

8/4/26

History - Ch - 1

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

I. Answer the following

1. Define Nation

ans: A body of people who are united by same past, culture, political system and common interests can be defined as a Nation.

2. State any provisions of the civil code of 1804

(or) Explain any three features of Napoleonic code

(or) Explain any five reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control

ans: Napoleonic incorporated revolutionary principle in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His civil code of 1804 was also known as Napoleonic code.

- (a) First, he did away with all the privileges based on birth. Everyone was placed equally before the law.
- (b) He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (c) He secured the right to property.
- (d) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed the taste of new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns.
- (e) Uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
- (f) Transport and communication systems were important which led to easy and quick movement of goods.

3. Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian republic.

ans: Giuseppe Mazzini played a great role in the unification of the Italian republic.

- (i) Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa.
- (ii) He became the member of the secret society of Carbonari.

(iii) For attempting a revolution in Liguria he exiled when he was just 24 years old

(iv) He founded two secret societies, young Italy in Marseilles and young Europe in Berne. The members of these societies were liberal young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

(v) He had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unified Italian Republic

74

9/14/2026

Geography - Ch 1 Resources and development

I. Short answers

Q1. What do you mean by sustainable development?

ans: Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

2. Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'.

ans: The following are the steps involved in resource planning:

(a) Surveying, mapping and measurement of characteristics and properties of resources

(b) Examining resources with respect to technology, economy and need

(c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

3. How do human activities and natural forces cause soil erosion?

ans: The process of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed through human activities due to human activities and natural forces like

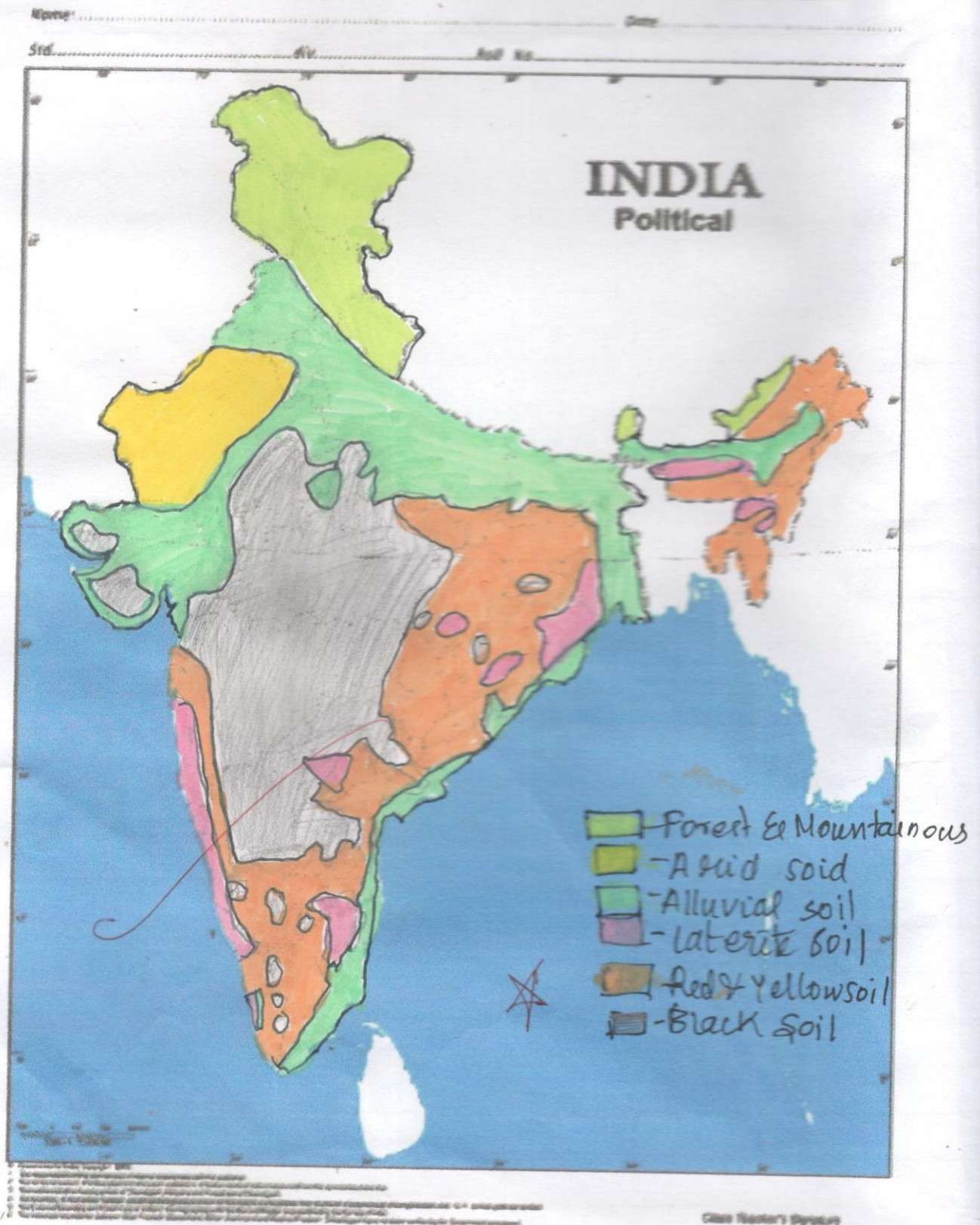
(a) Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines.

