

SET 1

Max. Marks: 80[illegible]

	(vii) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers. (viii) Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. (ix) Austria was given control of northern Italy. (x) Russia was given part of Poland. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analysed.		
8.	(a) “Women played an important role during the Civil Disobedience Movement.” Support the statement with appropriate arguments. (i) During Gandhiji’s Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes. (ii) They participated in protest marches. (iii) They manufactured salt. (iv) They boycotted foreign cloth. (v) They picketed liquor shops. (vi) Many women went to jail. (vii) They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR (b) “The revival of Indian folklore strengthened nationalism in India.” Support the statement with appropriate arguments. (i) The revival of Indian folklore was important to resist British cultural domination and assert the uniqueness of Indian tradition. (ii) Folklore played an important part in the making of nationalism. (iii) Nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards. (iv) They toured villages to gather folk song and legends. (v) They believed these tales gave a true picture of traditional culture. (vi) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one’s national identity. (vii) It helped to restore a sense of pride in one’s past. (viii) Rabindranath Tagore led the movement of folk revival in Bengal. (ix) He collected ballads, nursery rhymes and myths emphasising the importance of local culture in building national identity. (x) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a four - volume collection of Tamil folk tales, “The Folklore of Southern India.”	42-43	5x1=5
		47-48	5x1=5

	(xi) The folklore is considered national literature. (xii) It is the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics. (xiii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.		
9.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Print and Censorship <i>After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the colonial government towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.</i> 9.1 Which Act was the inspiration of the 'Vernacular Press Act'? 1 Irish Press Laws 9.2 Why was the colonial government not in favour of freedom of the press? 1 (i) The Indian newspapers were becoming assertively nationalist. (ii) The colonial government debated measures of stringent control on Indian newspapers. (iii) After the revolt of 1857, the enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native press'. (iv) The colonial government was afraid of spread of revolutionary ideas. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 9.3 Which two powers were given by the 'Vernacular Press Act' to the colonial government? 2x1=2 (i) It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. (ii) The government began to keep a regular track of the newspapers. (iii) The press was liable to be seized upon printing of a seditious report. (iv) The machinery could be confiscated. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be mentioned.	127	1+1+2 =4

10.	Please see the attached map. Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 10. (10.1) Name the place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. 1 Calcutta/ Kolkata (10.2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi led the Peasant Movement for Indigo planters. 1 Champaran		2x1=2
	SECTION – B Geography		20
11.	(D) Meghalaya	28	1
12.	(A) Nagercoil to Madurai	54	1
13.	(D) Rubber	31	1
14.	(a) Describe the role of communities in the conservation of forests in India. (i) In India, forests are home to some of the traditional communities. (ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forest as “Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri” declaring their own set of rules and regulations. (iii) Communities are protecting wildlife against any outside encroachment. (iv) Movements like Chipko, Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya played an important role in conserving the forests. (v) Any other relevant points. Any two point to be described. OR (b) Describe any two steps taken by the Government of India to protect forests and wildlife. (i) The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972. (ii) An all-India list of protected species was published. (iii) Hunting was banned. (iv) In 1973, Project Tiger was launched. (v) Various Tiger reserves were established. (vi) In 1988, Odisha passed the First resolution for ‘Joint Forest Management’. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two point to be described.	16	2x1=2
		14 - 16	2x1=2

15.	Explain any three main factors responsible for land degradation. (i) Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. (ii) Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation. (iii) Overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation in many parts of the country. (iv) Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. (v) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone generates huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere which retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	6	3x1=3
16.	(a) Explain the reasons why most of the jute industries in India are located in West Bengal. (i) Proximity of jute producing area. (ii) Inexpensive and well-connected water transport. (iii) Abundant water for processing raw jute. (iv) Good network of railways and roadways. (v) Cheap labour. (vi) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR (b) Explain the measures to reduce industrial pollution. (i) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in water. (ii) Primary treatment by mechanical means. (iii) Secondary treatment by biological process. (iv) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. (v) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. (vi) Smoke can be reduced by using oil and gas instead of coal in factories. (vii) Machinery and equipment can be used, and generators should be fitted with silencers. (viii) Machinery should be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduced noise.	62	5x1=5
		66	5x1=5

