SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours ***Maximum Marks : 100***

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

1. *Answer to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.*
2. *Answer to questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 60-80 words each.*
3. *Answer to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 100-125 words each.*
4. *Maps should be securely tied in the middle of the Answer-Book.*
5. *Attempt all parts of a question together.*
6. *Stencils of templates for drawing outline maps may be used wherever necessary.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1

1. Name two island group of India. Mention one feature of each island group. 1+1=2

2. "Intimate connetions with nature and season can be seen in our music." Give two examples to support this statement. 1+1 = 2

3. Define the term 'Human-made (cultural) Resources'. Give two examples of these resources. 1+1 = 2

4. What is a multipurpose project ? Mention any two purposes served by a multipurpose project. 1+1= 2

5. State any four salient features of 'National Highways'. 4×½ = 2

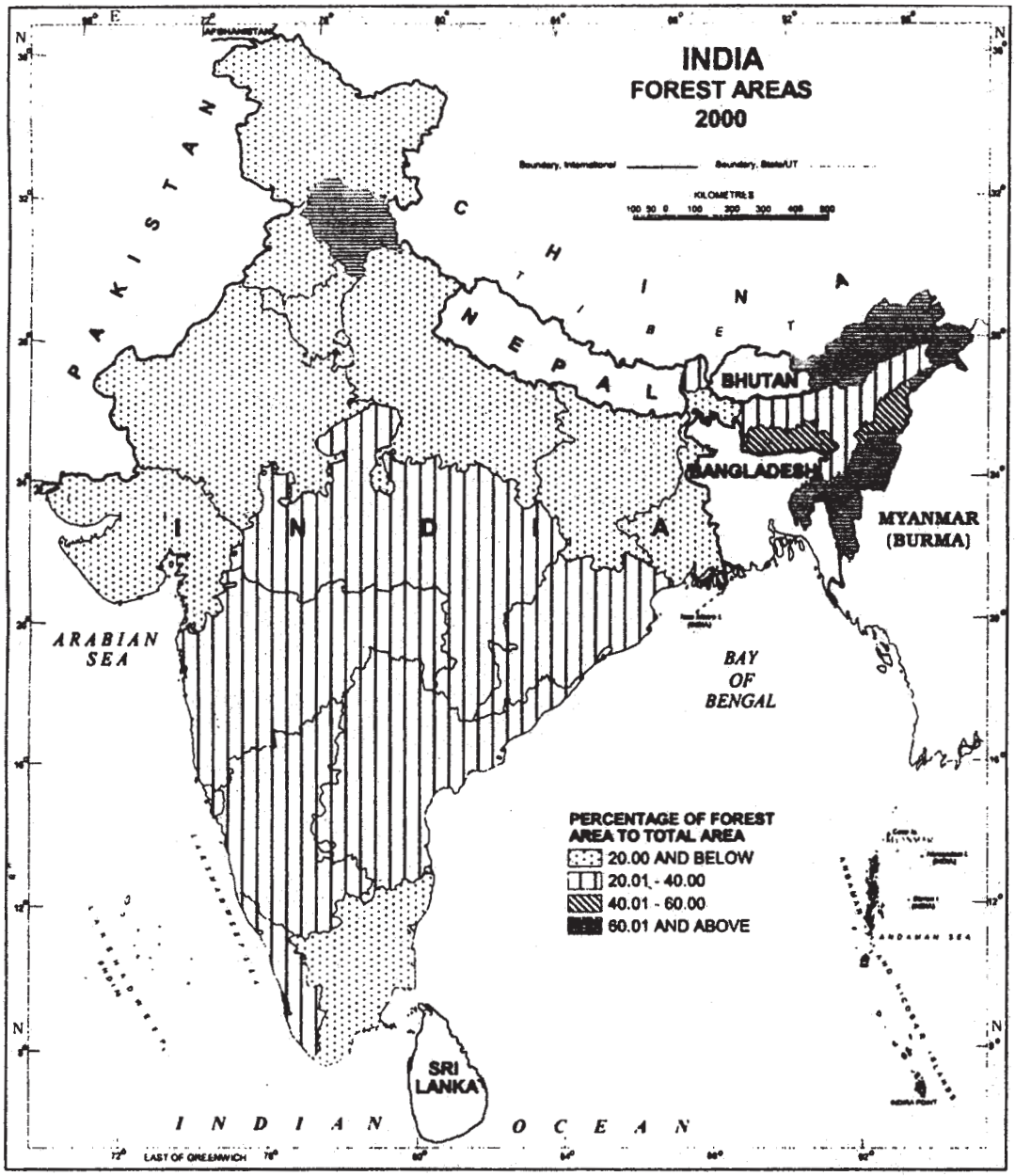
6. Why is it necessary to conserve our natural resources ? Give two reasons. 2×1= 2

7. Explain any two human activities responsible for land degradation. 2×1=2

8. Study the map given below, showing distribution of forests in India and answer the questions that follow : 1+1 = 2

   (8.1) Name any two states from north-east India having more than 60 per cent of their area under forest cover.

   (8.2) Why have these states larger forest are ? Give two reasons.



Note : The following question is for **Blind Candidates Only** in lieu of Q.No. 8:

Explain two reasons for having high percentage of forest cover in North-Eastern States of India.

9. State any two problems that forced India after 1991 to undertake New Economic Policy. 2

10. State two beneficial and two harmful effects to W.T.O. (World Trade Organization) on Indian economy. ½×4 = 2

11. Mention two features of capitalist economy. 1+1 = 2

12. "Problem of resource allocation in mixed economy is effectively solved through market forces and planning process." Give two facts to support this statement. 2

13. "A moderate and gradual rise in price for all the goods is considered good for any country." Do you agree with this view ? Give two arguments to support your answer. 2

14. Classify different types of Indian musical instruments into three main groups and give one example from each group. 3+1 = 4

15. "Literary tradition of India is very old and rich." Explain this statement giving four examples. 4

Or

What is a Stupa ? Explain the historical importance of Sanchi Stupa. 4

16. Explain the improtance of 'Radio' and 'Television' as effective means of mass communication in our country. 2+2 =4

17. Explain three strategies adopted by the government to protect the interest of cosumers with reference to Consumer Protection Act of 1986. 4

18. What is meant by cross border terrorism ? Give its main characteristics. 4

19. How does growth rate in population increase poverty in a country ? Explain. 4

20. Explain the measures taken by the Government of India after 1947 for the protection of natural heritage of India. 6

21. What is 'Energy Conservation Act' ? Describe five measures for efficient use of energy. 1+5 = 6

22. What is globalisation ? Explain its impact on Indian agriculture by mentioning five points. 1+5 = 6

Or

Explain any six steps taken by the 'Central' and 'State' governments to improve Indian agriculture after independence. 6×1 = 6

23. Explain why cotton textile industry is largely concentrated in Gujarat and Maharashtra ? Examine the problems being faced by this industry. 3+3 = 6

24. Examine the causes for the rise in prices in India. Give six reasons. 6

Or

Examine the causes of poverty and explain any three measures adopted to remove poverty in India.

25. What is meant by social development ? Explain its importance for the progress of India. 6

Or

What is meant by human development ? Explain how human development is the essence of social development.

26. Define communalism. Explain the causes for the rise of communalism in India. 6

27. On the given map of India (27a) :

27(a) Locate the label two states each having one of the following monument and attach the map in your answer book : 2

(1) Martand Temple (2) Hoysaleshwara Temple

Note : The following question is for the **Blind Candidates Only** is lieu of Q.No. **27**(a).

Write the names of two states, for each monuments, in which they are situated:

(1) Martand Temple (2) Hoysaleshwara Temple

27(b) In the given outline political map of **India** (**27** b & c) are shown **three** geographical features. Identify these features marked as **A, B, C**. Write their names correctly on the space provided in the map. Attach the map in your answer-book. 1×3 = 3

27(c) In the same given outline political map of **India** locate and label the following features and attach the map in your answer-book : 3×1 = 3

(i) Koyali Oil Refinery,

(ii) Salem Iron and Steel Plant,

(iii) Vishakhapatnam Port.

Note : The following question is for the **Blind Candidates Only** in lieu of Q.No. **27** 'b' and **27** 'c' :

(27.1) Name any one Software Technology Park located in Karnataka.

(27.2) Name the thermal power plant located at the head of Gulf of Khambat in Gujarat.

(27.3) Name the International Air Port located in Assam.

