

संकलित परीक्षा - I
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2014-15)
सामाजिक विज्ञान/SOCIAL SCIENCE
कक्षा - X/ Class - X

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90

Maximum Marks : 90

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक लिखे हुए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 से 8 तक एक-एक अंक के हैं। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द अथवा एक वाक्य में दें।
- (iv) प्रश्न क्रमांक 9 से 21 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न क्रमांक 22 से 29 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) प्रश्न क्रमांक 30, भूगोल से मानचित्र सम्बन्धी, 3 अंक का प्रश्न है। उत्तर लिखने के बाद मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखकर बांध दीजिए।

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 21 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 30 is map question of **3 marks** from Geography. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer book.

1 प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के रूप में अपनी खोज का प्रारूप तैयार करने में गुटनबर्ग ने अपने किस पूर्व ज्ञान का उपयोग किया ? 1

Which previous knowledge did Gutenberg draw to design his innovation in the form of a

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	printing press ?	
	अथवा/ OR	
	शारलॉट ब्राण्ट द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास 'जेन आयर' में, युवतियों के कौन से गुण नहीं दर्शाए गए हैं जो उनमें उस उम्र में होने चाहिए ? Which qualities of young girls, expected at her time, have not been shown in the novel ' <i>Jan Eyre</i> ' written by Charlotte Bronte ?	1
2	पश्चिमी हिमालय की वाहिकाओं के मार्ग बदलने के लिए किस पारिभाषिक शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है ? What is the technical term used for diversion channels of the Western Himalayas ?	1
3	प्रति हजार लड़कों पर लड़कियों की संख्या के लिए किस शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया जाता है ? What term is used for the number of girl children per 1000 boys ?	1
4	बैल्जियम की सामुदायिक सरकार को किस प्रकार की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त हैं ? Which type of powers does the community government of Belgium enjoy ?	1
5	नगर निगम के अध्यक्ष का पद सरकारी तौर पर क्या कहलाता है ? What is the official post for the chairperson of a Municipal Corporation ?	1
6	औसत आय को परिभाषित कीजिए। Define average income.	1
7	प्रदूषित बेरोजगारी अधिकांशतः कहाँ पायी जाती है ? Where is the disguised unemployment found mostly ?	1

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8	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम किस वर्ष लागू किया गया? In which year was National Rural Employment Guarantee Act implemented ?	1
9	प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के ब्रिटिश अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़े प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the impact of the First World War on the British economy.	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	इंग्लैण्ड में 19 वीं सदी में मजदूरों की स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the condition of the workers in nineteenth century in England.	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	ऐन्ड्र्यू मीयर्न्स को पुस्तक 'द बिटर क्राई आफ आऊटकास्ट लन्दन' में दर्शाए गए बच्चों के जीवन का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the life of children as depicted in Andrew Mearns's famous book 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London'.	3
10	1929 की महामंदी के, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका पर पड़े किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain any three effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the United States.	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	बंगाल के एक उद्यमी के रूप में द्वारका नाथ टैगोर के योगदान का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the contributions of Dwarakanath Tagore as an entrepreneur of Bengal.	3

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14	<p>संयुक्त वन प्रबन्धन की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe any three features of 'Joint Forest Management'</p>	3
15	<p>विनोबा भावे द्वारा शुरू किए गए 'भूदान-ग्रामदान' आंदोलन की मुख्य विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।</p> <p>Mention the main features of 'Bhoodan - Gramdan movement started by Vinoba Bhave.</p>	3
16	<p>अपने परिवार की निर्णय निर्माण प्रक्रिया को स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या यह लोकतांत्रिक है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain the process of decision marking in your family. Is it democratic? Explain.</p>	3
17	<p>“एक दूसरे से सामंजस्य बना लेने वाले सामाजिक अंतर गहरे सामाजिक विभाजन तथा तनाव की संभावनाओं को पैदा करते हैं।” उदाहरण देकर इस कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।</p> <p>“Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions”. Justify the statement with an examples.</p>	3
18	<p>उत्तरी आयरलैंड में कैथोलिक्स तथा प्रोटेस्टेंट्स के बीच टकराव के किन्हीं तीन कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain any three reasons for the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants in Northern Ireland.</p>	3
19	<p>मानव विकास सूचकांक के तीन अवयवों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain the three components of Human Development Index.</p>	3
20	<p>पंजाब, केरल तथा बिहार के विकास स्तरों की तुलना करते समय, निकाले गये निष्कर्षों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain inferences which have been drawn by comparing the development levels of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar.</p>	3
21	<p>“वर्तमान पीढ़ी की तुलना में भावी पीढ़ी के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन नहीं हो सकेंगे।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।</p>	3