	(ix) Noise absorbing materials should be used. (x) Minimise waste generation. (xi) Provide green belts for nurturing ecological balance. (xii) Ecological monitoring and reviews should be ensured. (xiii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.		
17.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Cropping Pattern <i>Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.</i> 17.1 Rice cultivation is an example of which type of agricultural season? 1 Kharif 17.2 Name any one crop which is harvested between April to June in India. 1 (i) Wheat/ (ii) Barley/ (iii) Peas/ (iv) Gram/ (v) Mustard/ (vi) Any other crop. Any one crop to be mentioned. 17.3 Mention any two zaid crops. 2x1=2 (i) Watermelon/ (ii) Muskmelon/ (iii) Cucumber/ (iv) Vegetables/ (v) Fodder crop/ (vi) Sugarcane/ (vii) Any other crop Any two crops to be mentioned.	32	1+1+2 =4
18.	Please see the attached map. Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 18. Answer any three questions. (18.1) Name a major dam built on the Mahanadi river. 1 Hirakud dam (18.2) Name the place where a Software Technology Park is located in Uttar Pradesh. 1 Noida (18.3) Name a major sea port located in Tamil Nadu. 1 Tuticorin/Chennai		3x1=3

	(18.4) Name the eastern-most terminal station of East-West corridor of India. Silchar <i>If the examinee has attempted question 18.4, mark be awarded.</i>	1	
	SECTION – C Political Science		20
19.	(A) Only I, II and III are correct	48-49	1
20.	(C) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii	16-17	1
21.	(B) Declaring Sinhala as the official language/ (D) Implementing a policy of preference for Sinhalese in government jobs. <i>If the examinee marks either option B or D, mark be awarded.</i>	3	1
22.	(D) Australia	15	1
23.	Suggest any two reforms to strengthen ‘party system’ in India. (i) Internal democracy should be strengthened. (ii) The growing role of money and muscle power should be checked. (iii) The parties should offer meaningful choices to the voters. (iv) The common workers of the party should be given an opportunity to rise to power. (v) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. (vi) Citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can put pressure on political parties to overcome the challenges. (vii) It should be able to accommodate the social and regional divisions. (viii) India should strengthen the multiparty system, keeping in mind its social and geographical diversity. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be suggested.	51-61	2x1=2
24.	“Complaints are the testimony to the success of Democracy.” Explain the statement with examples. (i) In a democracy, people have more expectations and many complaints. (ii) They ask for more and want to make democracy even better. (iii) It shows that people have developed awareness about their rights and the system.	72	2x1=2

	(iv) It indicates that people have developed ability to look critically at the power holders and the influential. (v) The public expression transforms people from the status of subjects into that of citizens. (vi) Most individuals now believe that their vote impacts how the government is run. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
25.	“The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India.” Explain the statement. (i) Some national leaders feared that creation of linguistic states would lead to the disintegration of country. (ii) Initially, the central government resisted demand for linguistic states for some time. (iii) The boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new states. (iv) The linguistic states were created to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. (v) Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. (vi) The experience has shown that the formation of linguistic state has actually made the country more united. (vii) It has reinforced trust of people in democracy. (viii) It has made administration easier. (ix) It has strengthened the faith of the people in their elected representatives. (x) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	19-20	3x1=3
26.	(a) Compare the Belgian model and the Sri Lankan model of power sharing. <u>Belgian Model</u> (i) The Belgian government applied the model of accommodation. (ii) They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversity. (iii) They amended the Constitution four times between 1970 and 1993 so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together. (iv) They respected the feelings and interests of different communities. (v) The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. (vi) The French majority in Brussels accepted equal number of Dutch and French ministers at the state level of government.	3-5	5x1=5

	(vii) The Dutch majority in Belgium accepted equal number of French and Dutch ministers at the central government level. (viii) A third kind of government- 'community government' ensured German minority does not feel alienated. (ix) The community government looked after culture, education and language related issues of the three ethnic groups. (x) No single community can make decisions unilaterally. (xi) They mutually accepted arrangements of power sharing. (xii) Any other relevant point. <u>Sri Lankan Model</u> (i) The Sri Lankan government applied the model of Majoritarianism. (ii) They overlooked the existence of regional differences and cultural diversity. (iii) An Act was passed in 1956 to fulfil the wish of majority population. (iv) They recognise Sinhala as the only official language. (v) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. (vi) A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. (vii) They suppressed the feelings of minority. (viii) They refused to share power. (ix) The Sri Lankan Tamils struggled to demand for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. (x) By 1980s, several political organisations demanded a separate Tamil Eelam (state). (xi) The distrust between the two communities turned into a Civil War that ended in 2009. (xii) Any other relevant point. Any five points of comparison to be explained. OR (b) Why is power sharing necessary in a democracy? Explain. (i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. (ii) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. (iii) It accommodates majority as well as minority. (iv) It is the very spirit of democracy. (v) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.		
		6	5x1=5