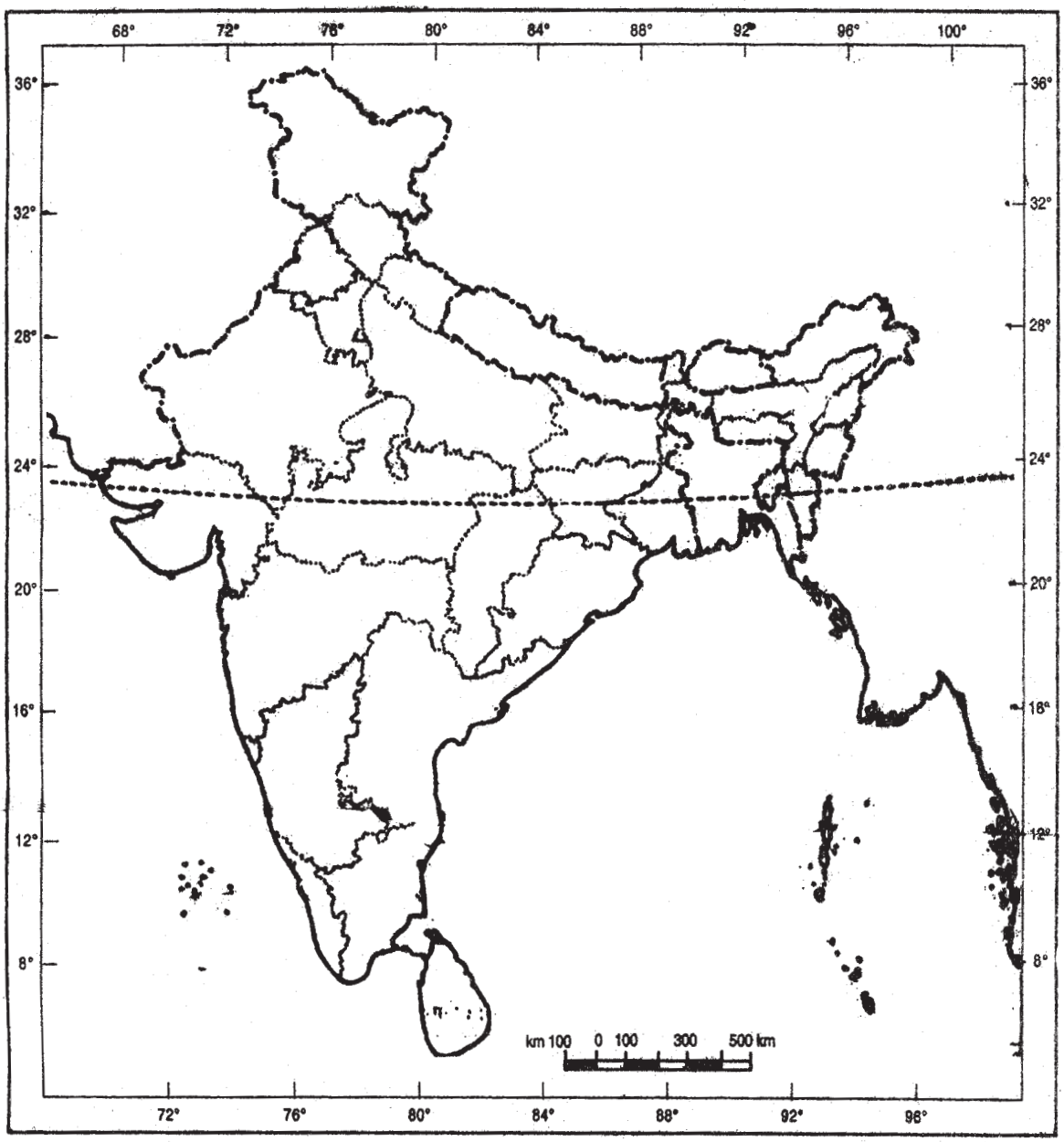
(27.4) Name any one oil refinery of Gujarat.

(27.5) Name the iron and steel plant of Tamil Nadu.

(27.6) Which is the major sea port of Andhra Pradesh ?

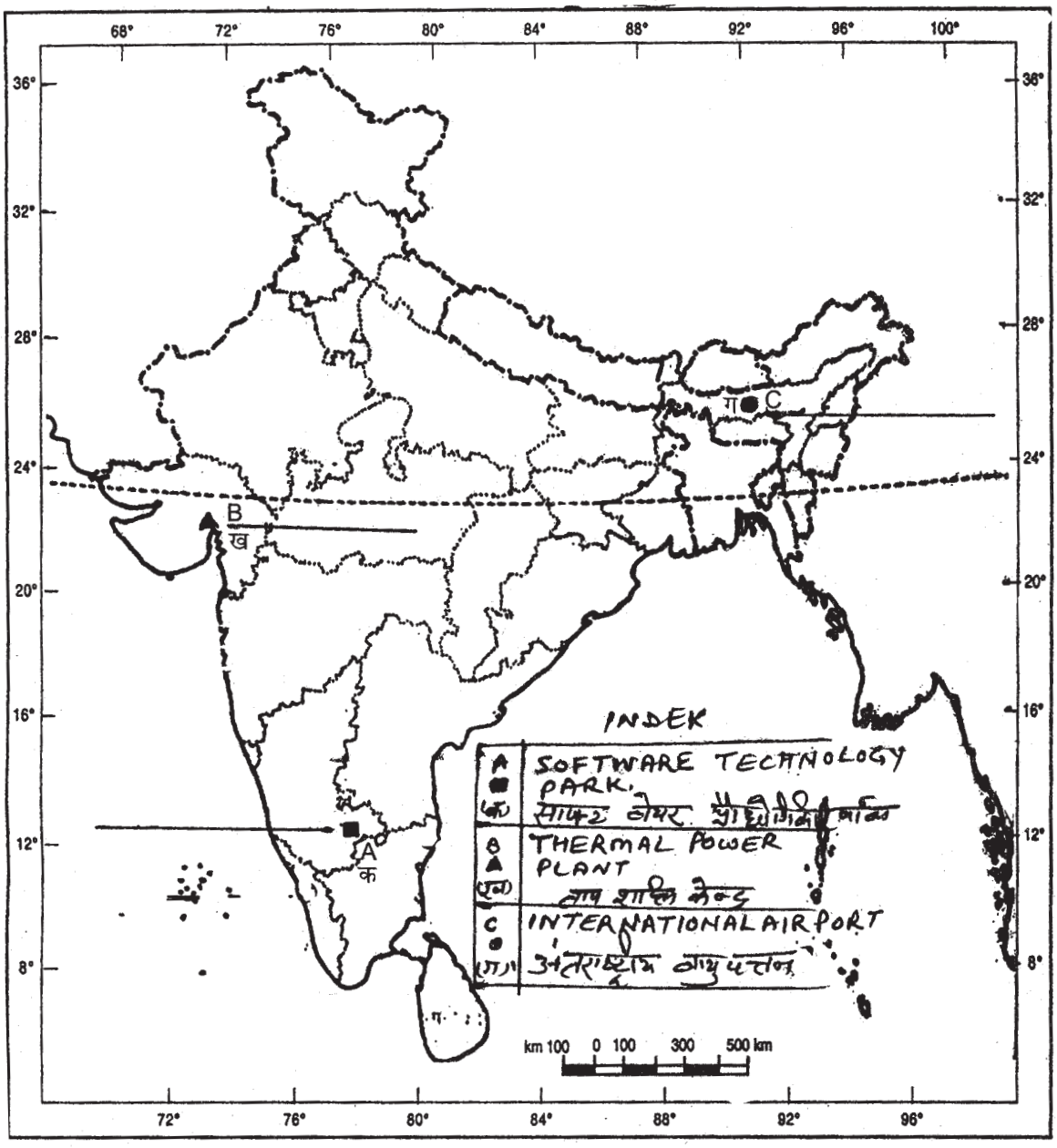
Map for Q. No. 27 (a)

प्रश्न सं. 27 (क) के लिये मानचित्र



Map for Q. No. 27 (b & c)

प्रश्न सं. 27 (ख और ग) के लिये मानचित्र



QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1

1. Distinguish between tangible heritage and intangible heritage. 2

2. Mention the significance of our heritage of the colonial period. 2

3. Which are the two major fibre crops of India ? Name the major producing state of each crop. 1+1 = 2

4. Write two main features of dryland farming. 2×1= 2

5. Name any four national waterways of India. 4×½ = 2

6. Why is animal husbandry very important for Indian farmers ? Explain two points in this regard. 2×1= 2

7. Why is a dense network of railway transport found in North Indian Plains ? Explain two reasons. 2×1=2

8. Study the table given below and answer the questions tht follow : 1+1 = 2

National Highway No.	Length (in km)	Terminal Stations
2	1465	Delhi - Kolkata
5	1533	Chennai - Jharpokhria (Orissa)
7	2369	Varanasi - Kanyakumari
15	1526	Pathankot - Samakhiali (Kuchchh)

(8.1) Which is the longest National Highway ? What is the general direction of this National Highway ?

(8.2) Name the termianal stations of National Highway No. 5. How far is Kolkata from Delhi by road route ?

9. What is meant by sustainable economic development ? Give its main feature. 2

10. Explain the main features of a socialist economy. 2

11. Mention any two features of developed countries. 2×1 = 2

12. "Liberalisation and Globalization policy has had negative effects on the Indian economy." Explain briefly with two examples. 2

13. 'Skill development can reduce pressure of unemployment on the Indian economy." Justify this statement with examples. 2

14. Distinguish between Hindustani music and Carnatic music. Describe one influence of folk music on our classical music. 3+1 = 4

15. State any two important features each of the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats of India. 4

OR

Describe the contribution of Sant Tukaram and Sant Narsi Mehta in the Bhakti Movement.

16. Why is the scarcity of water increasing day-by-day in our country ? Give four reasons. 4×1 = 4

17. Define "Brain Drain". Mention two reasons for the brain drain from India. 4

18. Examine the main factors responsible for the exploitation of consumers in India. 4

19. Differentiate between Revolutionaries and Terrorists. 4

20. Explain the measures adopted by the Government to protect our natural heritage. 6

21. Describe any six measures adopted to control land degradation in different areas of our country. 6×1 = 6

22. What are non-conventional sources of energy ? Why do the non-conventional sources of energy have a bright future ? Give four reasons. 2+4 = 6

OR

What are conventional sources of energy ? Why is water, as a source of energy, more important than coal and petroleum ? Explain four points in this regard.