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	"The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation". Support the statement.	
22	<p>किन बातों ने यूरोपीय लोगों को अफ्रीका की ओर आकर्षित किया? अफ्रीकी मजदूरों को मर्ती करने और रोके रखने के लिए अपनाए गए किन्हीं तीन तरीकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।</p> <p>What attracted the Europeans to Africa ? Mention any three methods used to recruit and retain the African labourers.</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>19 वीं सदी के दौरान ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिककरण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain the process of industrialization in Britain during the nineteenth century.</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>लन्दन में विभिन्न-वर्गों के लोग किस प्रकार अपने नए मनोरंजन के साधनों का उपभोग करते थे? स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>How did people of different classes organize their new found leisure in England ? Explain.</p>	5
23	<p>यूरोप में पुस्तक पाठन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए किए गए किन्हीं पाँच प्रयासों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain any five efforts made to popularize reading of books in Europe.</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>‘प्रेमचंद के उपन्यासों में समाज के सभी वर्गों के शक्तिशाली पात्र भरे पड़े हैं।’ उस कथन का औचित्य स्थापित कीजिए।</p> <p>“Premchand’s novels are filled with powerful characters from all levels of society”. Justify</p>	5

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	the statement.	
24	<p>‘सत्ता की साझेदारी जरूरी है’ को स्पष्ट करने के लिए नैतिक मूल्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain moral reasons to explain that Power sharing is desirable.</p>	5
25	<p>Explain any five factors responsible for the formation of soil.</p> <p>मृदा निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p>	5
26	<p>भारत में प्रचलित जाति प्रथा की किन्हीं पांच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe any five features of the caste system prevailing in India.</p>	5
27	<p>भारतीय संविधान में भारत को धर्मनिरपेक्ष बनाने में क्या-क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं? उनका वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>What provisions have been made in the Constitution of India to make it a Secular State ? Describe.</p>	5
28	<p>तृतीयक क्षेत्रक की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह क्षेत्रक भारत में महत्वपूर्ण क्यों होता जा रहा है? कोई चार कारण दीजिए।</p> <p>Explain the tertiary sector ? Why is this sector becoming important in India ? Give four reasons.</p>	5
29	<p>किसी देश के विकास के लिए आवश्यक किन्हीं पांच सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe any five public facilities needed for the development of a country.</p>	5
30	<p>(a) दिए हुए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र में A पर एक लक्षण चिन्हित किया गया है। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इस लक्षण की पहचान कर मानचित्र में ही चिन्हित रेखा पर उसका नाम लिखिए :</p> <p>(A) मृदा का प्रकार</p> <p>(b) उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेतों द्वारा दर्शाईये एवं उनके नाम लिखिए :</p> <p>(B) पेरियार बाघ रिज़र्व</p> <p>(C) सलाल बाँध</p>	3

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नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 30 के स्थान पर हैं :

(30.1) बिहार में किस प्रकार की मृदा पायी जाती है ?

(30.2) पेरियार बाघ रिज़र्व किस राज्य में अवस्थित है ?

(30.3) सलाल बाँध किस राज्य में अवस्थित है ?

(a) One item A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this item with the help of following information and write its Correct name on the line marked on the map.

