i. Cricket instantly won great popularity across the country, after the Indian team won the World Cup for cricket.
- ii. In the same year, Sunil Gavaskar broke the earlier record of maximum centuries in test cricket.
 - iii. In 1985, India won the 'Benson and Hedges' World Championship of cricket. As a result, cricket game to be played in all states to a lesser a greater extent.
- (3)** i. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established in 1948 with the purpose of making available long term loans to industrial projects.
- ii. Slowly and gradually it gave rise to many industries like the textile industry, silk industry, automobile industry, cement industry etc.
 - iii. A large number of tourists started visiting India because of its rich-cultural heritage.
 - iv. The development of opportunities for employment was due to tourism.
 - v. The quality of life and standard of living of the Indian citizens is increasing, due to the development of industries.
- (4)** i. On 18th May 1974, India successfully performed her first nuclear test at Pokharan in Rajasthan in consonance with the policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for self sufficiency.
- ii. Due to China's nuclear capability and Pakistan's desperate efforts to acquire nuclear weapons with China's help, this is the reason why India took this decision. Hence, India decided to conduct nuclear tests.

Q4)

- (1)** (1) (1) spread of literacy
- (2) 1,06,000
 - (2) Satara, Aurangabad, Nasik and Chikhaldara
 - (3) A 'Village Industries Planning Committee' was formed to help the development of industry in rural areas.

Q5)

- (1)** i. Integrated Guided Missile Development programme was conceived by and carried out under the leadership of Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam.
- ii. In 1958, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was established under the Department of Defence of the Government of India.
 - iii. DRDO undertook the task of building the missiles.
 - iv. The objective of this organisation was to make India self sufficient with respect to means, equipment and weapons required for defence.
 - v. After 1983, this organisation developed several missiles under the leadership of Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam.
 - vi. In 1988, India successfully tested the missile Prithvi and in 1989, the missile Agni.
 - vii. Prithvi-1 a surface to surface ballistic missile was given to the Army, Prithvi-2 to Air Force and Prithvi-3 to Navy.

viii. Thus, Dr. Kalam has made great contributions in the production of missiles and that is why known as the father of India's missile programme and As the 'Missile Man' of India.

- (2)** i. During early post- independence period, news papers were expected to not only give the news of daily events, but also give impetus to industry and commerce by printing advertisements.
 ii. Earlier, newspapers were black and white, with the changing times, colour printing became common.
 iii. Earlier, newspaper were thought to be the mouthpieces of the taluka or district.
 iv. Now they have tough competition from the state level newspaper chains.
 v. But on the whole, newspaper are now becoming more active.
 vi. Their scope has enlarged to raising funds for drought affected and flood affected people, helping meritorious students from lonely income groups to go for higher education and organizing or sponsorship cultural programs.
- (3)** i. The tourism industry has developed a lot in India because India has a rich cultural heritage.
 ii. There are places of worship of different religions, pilgrimage centre, confluences of rivers, forts, caves, etc, all over the country.
 iii. Tourists from our country and abroad travel in India throughout the year.
 iv. Tourism Development Corporation has provided tourists with facilities like stay, travel, etc.
 v. Sale of curios and the hotel industry thrives in tourist places.
 vi. In some places there are guides who give information about the area.
 vii. Also in case of need local people do help the tourists to reach their destination in return of a fee, due to which employment opportunities are generated.
- (4)** i. The social welfare programmes aim to make opportunities for full-time employment, health care, education and development available to all Indian citizens.
 ii. It is necessary that opportunities for development should reach women, children, the disabled, the scheduled castes and tribes as well as other minorities.
 iii. So on 14th June 1964, the government of India constituted the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Q6)

(1) Pakistan and China

(2) Germany

Q7)

(1) False

For any decision to be taken the assent of all five permanent member is necessary. If even one of the five permanent member uses his Veto i.e. give a negative vote, the decision cannot be taken.

(2) False

The conflict between India and China is connected to two issues: Border issue and Status of Tibet. There is disagreement on the issues of Tibet. Thus, this issue has been responsible for the conflict between the two. China had invaded India in 1962. The growing friendship between China and Pakistan is a threat to the security of India.

(3) False

For any decision to be taken the assent of all five permanent member is necessary. If even one of the five permanent member uses his Veto i.e. give a negative vote, the decision cannot be taken.

Q8(A)

- (1)** i. The Border dispute between India and China is related to the Aksai Chin area and the MacMohan line.
 ii. China claims that the area to the south of the Aksai chin and MacMohan line (Arunachal Pradesh) is Chinese territory.
 iii. China is not willing to agree that the MacMohan line is an International border.
 iv. India has been unsuccessful in its efforts to sort this border dispute by means of dialogue.
- (2)** i. The word veto comes from the Latin word 'veto' which means 'I forbid'.
 ii. It is the power to stop an official action or a decision by a single permanent member.
 iii. The permanent members of the Security Council are America, Russia, England, France, and China. They have veto power.
 iv. The assent of all five permanent members and four non-permanent members is necessary for taking any

decision.

v. If even one of the five permanent members uses his veto i.e. gives a negative vote, the decision cannot be taken.

(B)

(1) Major Organs:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social
4. Secretariat
5. International Court of Justice

Affiliated Organisations:

1. ILO
2. FAO
3. WHO
4. IMF
5. UNICEF

(2) 1. Srilanka

2. Bhutan

3. Bangladesh

4. Myanmar

5. Nepal

6. Afghanistan

Q9)

- (1) i. Fear of Death and Destruction:** World war II (1939-45) was more terrible and left million people dead. Many cities and towns were razed to the ground. Business and industrial estates were destroyed by the bombs.
- ii. The terrifying Weapons (nuclear):** There are no winners in a nuclear war. The war is described as assured destruction.
- iii. Failure of the League of Nations:** The League failed and as the Second world war broke out the league was unable to preserve peace and the whole place and Situation was Shattered.
- iv. Building a structure for peace in the World:** The wars assured suspicions and encouraged arms race. The world leaders were desire of a world free from aggression. This long drawn out deliberation led to the establishment of the United Nations.
- v. Need for effective Organisation:** People had witnessed mutual distrust and mutual race for armament. Thus they an Organisation that would maintain world peace and prevent such wars in future.
- (2) i.** America has been India's most important trading partner right from the beginning, and the cultural, social, and economic relations between America and India have been increasing over years.
- ii.** The military relations between India and America increased on a large scale after the end of the cold war.
- iii.** India's acceptance of a free market economy resulted in further strengthening the trade relations.
- iv.** When India conducted nuclear tests in 1998, tensions arose between the two countries, but after a few rounds of discussions, America came to believe that India will use its nuclear weapons with responsibility.
- v.** This completely transformed Indo-American relations.
- vi.** The Agreement signed in 2005 named as 'The Civil Nuclear Agreement' was an important landmark in Indo-American relations.
- vii.** Cordial relations of cooperation in different areas, have developed between India and America in the last 5 years.

All the Best