23. How does industrial pollution degrade the environment ? Explain three measures to control environmental degradation. 3+3 = 6

24. What is meant by communalism ? Mention the causes for the growth of communalism in India. Suggest two remedies to overcome this problem in India. 6

OR

Explain the provisions made in the Indian Constitution for safeguarding the interests of Other Backward Classes (OBC) and weaker sections of the society.

25. What is meant by standardisation of the products ? Explain how the government protects the interests of the consumers by standardisation of products. 6

OR

Explain the problems of child abuse. Mention the provisions provided in the Constitution of India for the protection and developement of the child.

26. Explain the factors which have contributed towards gender inequality. State the measures which have been taken to improve the social and economic status of women in India. 6

27. (a) On the given outline political map of India (27 a) (on page 182), locate and label the two states having the following monuments : 2×1 = 2

(i) Kamakhya Temple

(ii) Tipu Sultan's Palace

(b) In the given outline political map of India (27 b & c) (on page 183) are shown three geographical features marked A,B,C. Identify these features and write their names in the space provided. 3×1 = 3

(c) In the same given outline political map of India (on page 183), locate and label the following features and attach the map in your answer book : 3×1 = 3

(i) Kochi Oil Refinery

(ii) Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Kandla Seaport

Note : *The following question is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 27 (a), (b) and (c).*

(a) Write the names of the two states in which the following monuments are situated : 2

(i) Kamakhya Temple

(ii) Tipu Sultan's Palace

(b) (i) Name any one Software Technology Park, located in Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Name the thermal power station of Madhya Pradesh, bordering Chhatisgarh.

(iii) Name any one international airport of Kerala.

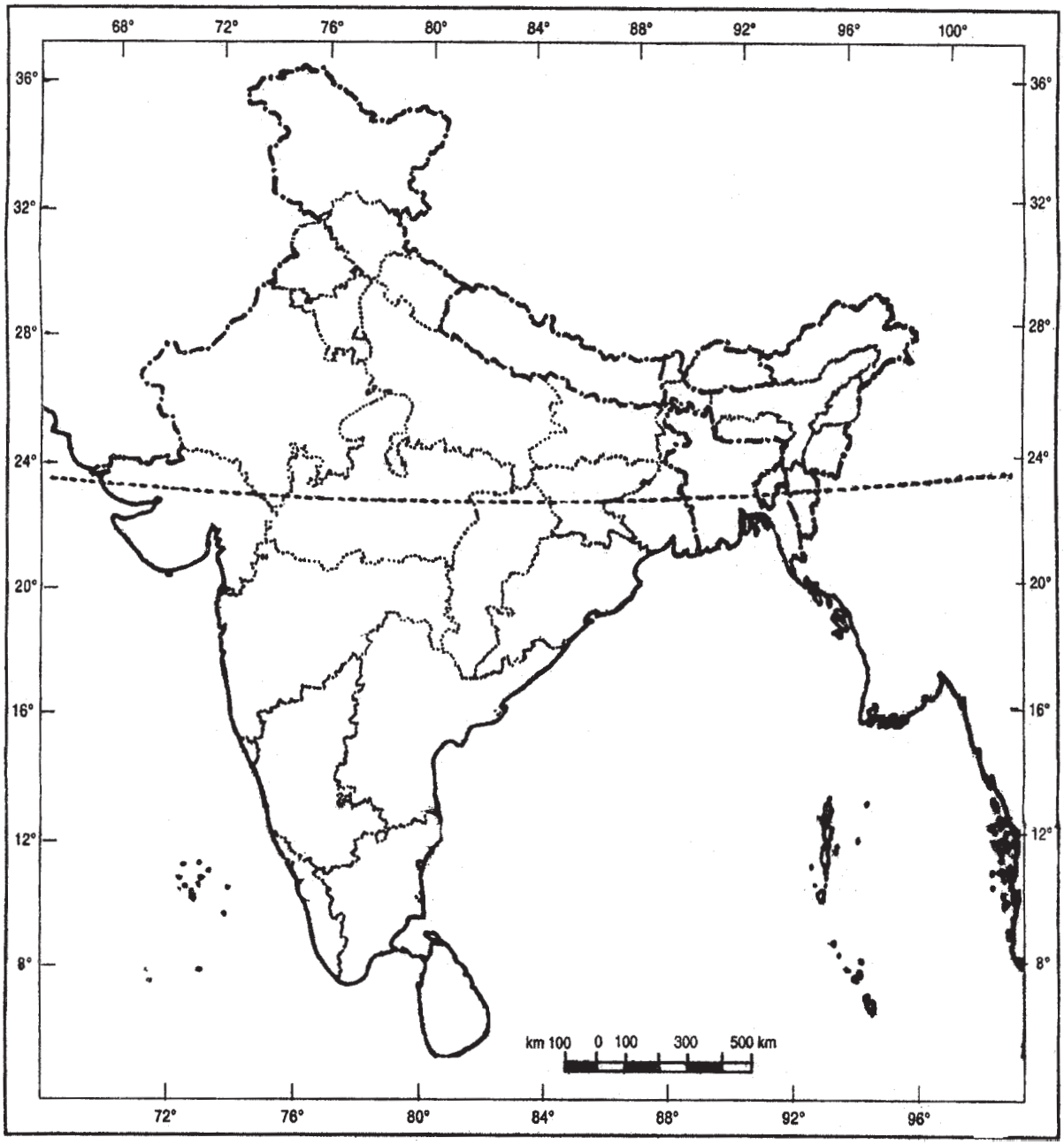
(iv) Name the oil refinery located in the easternmost part of Assam.

(v) Write the name of any one iron and steel plant, located in West Bengal.

(vi) Name the major seaport of Gujarat. 6

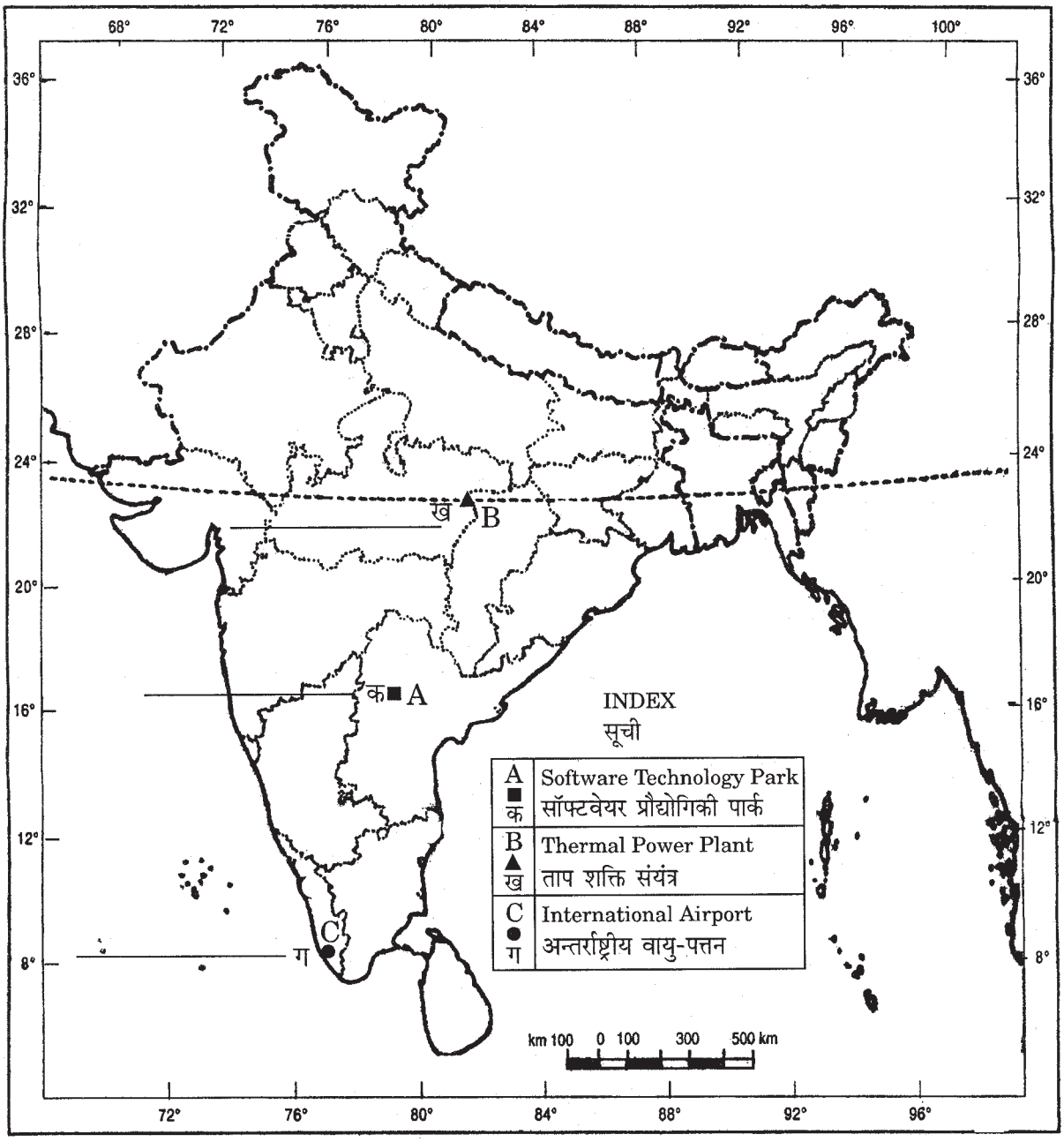
For question no. 27 (a)