(A) Type of soil

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols

(B) Periyar Tiger Reserve

(C) Salal Dam

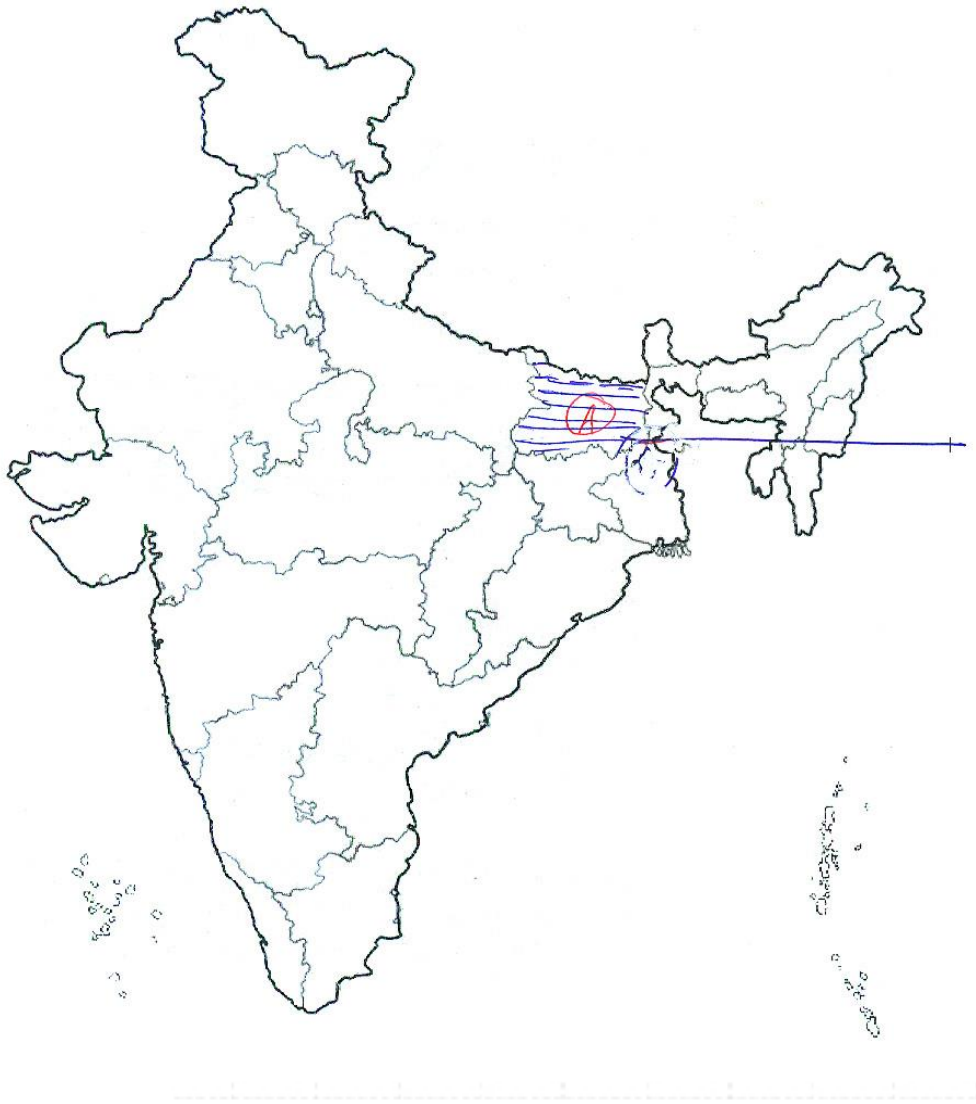
Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30

(30.1) What type of soil is found in Bihar ?

(30.2) In which state is Periyar Tiger Reserve located ?

(30.3) In which state is salal dam located ?

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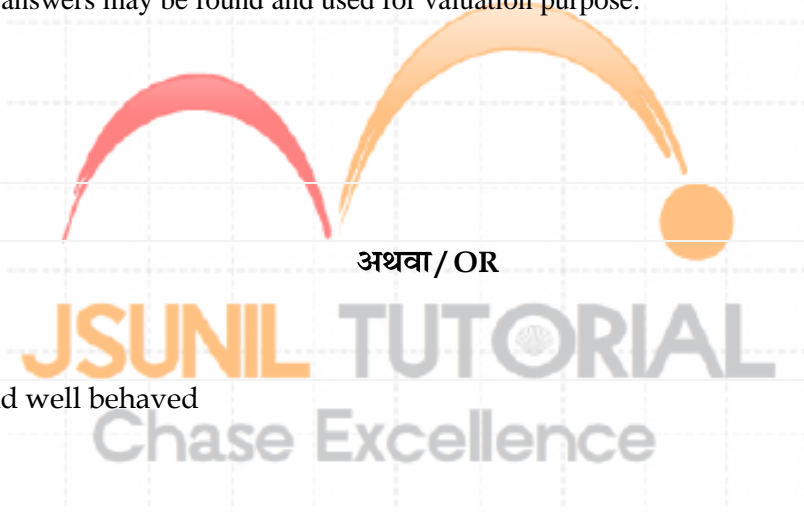


Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2014-15)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class - X)

General Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answers given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration).
3. Alternative methods be accepted. Proportional marks be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only first attempt be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.