(b) Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.

(c) Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as soil erosion.

(d) Soil erosion is caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

Geography - 2



9/4/26

Geography - 2

Forest and Wildlife Resources

I. Answer the following

1. In which year was the 'Indian Wildlife protection act' implemented in India? Describe the main thrust area of this programme.

ans: The Indian wildlife (protection) act was implemented in 1972 for protecting habitats. A list of protected animals was published. Its main objectives are:

(a) To protect the certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and stopping trade and wildlife

(b) The central and state government established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to conserve and protect flora and fauna

(c) The central government also announced various projects for protecting specific animals which are threatened by programmes like project tiger, project Rhino.

2. "Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations." Justify the statement with the help of examples.

ans: In India, sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.

For example: troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees.

3. Discuss the salient features of Joint forest management programme.

ans: The following are salient features of JFM programme.

(a) In India, joint forest Management (JFM) programme is a good example of how local communities were involved in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

(b) The programme has been in existence since 1988.

(c) The state of Odisha first passed the resolution for joint forest management

(d) JFM depends on formation of local institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by forest department

(e) In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products and share in the timber harvested by successful protection

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Democratic Politics - 1

Power Sharing

I. Answer the following

1. Why was the need for decentralisation recognized in the Indian constitution? Explain

ans: The need for decentralisation was recognised in the Indian constitution due to the following reasons:

(a) It helps in settlement of a large number of problems and issues at a local level

(b) It provides a platform for the direct participation of people in decision making. Hence, it inculcates a habit of democratic participation.

2. Describe any three 'majoritarian measures' taken by the Sri Lankan government to establish ^{Sinhala} Supremacy.

ans: After Independence, in 1948, the democratically elected Sri Lankan government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy by

passing an act in 1956.

(a) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language in Sri Lanka. Tamil language was not given due importance.

(b) The Sri Lankan government formulated a policy in which only Sinhala applicants were preferred for positions in university and government jobs.

(c) The new constitution of Sri Lanka declared that Buddhism would be promoted by the state.

All these government measures gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.

3. Explain two sets of reasons of why power sharing is desirable.

ans: Power sharing is desirable for various reasons have been listed out which favour power sharing in two different manners like : Prudential reason and moral reason.

Prudential reason.

(a) According to prudential reason, power sharing accommodates social diversity. hence, helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups

(b) Power sharing in another way ensures the political stability through competition among various political parties

(c) Besides, power sharing is also desirable to promotion of national unity and integrity

Moral reason

(d) Moral reason is a very deep reason of power sharing

(e) According to moral reason, power sharing is desirable to produce an accountable, responsible and legitimate government

(f) It implies maximum popular participation through decentralisation of power so that people would be consulted on how they are to be governed, in this way both sets of reasons signify the importance

of power sharing in the forms of community government, reserved constituencies and decentralization of powers.

57