प्रश्न सं. 27 (क) के लिए



For question no. 27 (b) and (c)

प्रश्न सं. 27 (ख) और (ग) के लिए



Marking Scheme — Social Science

General Instructions

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration — Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be reatained and the other answer should be scored out.
6. While evaluating the answer book it should be remembered that Social Science course at this stage is a part of general education and therefore does not require a specialized study of the four subjects - History, Geography, Civics and Economics which comprise it.
7. Except for questions which require recall of information, the responses of students should be evaluated in terms of the understanding that they reflect. Listing down of points without any explanation may not be proper indication of the examinee's understanding.
8. A mere listing of a large number of points should not be seen as a better answer than fewer points well explained. The answers of the latter type should be given credit.
9. Reference to the page number of the prescribed textbook has been given for various questions. This is for the information of the examiners and a reading of these pages of the textbook may be useful in assessing the answer scripts. Page number in the marking scheme refers to the N.C.E.R.T. Books(s) latest edition.
10. If a student attempts both the Geography and History map questions on one map only, it should be evaluated. Similarly, if the student has attempted History map on Geography part and vice versa, it should be evaluated.
11. A full scale of marks 0 to 100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1
EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

A-1. Name two Islands groups in India …….....…… Island group.

(1) Two Island groups in India are Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands. 1 Mark

(2) Laksahdweep — Coral reefs

(3) Andaman & Nicobar — Volcanic/Forest cover ½+½ =1 Mark

Page : 7 (Any other relevant point) Total : 1+1 = 2 Marks

A-2. "Intimate connections with nature …….....…….. music .

(1) Classical ragas based on seasons or moods of the day.

(2) Musical modes like Chaiti, Phag, Kajari, Musical modes are seasonal.

(3) Any other relevant point.

Page : 3 (Any two points) 1+1 = 2 Marks

A-3. Define the term 'Human – made (cultural) resources'…….....……

(1) Resources created by Humans with their creativity and intelligence are called human – made resources. 1 Mark

(2) Examples- Engineering, technology, machines, buildings, monuments paintings and social institutions. ½+½ = 1 Mark

(3) Any other relevant point.

Page : 38 (Any two points) Total : 1+1 = 2 Marks

A-4. What is a multipurpose project? Mention any two purposes.

1. Multipurpose projects are meant to tackle various problems associated with river valleys in an integrated manner. Mark 1

<u>PURPOSES</u>:

(i) They control floods

(ii) Check soil erosion

(iii) Provide water for irrigation and drinking purpose

(iv) Generate electricity for industries, villages, cities etc.

(v) Provide in-land navigation

(vi) Several other facilities like recreation

(vii) Preservation of wild life and development of fisheries

(Any two points) ½+½ = 1 Mark

Page : 53 Total : 1+1=2 Marks

A-5. State any salient features of' National highways'

(i) N. H. connects one state with another
(ii) They are of national importance.
(iii) Constructed and maintained by Central government.
(iv) They are about 52,000 kms of length.
(v) They constitute 2 percent of total road network.
(vi) They carry 40 percent of the total road traffic.
(vii) Any other relevant point.

Page : 93 (Any four points) 4×½ = 2 Marks

A-6. Why is it necessary to conserve ……..…. two reasons…

Conservation of Natural resources are necessary because—

(i) Our resources are limited.
(ii) To give sustainable benefit to present generation.
(iii) To meet the need and aspirations of future generations.
(iv) Our life depends on natural resources
(v) They have economic, scientific and aesthetic value for human beings.
(vi) They sustain environment.
(vii) Any other relevant point.

Page: 39 (Any two points) 2×1 = 2 Mark

A-7. Explain any two human activities ….....for land degradation.

Human activities responsible for land degradation.

(i) Surface mining.
(ii) Mineral processing, like grinding of Limestone for cement Industry calcite and soapstone for ceramic Industry generates heavy amount of dust and it later on settles in the area.
(iii) Over grazing
(iv) Pollution created by Industrial effluents and wastes-Va Industry; affecting infiltration of water and cropcultivation.
(v) Deforestation
(vi) Any other relevant point.

Page: 45 (Any two points) 2×1 = 2 Marks

A-8. Studythe map…..…. follow

8.1 States with more than 60% forest cover :

(i) Arunachal Pradesh
(ii) Manipur
(iii) Tripura
(iv) Mizoram

Page : 49 (Any two points) ½+½ =1 Mark

8.2 Why have these states larger forest cover

(i) Hilly terrain

(ii) Suitable climatic conditions / heavy rainfall

(iii) Low population

(iv) Low level of economic development

Page : 49 (Any two points) ½+½=1 Mark

Total : 1+1 = 2 Marks

Ans. to Alternate question for the Blind candidates in lie of Q. No. 8

Reason of high %age of forest cover are ……

(i) Hilly terrain

(ii) Suitable climatic conditions / heavy rainfall

(iii) Low population

(iv) Low level of economic development

Page 49 (Any two points) 2×1=2 Marks

A-9. State any two problems ..... New Economic policy.

(i) Slow growth of Industrial sector.

(ii) Many public sector enterprises started making losses.

(iii) Shortage of adequate capital

(iv) Technological backwardness.

(v) Financial crisis.

(vi) Slow economic development.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

Page : 113 (Any two points) 2×1=2 Marks

A-10. State any two..... Indian Economy.

Beneficial effects of W.T.O. :

(i) Opportunities for India to trade with other countries.

(ii) Technologies from developed countries will be available to India at reduced cost.

(iii) We will be able to export goods to other countries.

(Any two points) ½+½=1 Mark

Harmful effects :

(i) W.T.O rules are biased against developing countries like India.

(ii) Developing countries like India may not be able to face competition in the World.

(iii) W.T.O may interfere in the management of domestic economy.

(iv) WTO has put restrictions on agriculture and subsidies given on food grains in India.

(v) Prices of essential and life saving drugs may go up.

(Any two points) ½+½ =1 Mark

Page: 115 Total : 1+1= 2 Marks

A-11. Mention any two….....capitalist economy

(i) Free competition.

(ii) Private ownership.

(iii) Profit is the main objective of economic activity.

(iv) Consumers are free to choose any commodity, which they want to buy.

(v) Very limited role of Govt.

(vi) The economy is controlled by market forces (demand and supply)

Page: 107 (Any two features) 1+1=2 Marks

A-12. "The problem of resource allocation…..… planning process.

(i) In a Mixed economy, in the Private sector, resource allocation is made on the basis of market forces and profit motive.

(ii) In a mixed economy, in the govt. sector, resource allocation is made on the basis of economic planning and social welfare.

(iii) Any other relevant points

Page : 108 (Any two points) 1+1= 2 Marks

A-13. "A moderate rise of prices…….…… any country"

"Do you agree ……. support your answer"

Yes. I agree with the Statement.

Moderate rise of prices around 3% in goods for the economy. Increase in price of the products will increase the standard of living of workers working in these industries. Their income will increase and it is good for the economy. Rise in price may also be due to increase in the cost of production. 2 Marks

OR

No. I do not agree with the Statement.

Traders may increase the prices of goods using illegal means to earn more profits. Then there is no increase in the wages of workers and they cannot buy goods. It can also create problems like shortage of essential goods eg. Wheat. 2 Marks

(To be assessed as a whole)

(Note : Marks to be given either to the points in favour or against)

Page : 125-126

A-14. Classify different type …….. each group.

Three main groups :

(i) Stringed instruments e.g. Veena of different types, sarod, sitar, surangi.

(ii) Percussion instruments e.g . Mridangam, Tabla, Pakhawaj.

(iii) Wind instruments e.g. Flute, shehnai, nadaswaram.

Writing three types. 3 Marks

Even if two examples are given. Mark 1

Page: 28 Total : 3+1=4 Marks

A.15. Literarytradition …….. Value.

(i) Literary tradition in India is Old and rich.

(ii) Oral/written literature in various languages such as Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit etc.

(iii) Books on religion, science and technology, arts, crafts and architecture.

(iv) Books on religion include Ramayan and Bhagavat Gita and Jaidev's Gita Govinda Jain Upangas, Agamas etc.

(v) Books on state craft -Kautilya's Arthshastra Book.

(vi) Persian literature about historical accounts of Sultanate and Mughals. Ain-a-Akbar by, Abul Fazal, Tabaquat-i- Nasiri by M. Sirhaz

(vii) Bhakti poets Literature in different language Kabir and Mirabai – Tukaram, Narsi Mehta

(viii) Works on Music, Law, Astronomy and Commentaries were written.

(ix) Any other relevant point.

Page: 25-26 (Any four points) 4×1=4 Marks

OR

What is a Stupa?……..Sanchi Stupa

A Stupa is a tumulus or a mound containing the relics of Buddha. 2 Marks

(i) The best preserved example of a Stupa is at Sanchi

(ii) It is located at MP

(iii) It is famous for its gateways.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any two points) 2 Marks

Page: 11-12 Total : 2+2= 4 Marks

A-16. Explain the importance of Radio and T.V. …..… Our Country.

Radio :

(i) Cheapest means of communication

(ii) Covers more than 95% of India's total population

(iii) 200 radio stations and 327 transmitters.