1

1

अथवा / OR

To be quiet and well behaved

1

2

Kuls

1

3

Child Sex Ratio

1

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4	It has the powers regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.	1
5	Mayor	1
6	Same as per capita income; $\text{National Income} / \text{Total Population}$.	1
7	Among agricultural workers working on small farm lands	1
8	2005	1
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the colonial market. • To finance war expenditures, Britain had borrowed from the U.S. At the end of the war Britain was burdened with huge external debts. • The war had led to a huge increase in demand, production and employment. • The government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them into line with peace time revenues. • These developments led to huge job losses. In 1921, one in every five British worker 	3

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	<p>was out of work.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	
	<p>अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>(1) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers.</p> <p>(2) Those workers who had good networks of friendship and relations got job quickly but those who had no social connection faced difficulty in getting job.</p> <p>(3) Seasonality of work in many factories.</p> <p>(4) The daily income of workers depended on the average of the period of employment.</p> <p>(5) The workers were hostile to the introduction of new technology for fear of unemployment.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>(a) A large number of children were pushed into low paid work.</p> <p>(b) Many of these took to crime because for them crime was more profitable than low paid jobs.</p> <p>(c) They were uneducated till 1870, when Compulsory Elementary Act was passed. (Points to be elaborated)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>(i) Rapid fall in prices, resulting in the decline of production, employment, income and trade.</p> <p>(ii) U.S banks cut domestic lending and called back loans. Farms could not sell their harvests ; households were ruined and business collapsed.</p> <p>(iii) People's incomes fell, households were forced to give up their homes, cars and other</p>	<p>3</p>

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	<p>consumer durables.</p> <p>(iv) Unemployment increased and the U.S banking system collapsed.</p> <p>(Any 3 points)</p>	
	<p>अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>Dwarkanath Tagore was one of the earliest entrepreneurs of Bengal.</p> <p>(a) He made his fortune from, China trade.</p> <p>(b) He invested the money in industrial investments in India. Along with others, he shared a vision of individually prosperous India.</p> <p>(c) Set up six joint stock companies.</p>	3
	<p>अथवा / OR</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chawls were resided by poor. • Open space in the center of the chawls was used for various activities. • Chawls were headed by a headman like village headman. • People in chawls lived like an integrated family. <p>(Any three points to be elaborated)</p>	3
11	<p>(i) The production of hand written manuscript could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.</p> <p>(ii) Copying was expensive, laborious and time taking.</p>	3

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	(iii) Manuscript were fragile, difficult to handle and could not be cared for or read easily. (Points to be elaborated)	
	अथवा/ OR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindi novels had their origin in adaptation and translation of the English novels. • First modern Hindi novel was written by Srinivas Das - titled <i>Pariksha Guru</i>. • <i>Chandrakanta</i> by Devaki Nandan Khatri - popularized the Hindi novels. • Hindi novels achieved excellence with Premchand's writings. 	3
12	<p>(i) The rate of literacy was very low in Europe till the end of the 20th century.</p> <p>(ii) In order to attract people towards books, the printers started printing popular ballads and folks tales with lot of illustration.</p> <p>(iii) Such books were recited at gatherings and it attracted listeners.</p> <p>(iv) Thus the oral culture was printed and printed material was orally transmitted. (Any three points to be explained).</p>	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rokeya Hossein was a reformer who started a girl's school in Calcutta. • (i) She wrote a satiric fantasy called 'Sultana's dream' which depicted a topsy - turvy world in which women play the role of men. • (ii) In her novel 'Padmarag', she conveyed the message of women's reform to 	3

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	improve their condition by their own action.	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification and inventory of resources which involves surveying, mapping, estimation and measurement of the resources. – Planning structure with technology skill and institutional set up for resource development plans. – Matching the resource development plans with national development plans. 	3
14	<p>(i) Joint Forest Management is a programme that involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.</p> <p>(ii) Local institutions undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.</p> <p>(iii) In return, members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by “successful protection”.</p>	3
15	<p>(1) One of the votaries of Gandhi’s concept of gram swarajya</p> <p>(2) Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 landless villagers, this Act was known as Bhoodan.</p> <p>(3) Some zamindars distributed, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless known as gramdan.</p> <p>(4) Many people donated their land to poor.</p> <p>(5) This movement is also known as ‘Bloodless Revolution’.</p>	3
16	Candidate shall give the process of decision making in their family and should prove the process to be democratic or not- by using the basic features of democracy.	3