	(vi) A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. (vii) It strengthens unity of the country. (viii) It reinforces trust of people in democracy. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.		
27.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: How many political parties? <i>In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. Such a party system is called two-party system. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system.</i> 27.1 Explain the main feature of ‘multi-party system’. 1 (i) Several parties compete for power. (ii) More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming in power either on their own strength or in alliance with others. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 27.2 Why is a ‘one-party system’ not compatible with democracy? 1 (i) It deprives the citizens the choice to choose who will form the government. (ii) It is almost like dictatorship. (iii) One party system does not provide a meaningful choice to the voters. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point. 27.3 Explain the main characteristics of a coalition government. 2x1=2 (i) In a multi-party system when no single party is able to muster the majority votes, it takes the support of other parties to form government. (ii) This system allows a variety of interest and opinions to enjoy the political representation. (iii) It reduces the dominance of any one party to act according to its whims and fancies in the government. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	51	1+1+2 =4

	SECTION – D Economics		20
28.	(C) Odisha, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala	10	1
29.	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	20	1
30.	(B) To protect local industries	64	1
31.	(B) Because it is issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Central Government.	40	1
32.	(D) Indian Railways	33	1
33.	(B) High Per Capita Income	8	1
34.	(B) To secure the loan for the lender	44	1
35.	Explain ‘Disguised Unemployment’ with example. (i) Disguised unemployment means that there are more people on the job than is necessary. (ii) Even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. (iii) This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. (iv) The people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. (v) Each one is doing some work, but no one is fully employed. (vi) The labour effort gets divided. (vii) It is mostly found in agricultural sector. (viii) This type of unemployment can also be found in secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained with example.	26	2x1=2
36.	Suggest any three measures for labour safety in the unorganised sector. (i) There should be implementation of fair and minimum wages law for their work done. (ii) There should be provision of health insurance, pension and maternity benefits. (iii) Employers should provide safe working conditions with proper equipment. (iv) There should be regular inspections to ensure that labour laws are followed.	30-32	3x1=3

	(v) Workers should have access to affordable medical treatment and emergency aid. (vi) Workers should be educated and made aware about the labour rights/ laws. (vii) Workers should be provided with skill development and training programmes. (viii) Legal action should be taken against employers in case of exploitation of workers. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be suggested.																				
37.	Define the term ‘Body Mass Index’. Explain the method of its calculation. Body Mass Index 1 Body Mass Index is the scale used by nutrition scientists to find out if we are properly nourished or not. Method of calculation 2 (i) It is calculated through the formula: Weight (in kgs) ÷ Square of height (in metres). (ii) If the height of the person is in centimetres, convert it into metres and divide the weight (in kgs) with the square of height(m²). (iii) Any other relevant point	13	1+2=3																		
38.	(a) Differentiate between the formal and informal sources of credit. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Formal Sources of Credit</th><th>Informal Sources of Credit</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i) RBI supervises them.</td><td>(i) No supervising authority.</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Low interest rate.</td><td>(ii) High interest rate</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Repayment is easier.</td><td>(iii) Chances to get in debt trap is higher.</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Low cost for borrower.</td><td>(iv) High cost for borrowers.</td></tr><tr><td>(v) Terms of credit are predefined.</td><td>(v) Terms of credit may not be defined prior.</td></tr><tr><td>(vi) Collateral is required.</td><td>(vi) Collateral may not be required.</td></tr><tr><td>(vii) Banks and cooperative groups are major sources.</td><td>(vii) Friends, employer, landlords, money lenders are major sources.</td></tr><tr><td>(viii) Any other relevant point</td><td>(viii) Any other relevant point.</td></tr></tbody></table> Any five points of difference to be explained.	Formal Sources of Credit	Informal Sources of Credit	(i) RBI supervises them.	(i) No supervising authority.	(ii) Low interest rate.	(ii) High interest rate	(iii) Repayment is easier.	(iii) Chances to get in debt trap is higher.	(iv) Low cost for borrower.	(iv) High cost for borrowers.	(v) Terms of credit are predefined.	(v) Terms of credit may not be defined prior.	(vi) Collateral is required.	(vi) Collateral may not be required.	(vii) Banks and cooperative groups are major sources.	(vii) Friends, employer, landlords, money lenders are major sources.	(viii) Any other relevant point	(viii) Any other relevant point.	48-49	5x1=5
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	OR		
	(b) Explain the functioning of ‘Self-Help Groups’. (i) The idea behind self-help group is to organise rural poor, especially women. (ii) A typical Self-help group has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood. (iii) These members meet and save regularly. (iv) They collect a pool of Rs.25 to Rs.100 or more depending on their ability to save. (v) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. (vi) The members decide on - the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. (vii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs – releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, arranging for housing materials, acquiring assets. (viii) The group charges interest on loans which is less than that charged by money lenders. (ix) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. (x) Banks are willing to lend to the SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. (xi) The group meets regularly to discuss and act on a variety of social issues. (xii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	50-51	5x1=5