(iv) Source of social education and entertainment in regional languages for various categories.

(Any 2 points with explanation) 2 Marks

Television :

(i) TV scores over radio as it also gives visual view.

(ii) Besides Doordarshan, a number of private channels are now available.

(iii) Largest terrestrial networks of world.

(iv) Serves 87% of the country

(v) Programmes in Regional languages and caters to different categories of people.

(vi) Wide Range of programmes such as educational, entertainments and sports.

(vii) Any other relevant points

(Any 2 points with explanation) 2 Marks

Page : 99-102 Total : 4 Marks

A –17 Explain three strategies ……Act of 1986.

The government enacted a specific law called the Consumer Protection Act in 1986.

1. It provides for the establishment of Consumer. Disputes Redressal Agencies at District, State and National levels for the protection and promotion of consumer interests and to redress their grievances in a speedy, simple and inexpensive manner.
2. The act has led to setting up separate departments of consumer affairs in central and state government to protect, consumers interest.
3. Most important feature of the act is the provision for setting up a three-tier system, popularly known as consumer courts at National, State and District level.
4. At the National level it is called the National Consumer Commission which is the apex court under the act and it functions at Delhi at the state level, it is called the State Consumer Commission. The third tier, the most important court, is at the District level and is called District Forum.

5. The act focuses the rights of consumers exclusively which are enshrined in 1986, such as right to safety, right to inform, right to choose, right to be heard and right to seek redresal and right to consumers' education.

Page: 131 (To be assessed as a whole) 4 Marks

A-18. Whatis meant by cross border terrorism? ……. Main Characterstics.

Definition :

Cross border terrorism is a proxy war with the objective to weaken the neighbouring nation for its territorial division. 2 Marks

Characteristics:

1. Waged at the behest of someone else without direct involvement.
2. Terrorists enjoy support and sympathy from the base country, which makes it dangerous and sustainable.
3. Directed against civilians or a particular community, armed personnel, Govt. or state.
4. Creates an atmosphere of fear, terror and suspicion. Militants get training from across the borders in POK and Pakistan.
5. They resort to killing of innocent people and do to meet their ends extortion, etc.

(Any two characteristics) 2 Marks

Page: 153 & 155 Total - 2+2= 4 Marks

A.19 How does growth rate in population increase poverty in India :

1. Increase in population may result in unemployment and low level of percapita income which than leads to poverty.
2. People will have no income or less income which will lead to poverty.
3. Absence of alternative employment will increase pressure on land and agriculture and will increase poverty.
4. Social factors like illiteracy large size of family and caste system will increase the population which will lead to poverty.

Page : 120, 123 (To be assessed as a whole) 4 Marks

A-20. Explain the measures taken by the …..... Natural Heritage

1) Central Board for Wildlife, 1952
   - Guided the Govt. on steps to be taken to preserve wild life and plants
   - Responsible for creating awareness amongst people.

2) Wildlife Protection Act 1972

- Firm status to wild life sanctuaries, Bio-reserves and national parks
- Preserve the habitat of plants and animals
- Certain plants and animal species declared endangered for preventing their -killing or destruction.
- Fine for persons not obeying the laws. The Natural Forest Policy of 1988.

3) Passing of wild life protection Act 1972, gave a firm status to National Park, bio – reserves etc.

4) Certain plants and animals have been declared in danger to prevent their killing and destruction.

5) The constitution of India has made it mandatory, the duty of every citizen of India to value, preserve, protect and improve the Natural Heritage.

6) The Bombay Natural History Society was set up in 1883 to protect the environment.

7) Encouragement to societies and organizations to take up the cause of protection of wild life.

Page: 32 (Any six points) 6×1= 6 Marks

A. 21. What is Energy Conservation Act ……. use of Energy.

Energy Conservation Act 2001 was enacted and came into effect in March 2002 which provides for efficient use of energy and its conservation. Mark 1

Five measures of effective use: -

(a) Use more and more public transport system and less of Individual vehicles.
(b) Switch off electricity whenever not required.
(c) Use power saving devices
(d) Check the power equipments regularly
(e) Emphasizes on greater use of non- conventional sources of energy.
(f) Any other relevant point

5×1=5 Marks

Page: 80 Total 1+5=6 Marks

A-22. What is globalization ……..…….five points.

Globalization means integrating the National / Domestic economy with World economy. 1Mark

Impact on Indian Agriculture of Globalisation:-

(1) It is based on the philosophy of free and open international market.

(2) The farmers have been exposed to the new industrial environment.

(3) There they have to compete freely with the foreign products.

(4) They have to make a better use of our favourable climate and fertile soil.

(5) Efforts are made to raise the efficiency of labour and equip them with advanced technology.

(6) Vast potential of agriculture is being developed in a systematic and planned manner.

(7) Credit facilities are provided to the farmers.

(8) Infrastructure like roads, electricity etc is being development.

(9) It ensures quality goods at competitive prices.

(10) Any other relevant points

(Any five points) 5 ×1 = 5Marks

Page : 70 Total : 1+ 5 =6 Marks

OR

Explain any six steps ……..to improve Indian Agriculture after independence.

1. Abolition of Zamidari system
2. Consolidation of small land holdings
3. Ceiling on land holdings.
4. Improvement in irrigation facilities by constructing canals and dams.
5. Increasing the use of high yielding varieties of seeds and early maturing variety of seeds.
6. Increasing the use of chemical fertilizers.
7. Use of insecticides and pesticides.
8. Facilities by the government to educate the farmers through TV and Radio. Such as Krishi Darshan and channel on agriculture.
9. Any other relevant points

Page: 69 (Any six points) 6×1= 6 Marks

A-23. Explain why ……industry.

Cotton Textile industries are concentrated in Gujarat and Maharashtra because-

(i) Availability of raw material - cotton

(ii) Availability of market

(iii) Availability of transport and port facilities

(iv) Availability of humid climate

(v) Availability of labour

(Any three points with brief explaination) 3×1= 3 Marks

Problems being faced by this industry-

(i) Scarcity of good quality cotton

(ii) Obsolete machinery (outdated)

(iii) Erratic power supply

(iv) Low productivity of labour

(v) Stiff competition with synthetic fibre industry.

(Any three points with brief explaination) Marks 3

Page: 83 3+3 = 6 Marks

A-24. Examine the cause ……..... six reasons.

Causes:

(1) Where the people have more income in their hands. Their demand for goods and services increases leading to price rise.

(2) When the cost of production goes up, due to the rising cost of raw – material etc. will lead to price rise of the commodity.

(3) Illegal practices such as black marketing, hoarding etc are also the cause of price rise.

(4) Any other relevant points.

Page: 125 (To be assessed as a whole) 6 Marks

OR

Examine the causes of poverty ……India.

(1) Decline of Handicrafts and traditional industries under British rule.

(2) Excessive dependency on agriculture.

(3) A large number of land less laborers.

(4) Land reforms not implemented by the government properly.

(5) Social factors like illiteracy and caste system etc.

(6) Poverty aleviation programme have failed due to corruption and inefficiency

(Any three points) 3×1=3 Marks

Removal of Poverty:

(1) Green revolution created employment opportunities and economic development

(2) Development of heavy industries by the govt.

(3) Land reforms such as abolition of zamidari system etc.

(4) Encouragement to small-scale industries.

(5) In come re-distribution measures like taxing the rich and middle class etc. and subsidizing the provision of essential goods for lower class people.

(6) Any other relevant point. 3×1=3 Marks

Page : 120-121 (Any three points) Total - 3+3 = 6 Marks

A-25. What is meant by social development? Explain its importance for the progress of India?

Definition: Social Development is a process of planned institutional change. It brings about a better adjustment between human needs and aspiration on the one hand and social policies and programmes on the other hand. 2 Marks

It is important for India because –

(1) It improves the overall quality of life in India and human relation.

(2) The living conditions of all individual s and social group improve.

(3) It aims at improving the conditions of weaker section, women and children.

(4) To achieve the path of Welfare State and to combine the principles of Planning and Democracy.

(5) Any other relevant points

4 Marks

Page: 133-134 (To be assessed as a whole) Total : 2+4=6 Marks

OR

What is meant by Human Development? Explain ..... social development.

Human development means both economic and social development human beings. It is the process of both quantitative change and qualitative growth. Marks 2

Human development is the essence of social development :—

It is a human centered approach. It focuses on the people, it emphasizes on their needs, choices, aspirations and well beings. It gives equal opportunity to all to develop their genius and creativity. It aims at improving the standard of living of the people. It aims at giving health facilities so that people may lead a long and healthy life. 4 Marks

Page: 141 (To be assessed as a whole) Total: 2+4=6 Marks

A-26. Define communalism. Explain ..... India.

Communalism means placing ones own community above others even before the nation. 2 Marks

Causes of communalism:

1. Mixing of religion with politics
2. For poverty and insecurity of a minority community
3. Policy of divide and rule.
4. Role of fundamentalists in projecting their religious community as distinct and separate form the other religion.
5. Any other relevant points

(Any four points) 4 Marks

Page : 147 Total : 2+4 = 6 Marks

A-27. a, b, c,— map attached

(Note : If the Student has marked the Name of the State of Martand and Hoysaleswer temple 2 marks may be given. In case Martand Temple State has been marked may also be given 2 marks.