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17	<p>Social division takes place when some social differences overlap with other differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between the Blacks and Whites become social division in the U.S. because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated. In our country Dalits tend to be poor and landless, discriminated. Situations of this kind produce social divisions, tensions in society. (Evaluate as a whole) 	3
18	<p>Both are Christians but divided into Catholic and Protestants.</p> <p>They are equally likely to be poor or rich.</p> <p>So, they have conflicts in Northern Ireland.</p>	3
19	<p>(i) <u>Life expectancy at birth</u> denotes as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Gross Enrolment Ratio</u> for three levels means enrolment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school,</p> <p>(iii) <u>Per Capita Income</u> is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.</p>	3
20	<p>(i) Infant mortality rate</p> <p>(ii) Literacy rate</p> <p>(iii) Net Attendance Ratio</p> <p>(i) Punjab has highest per-capita income and Bihar is at the bottom</p> <p>(ii) Punjab has higher infant mortality rates as compared to Kerala.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Kerala has highest literacy rate 	3

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21	<p>It is quite true that the future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation.</p> <p>(i) The statement explains the over use of resources by the present generation would lead to insufficiency of resources for the future generation</p> <p>(ii) Development without adequate resources is impossible</p> <p>(iii) e.g. (a) nearly 1/3 of the country is over using their ground water resources (b) overusing of fossil fuels like petroleum, coal</p>	3
22	<p>Europeans were attracted to Africa due to :</p> <p>(1) Vast resources of land and minerals.</p> <p>(2) The scope for plantation and mining.</p> <p><u>Methods used to recruit and retain :</u></p> <p>Heavy taxes were imposed on the natives.</p> <p>Inheritance laws were changed.</p> <p>Mine workers were confined in compounds. (To be explained)</p>	5
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals. • With the expansion of railways the demand for iron and steel increased • New industries could not replace the traditional industries • The pace of change in the 'traditional' industries was not set by steam powered cotton or metal industries. Ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth • Technological changes occurred slowly 	5

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- Even steam engines were not accepted immediately.
(Any five points to be explained)

अथवा / OR

- For wealthy British annual 'London Season' was organised
- Working class met in pubs to socialise.
- New types of entertainments such as libraries, galleries, and museums were established for the common people.
- Music halls were popular among the poor classes
- By the early 20th century, cinema entertained a mixed audience on a large scale.
- Industrial workers were encouraged to spend their weekend at sea beaches.
(Any five points to be elaborated)

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- 23
- (i) New forms of popular literature appeared.
 - (ii) Pedlars were employed to sell books in the villages.
 - (iii) Other forms of reading material for entertainment began to reach ordinary readers.
 - (iv) In England, Penny chapbooks were introduced.
 - (v) In France, Bibliotheque Bleue - priced low and small were introduced.
 - (vi) Books of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests were published.
 - (vii) The ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people through popular literature.
(Any five points to be explained)

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अथवा / OR

		<p>(i) Premchand's novel '<i>Sewasadan</i>' lifted the Hindi novel from simple entertainment to a serious reflection on the lives of ordinary people and social issues.</p> <p>(ii) Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the novel.</p> <p>(iii) Premchand's characters created a community based on democratic values.</p> <p>(iv) The character in '<i>Rangbhoomi</i>'- Surdas is a visually impaired beggar from the most oppressed section of the society.</p> <p>(v) Godan-the moving story of a peasant couple-Hori and Dhanias shows, how they retain their dignity to the end.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Points to be explained)	5
24	Moral reasons are as follows :	<p>(i) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those who are going to be affected by its exercise.</p> <p>(ii) People have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.</p> <p>(iii) A legitimate government is one where citizens become a part of the government through participation.</p>	5
25	Factors responsible for soil formation :	<p>(a) Relief</p> <p>(b) Parent rock or bed rock</p> <p>(c) Climate</p> <p>(d) Vegetation</p> <p>(e) Time</p> <p>(f) Chemical and organic change</p> <p>(g) Various forces of nature (Explain any five of them)</p>	5

