

Section - A

1. b
2. ~~d~~
3. ~~c~~
4. citizen, citizenne
5. e
6. ~~d~~
7. Indigo, Tea
8. The tax that had to be paid to government.
9. c
10. d
11. lesser Himalayas or Himachal
12. c
13. d
14. Terai
15. ~~#~~ b
16. b
17. Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarter of Lakshadweep.
18. The reason this ~~is~~ happened is that rice and wheat have increased production due to green revolution.
19. c
20. b
21. Medium farmers use tools like a plough and don't use HYS. They manually work

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on their small ~~land~~, while large farmers use trucks, machines, HYS, fertilizers and pesticides.

22. extensive use of ~~pest~~ chemical fertilizers.

23. Finding work has become hard as the competition has ~~increased~~. So Syam offers to work for less.

24. The farmer at end of year 3 will starve and die if ~~he~~ doesn't give up farming.

25. b

26.

18

Section-B

26. Some businessmen, traders have become rich because of oversea trade. They were educated people. These people became the ~~middle~~ class. Lawyers and army officials were also a part. They believed that they should be ranked ~~based~~ based on merit rather than birth.

27. The Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen ensured freedom for all people. It stated that all men are equal and no one is ~~best~~ greater. The freedom ~~of~~ given by the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen also played a crucial role. Previously, people had to take permission of the government before publishing anything. Now, they could write books and print magazines that would increase the awareness of the revolution.

28. The physiographic divisions do complement each other.

- The Himalayas have melting glaciers which provide surplus water.
- The Northern Plains are a place where ~~agri~~ agriculture takes place, we won't be able to ensure food security without it.
- The plateau provides the minerals which are very important.
- The coastal plains and islands are great fishing spots.

Section-C

30.1 d ✓

30.2 c ✗

30.3 c -

30.4 a ✓

31.1 a ✓

31.2 d ✗

31.3 c ✓

31.4 d ✓

Section-D

32. The aim of ~~produl~~ production is to satisfy the demand.

The four essential requirements are :-

a) Labor: Labor can be physical labour or ~~can~~ need not be physical labour.

b) ~~Capital~~ Fixed Capital: The investments that ~~are~~ are made and don't change are called fixed capital. examples are, machines, tools, buildings.

- c) Working Capital: The capital that can change. Examples of such capital are money.
- d) Human Capital: The human work comes under human capital.
- e) Land: Land is a very important requirement.
- f) Other natural resources: Water and minerals are other natural resources needed.