ANSWER FOR BLIND CANDIDATES in lieu of Q. No. 27 (a, b and c)

27. (a) 1. Jammu & Kashnmir 2. Karnatka 2 Marks

27 (b & c)

27.1 Bangalore / Mysore

27.2 Dhuvram

27.3 Guwahati

27.4 Koyali / Jam Nagar

27.5 Salem Steel Plant

27.6 Vishakhapatnam. 6 Marks

Total : 2+6 = 8 Marks

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1
EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

A.1 Cultural heritage may be divided into 2 categories, Tangible and Intangible

	Tangible	Intangible
(a)	It is a built heritage.	(a) It is living heritage.
(b)	It comprises of all physical objects Materials, concrete form of Structures, sites with buildings, Monuments.	(b) It includes a host of things, ranging from ideas to tradition, living style practices.
(c)	eg.- temples, mosques, forts, churches, funerary monuments, historic structure etc.	(c) eg.- literary heritage, performing art, fair and festivals etc.

Page No. 2 (Any two points) 1+1= 2 Marks

A.2 Significance of our heritage of the colonial period:

(i) The colonial powers (like Great Britain, Portugal, France, Holland, and Denmark) left their marks on Indian archaeology; they got assimilated in Indian culture, and form its integral part presently.

(ii) We have inherited forts and palaces, residential, official or public buildings (like – railway station, educational buildings, cemeteries etc.)

Examples :

(i) Victoria memorial in Kolkata.

(ii) Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi,

(iii) Gateway of India, Mumbai,

(iv) Toy train is still operational in Darjeeling, declared as world heritage.

(v) Victoria Terminus built in 1887 in Mumbai, declared as heritage building.

(vi) Any other relevant points.

Page no. 21, 22 1+1=2 Marks

A.3 Two major fibre crops :

(a) **Cotton :** Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat (any one).

(b) **Jute :** West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya. (any one)

Page no. 63 1 +1= 2 Marks

A.4 Main features of dryland farming:

– It is practised in areas where the rainfall is low and irrigation facilities are inadequate.

– Emphasis is laid on conservation of moisture.

– Generally those crops are grown which require less water e.g., jowar , bajara and pulses .

– Only one crop is grown in a year.

Page no. 59 (Any two points) 2× 1 = 2 Marks

A.5 Names of National Waterways of India :

– The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia .

– The Brahmputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri .

– The west coast canal between Kollam and Kattayam .

– The Champakara canal .

– The Udyogmandal canal .

Page no. 98 (Any four points) 4 ×½ = 2 Marks

A.6 Importance of animal husbandry for Indian farmers –

– Farm animals help farmers in ploughing, sowing and threshing.

– They transport farm products.

– Cows and buffalos provide milk.

– Sheep provide milk, meat and wool.

– Goat provide milk, mutton, hair hides and skin.

– Poultry give eggs and meat.

– Animal dung is used as manure & also gobar gas is produced.

– It increases the manager income of farmers and improves standard of living.

– Solves seasonal unemployment.

Page No. 68 (Any two points) 2×1 = 2 Marks

A.7 Reasons of dense network of railway transport found in North Indian plains:

– North Indian plains have gentle slope (level land).

– High density of population.

– Agriculture considered as main occupation due to rich and fertile soil .

– Greater industrial activity have favoured development of railways.

Page No. 96 (Any two points) 2×1 = 2 Marks

A.8 8.1. National Highway No. 7 is the longest National Highway.
Its general direction is from North to South.

8.2 Chennai - Jharpokhria (Orissa)
Kolkata is 1465 Kms far from Delhi by road route.

1+1 = 2 Marks

A.9 **Sustainable economic development** means that development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise on the needs of the future generation.

Main features of sustanable economic development :

(i) Reduction in pollution

(ii) Quality of life of the future generation should not reduce.

(iii) Efficient use of natural resources.

Page No. 115 (Any one point) 1+1 = 2 Marks

A.10 Main features of a socialist economy are:

(i) State ownership of resources

(ii) Central planning for production

(iii) Prices of goods are determined by the govt.

(iv) Almost all the working persons are employed and are paid by the Govt.
Eg. : China, Vietnam, Cuba

Page No. 108 (Any two points) 2×1=2 marks

A.11 Two features of developed countries are :

(i) Industrially advanced and have access to modern technology.

(ii) Mainly developed in non agricultural activities.

(iii) High standard of living and better quality of life.

(iv) High literacy rate.

(v) Per capita and national income is high.

(vi) Have good infra structural facilities.

(vii) Have stable price index , consumption level of essential goods and services is high.

Page No. 108 (Any two points) 2×1=2 Marks

A.12 Negative effects of Liberalisation and Globalisation :

(i) New technology is not appropriate to Indian conditions.

(ii) Trade deficits are on the rise.

(iii) Value of Indian rupee has been depreciating in terms of Dollars.

(iv) It has failed to generate additional employment opportunities particularly in rural area where 75% of the population live.

(v) Industrial growth has not reached as expected due to some rules of globalization and liberalization.

(vi) Due to strong international competition many industries have closed down

(vii) It is imposing challenge to the sovereignty of the Indian economy under the pressure of IMF, World Bank.

(viii) Tough competition forced by domestic producers.

Page No. 114 (Any two points) 2×1=2 Marks

A.13 "Skill development can reduce ..... Justify this statement with examples :

(i) Skill development helps to increase productivity of labour force.

(ii) It ensures continuous employability through wage employment.

(iii) It helps to absorb the new technology at work.

(iv) It helps to compete with other developed countries.

(v) Skilled labour prefers self employment and can generate employment opportunities.

(vi) Skilled labour force can contribute to fast economic growth of a nation.

Page No. 123 (Any two points) 2×1=2 Marks

A.14 Distinguish between ……..……. classical music.

(i) The Hindustani music is famous in North India, whereas Carnatic music is famous in South India.

(ii) Each Gharana has its own style of singing and they differ from each other in using musical instruments.

(iii) Main forms of classical renditions in Hindustani music are – Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri, Dadra, Tappa.

(iv) In Carnatic music Kritis of the musical trinity of Purandardana, Thyagraja, and Mutuswami are mainly rendered.

(v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points) 3 Marks

Influence of folk music :-

(i) Our folk music with its rich variety, and diversity has greatly influenced our classical music.

(ii) Sufi tradition gave birth to qawwali, which in tern influenced Khayal singing of Hindustani classical music.

(iii) Folk music is a recreation for the Indian people.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any one point) 1 Mark

Page No. 28. Total : 3+1= 4 Marks

A.15.

Western Ghat	Eastern Ghat
(1) The Western Ghat runs parallel to the west coast from the mouth of Tapi to almost upto Kanyakumari (from gulf of Cambay in north to Kerala in south)	(1) They stretch from the valley of the Mahanadi to the Nilgiri in the south.
(2) It is contiouous Harishchandra, Ajanta, Mahadeo, the Nilgiri, Palini and cardamom are the important hills of the Western Ghats.	(2) Eastern ghats are non-continuous and in the form of isolated hills. Shevaroy, Javadi, Pachaimali hills are found to the south east of the Eastern Ghats.
(3) Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Vaigai are the important rivers of the Western Ghats.	(3) No major rivers originate The rivers carve out valleys through the Eastern Ghat. Barak is the important river.

Page No. 3, 5 (Any two points) 2 + 2 = 4 Marks

OR

(i) Narsi Mehta and Tukaram both were Bhakti poets, who sang devotinal songs.

(ii) They belonged to medieval period.

(iii) Narsi Mehta wrote in Gujarati and Tukaram wrote in Marathi. Thus enriched local language which was easily understood by the local people.

(iv) Tukarams famous work is Abhangas.

(v) Tukaram worked for the spiritual upliftment of all people.

(vi) Narsi Mehta composed the famous song "Vaishna Janato".

(vii) They believed in human values and social justice.

(viii) Any other relevant point.

Page No. 26 (Any four points) 4×1=4 Marks

A.16. Reasons of scarcity of water :

(i) To fulfill the need of rapidly growing population.

(ii) Rising demand of food and cash crops.

(iii) Increasing urbanization causes more demand of water.

(iv) Continuous rising standard of living.

(v) Uneven distribution and unreliable monsoon.

(vi) Lack of awareness about water conservation methods.

(vii) Any other relevant points.

Page No. 54 (Any four points) 4× 1 = 4 Marks

A.17 **'Brain drain'** means the migration of skilled people to other nations in search of better opportunities and employment. 2 Marks

Two reasons for brain drain from India :

(i) Difference in wages.

(ii) Better professional opportunities

(iii) High living standard.

(iv) Good working conditions and better opportunities.

(v) Reservation policies.

(vi) Lack of job satisfaction.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

Page No. 124 (Any two points) 2 Marks

Total : 2+2 = 4 Marks

A.18 The main factors responsible for the exploitation of consumers in India :

(i) Limited Information – In absence of information about different aspect of products , the consumers are liable to make a wrong choice.

(ii) Limited supplies – The consumers are exploited when the goods and services are not available in the required quantity or numbers.

(iii) Limited Competition – In the production and sale of consumer durables, the producers and suppliers are few, the sellers have an upper hand in fixing the price.

(iv) Low Literacy – The level of literacy directly affects level of awareness about products and the market.