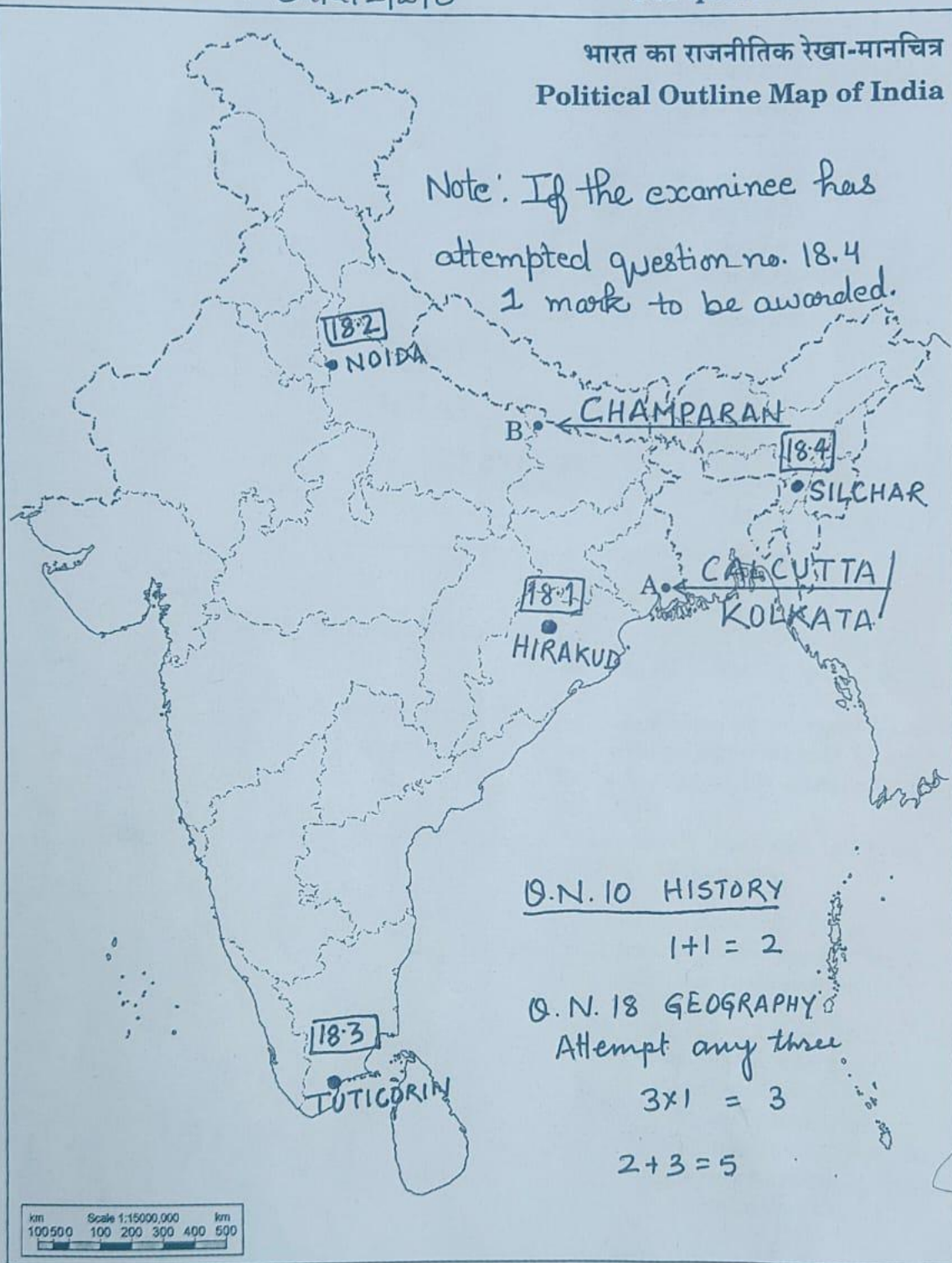
प्रश्न सं. 10 और 18 के लिए 32/2/1/2/3

For questions no. 10 and 18



भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
Political Outline Map of India

Note: If the examinee has
attempted question no. 18.4
1 mark to be awarded.



Q.N. 10 HISTORY

1+1 = 2

Q.N. 18 GEOGRAPHY
Attempt any three

3x1 = 3

2+3 = 5