Page No. 129 (½ marks for point, ½ marks for explanation) 4×1 = 4 Marks

A.19 Difference between Revolutionaries and Terrorists :

Revolutionaries	Terrorists
(i) The aim is to overthrow the Foreign or colonial rule.	(i) The aim is to overthrow democratically Elected own Government of the people
(ii) They are not against foreigners or a particular community, civilians, race or religion.	(ii) They are directed against civilians aim to cause damage to a particular community, race or religion .
(iii) They are not religious fanatics.	(iii) They are religious fanatics.
(iv) They are not associated with extortion, blackmailing or kidnapping or drug trafficking.	(iv) They are associated with extortion, Blackmailing , kidnapping or drug trafficking .

Page No. 153 (Any two points) 2×2 = 4 Marks

A.20 Steps taken by the Government to protect our natural heritage:

(i) For protection of our natural heritage 'The Indian Board of Wildlife' was constituted in 1952. It advises the Government on means of conservation and protection of wildlife, construction of national parks , sanctuaries and zoological gardens besides creating awareness about conservation of wildlife.

(ii) The wildlife protection act, 1972, gave a firm status to the national parks, sanctuaries and reserves under its provision, national park and wildlife sanctuaries have been established.

(iii) Certain plants and animal species have been included in the endangered list in order to stop their destruction or killing.

(iv) It is made mandatory that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich heritage.

(v) To protect and improve the natural environment, including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlif, to have compassion for living creatures.

(vi) With a view to preserve our natural heritage at present there are 89 wildlife national parks, 492 sanctuaries and 12 Biosphere Reserves in different parts of the country.

(vii) Example : Corbett National Park, Bharatpur National Park
Sariska Tiger Reserve, Gir National Park and Sanctuary.

Page No. 32, 7 (Any six points) 6×1=6 Marks

A.21 Measures adopted to control land degradation -

(i) Checking of soil erosion in hilly areas by construction of terraces for farming.

(ii) Plugging of gullies by construction of check dams.

(iii) Control of soil erosion on slopes by adopting various afforestation programmes.

(iv) Preparation of shelter belts of plants.

(v) Control of over grazing.

(vi) Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.

(vii) Moisture conservation and weed control in agricultural land.

(viii) Proper management of waste lands.

(ix) Proper discharge & disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.

(x) Control of mining activities in semi arid regions

Page No. 45 (Any six points) 6×1 = 6 Marks

A.22 New sources of energy are known as non-conventional source of energy.
E.g. : Solar, Wind, Tidal and Geothermal energy. 2 Marks

Reasons for the bright future of Non-conventional energy :

— These are abundant in nature.

— These can be recycled again and again hence renewable.

— Pollution free and do not cause any pollution.

— Eco friendly

— Inexpensive

— Scarcity of fossil fuels like coal & petroleum

Page No. 74 & 78 (Any four points) 4 Marks

Total 2 + 4 = 6 Marks

OR

Conventional sources of energy are those sources of energy which are limited in nature and cannot be used again and again .Example Coal, petroleum and natural gas. 2 Marks

Water is more important than coal, petroleum, or natural gas because of the following reasons:

(i) It is renewable source of energy .

(ii) It is found abundantly in nature.

(iii) It does not cause environmental pollution.

(iv) It is Eco - friendly.

(v) Any other relevant point.

Page No. 74 and 78. 4 Marks

Total : 2+4 = 6 Marks

A.23 How does industrial pollution …..... degradation.

Industries have increased pollution and degraded environment :

- The smoke emitted by the industries pollutes air and water badly.
- Industrial effluents are discharged into rivers which result water pollution.
- Industrial noise, particularly from mechanical saws and pneumatic drills causes air Pollution.

3 Marks

Measures to control environmental degradation :

(i) Careful planning and siting of industries by better designing equipments and better operation of the equipments

(ii) Fuel selection and utilization can control air pollution.

(iii) Smoke may be prevented by use of oil instead of coal.

(iv) Some equipment can control aerosol emissions such as immertial separators, filters, precipitators, and scrubbers.

(v) Water pollution by industries can be controlled by treatment before discharging them into rivers.

(vi) Control of soil and land pollution involves three activities:-

(vii) Collection of wastes from different places.

(viii) Dumping and disposing of wastes by land filling and

(ix) Recycling of the wastes for further use.

Page No. 89 & 91. (Any three points) 3 Marks

Total : 3+3= 6 Marks

A.24 What is meant by communalism ? ……..…… problem in India.

Communalism means placing one's own community above others even before the nation. 1Mark

Causes for the growth of communalism in India :

(i) Mixing religion with with politics.

(ii) Policies like the Divide and Rule policy followed by the British.

(iii) Growth of fundamental organization.

(iv) Poverty and insecurity of the minority community.

(Any three points) 3Marks

Two remedies to overcome this problem:

(i) Promote mutual tolerance , create awareness about the evils of communalism among the masses.

(ii) Religion and politics should be separated.

(iii) Political parties with communal bias should be banned.

(iv) Communal organization should be regulated.

(v) Textbooks should be free of communal bias.

Page No. 147 (Any two points) 2Marks

Total : 1+3+2=6 Marks

OR

The various provisions made in the Indian constitution for safeguarding the interests of OBC and weaker sections of the society –

OBCs :

(i) Relaxation in qualifying marks in government written examination and interviews.

(ii) Upper age limit relaxed by three years in direct recruitment.

(iii) Increasing the number of attempts to seven for appearing in the civil services examination.

(iv) 27% reservation in public services as per Mandal Commission's recommendation.

(Any three points) 3Marks

Weaker Sections :

(i) Abolition of untouchability .

(ii) Abolition of forced labour

(iii) Removal of all sorts of restrictions on access to schools , shops , hotels and other public places.

(iv) Special representation in Parliament and state Assemblies .

(v) Curtailment of general rights of all citizens to move freely , settle and acquire property in scheduled and tribal areas .

(vi) Adequate representation by SCs & STs in panchyats .

(vii) Reservation in appointment and promotion in Public Services .

Page No. 149 (Any three points) 3 Marks

Total : 3 + 3 = 6 Marks

A.25 What is meant by standardization ? ……..…… problem in India.

Standardization of products means creation of institutions and rules for setting up standards for producing and protecting various products and enforce them to ensure quality and quantity of products. 2 Marks

Measures :

(i) Establishment of BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) for grading for industrial and consumer goods. Certifies the goods to meet standards and prescribed quality

(ii) Agmark - It caters to agricultural products

(iii) ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation) to certify international products

(iv) ISI (Indian Standard Institution) Regular surveillance of the licensee's performance by surprise inspections and testing of samples of ISI products

(v) International food standards are set up by Codex Alimentarius Commission

Pg. No. 131, 132 (Any four point) 4 Marks

Total : 2 + 4 = 6 Marks

OR

Child abuse means any deliberate, not accidental act causing mental or physical injury or harm to child.

Types of Child abuse:

(i) Physical abuse : The incidents of physical abuse can easily be verified through physical symptoms like cut, burn, fracture etc.

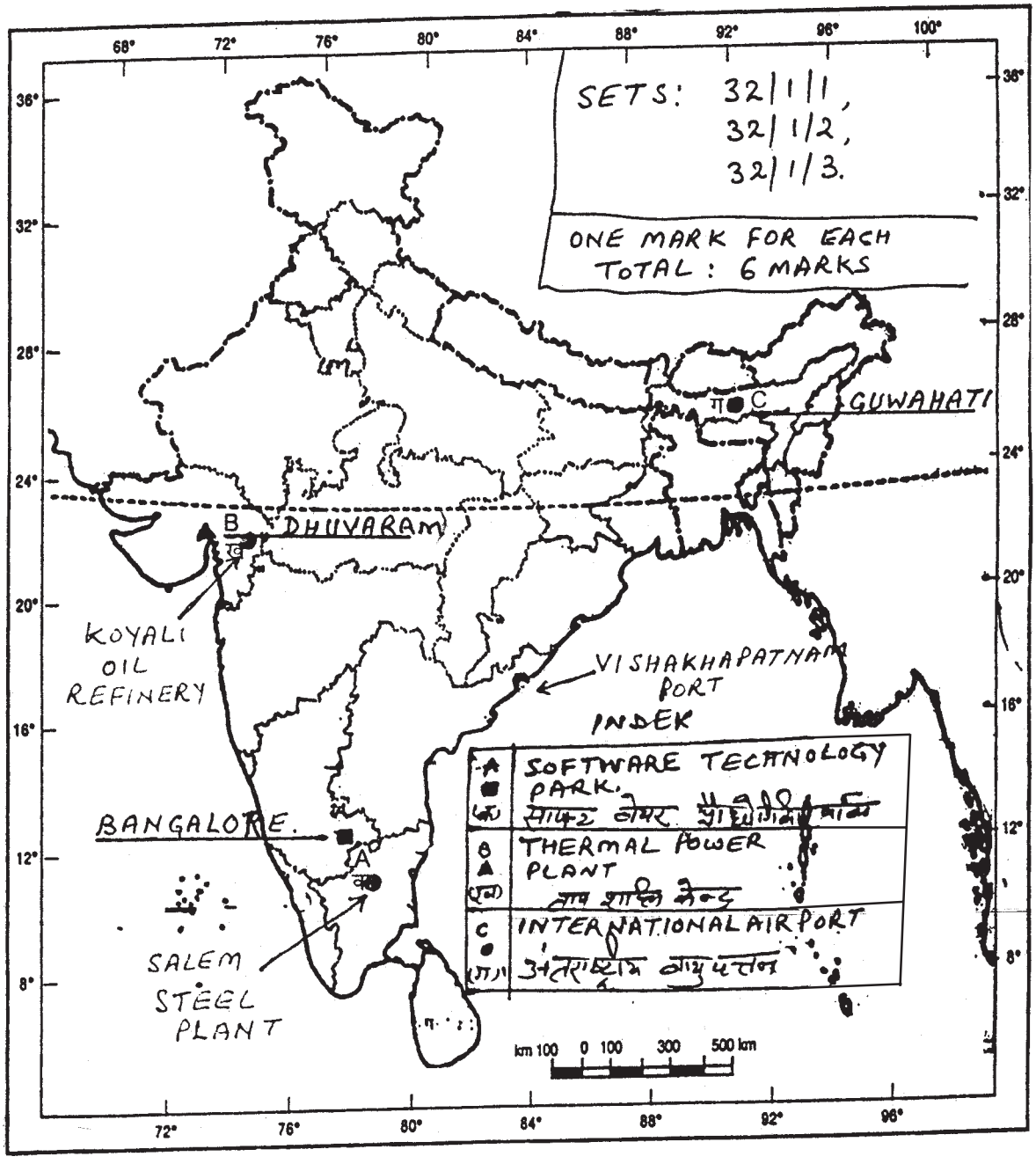
(ii) Sexual abuse : A child can be sexually abused by his / her own neighbours, close relatives or acquaintance

(iii) Emotional abuse : It consists of and is related to disregarding the child's physical, emotional , moral and social needs.

3 Marks

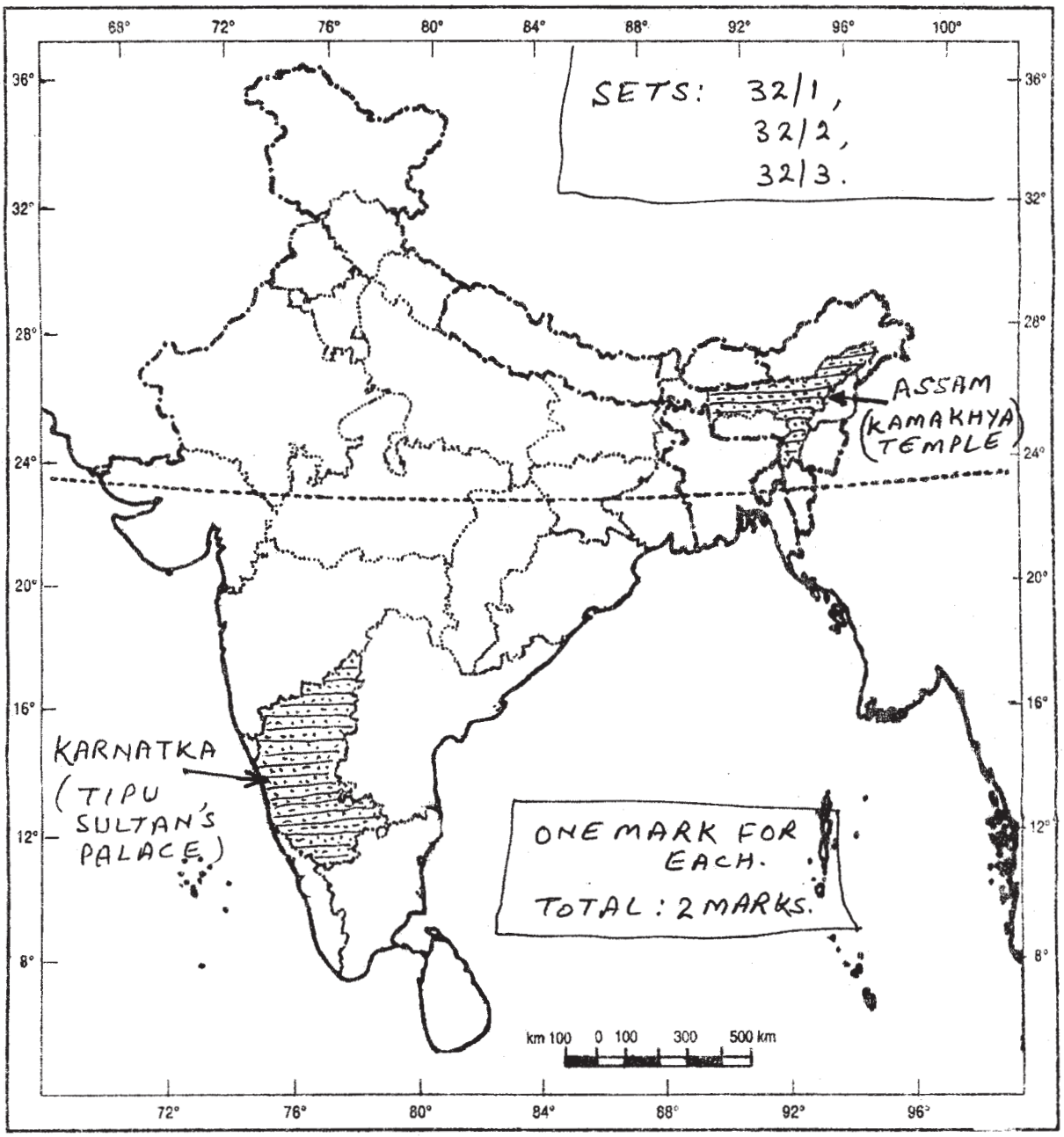
Map for Q. No. 27 (b & c)

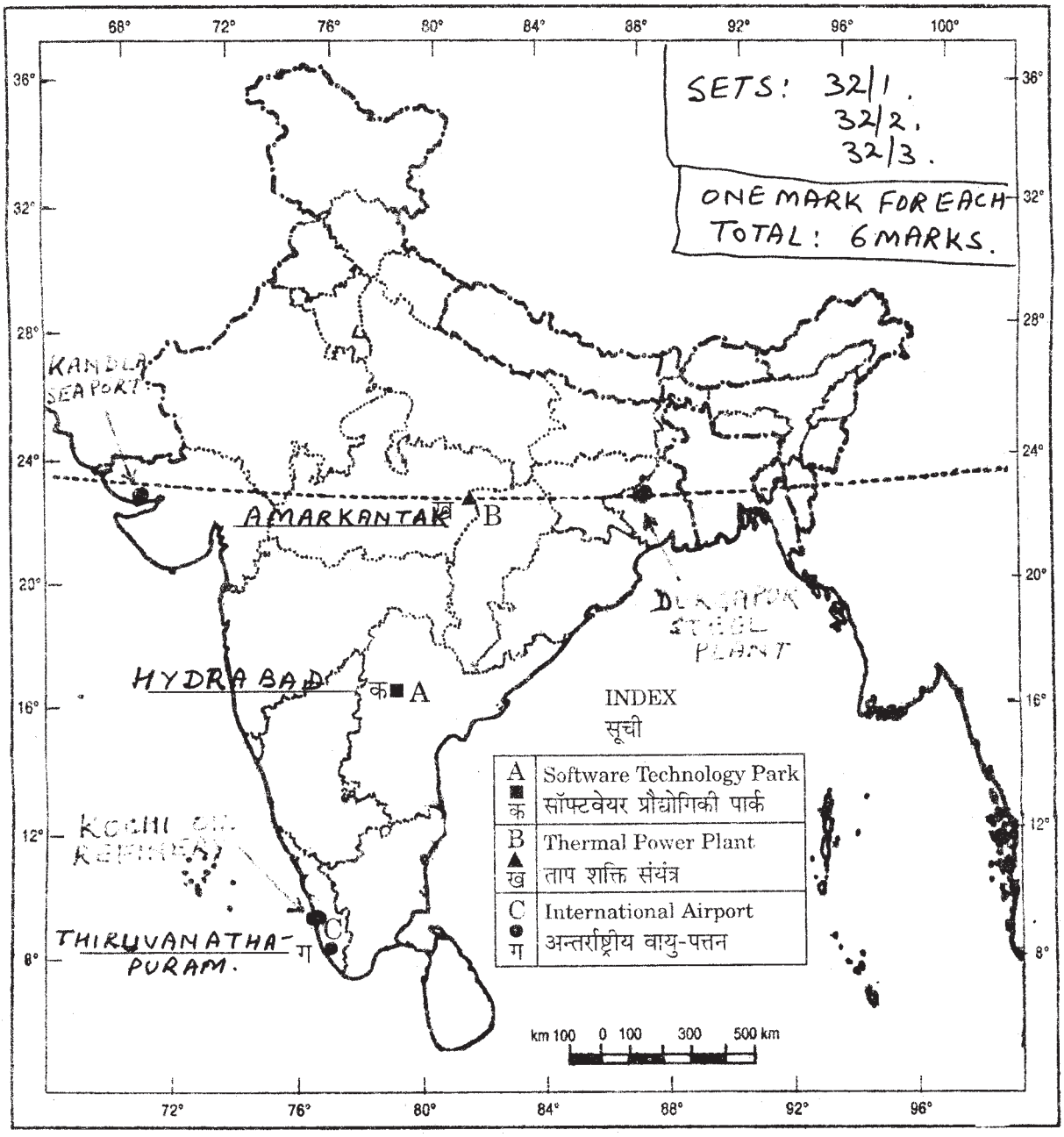
प्रश्न सं. 27 (ख और ग) के लिये मानचित्र



For question no. 27 (a)

प्रश्न सं. 27 (क) के लिए



For question no. 27 (b) and (c)

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