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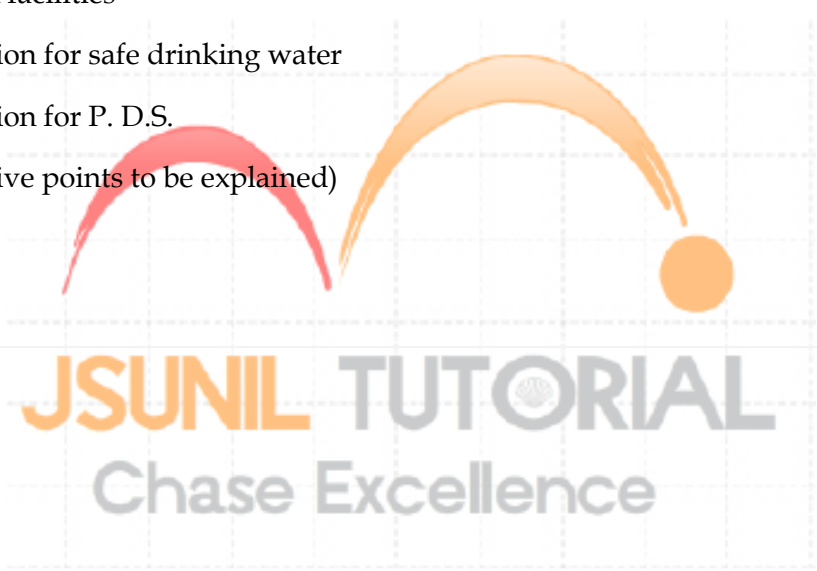
26	<p>The basic features of the caste system in India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) It was a hierarchical occupational division of the society.(ii) It had four main divisions - Brahman kshatriya, vaishya, shudra(iii) It was hereditary.(iv) The members of the same caste group formed a social community that followed similar occupation, married within the caste and did not mingle with the other castes.• (v) The caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the out caste groups that were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.	5
27	<p>Communalism involves thinking that the followers of a particular religion must belong to one community, their fundamental interests are same. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.</p> <p><u>Provisions made :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) No official religion of the Indian state.(b) Freedom to all individuals and communities to profess practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.(c) Discrimination on the basis of religion is prohibited.(d) Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion to ensure equality within the religions communities.	5
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities of tertiary sector, by themselves do not produce any goods but they are an aid or support for the production process. Example banking, Transportation, Communication etc.• Tertiary sector is becoming so important in India because :<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) In India the government has to take responsibility for the provision of basic services like hospitals, educational institutions, transport, banks etc.(ii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade storage etc.(iii) As Income levels rise certain sections of people start demanding many more services	5

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like eating out, tourism, shopping etc.

(iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services based on IT have become important and essential.

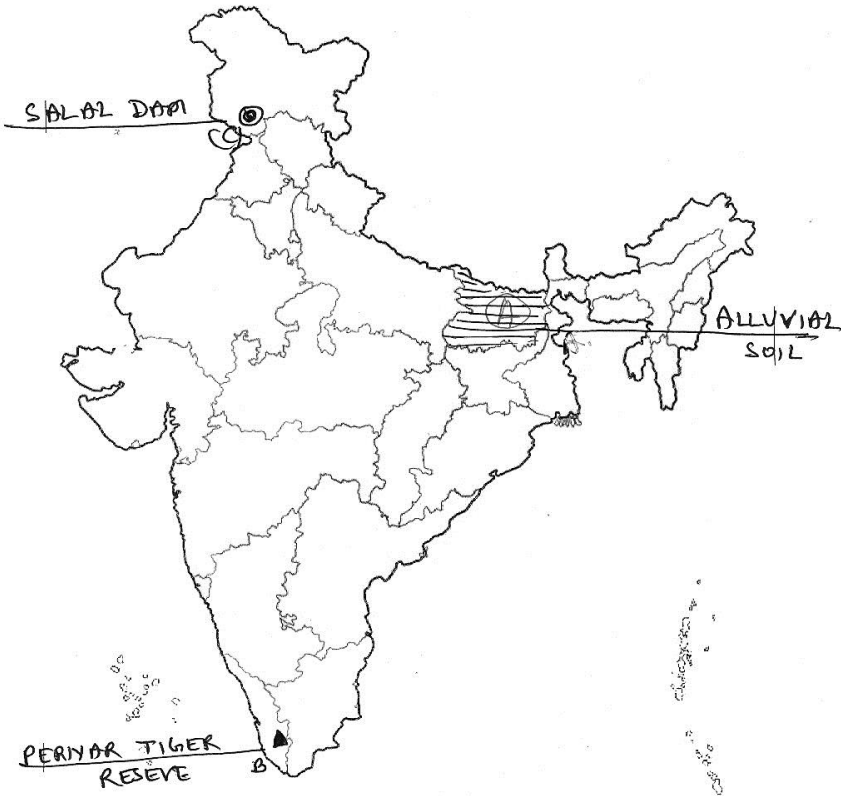
29	<p>(i) Pollution free environment</p> <p>(ii) Good network of transport and communication</p> <p>(iii) Security</p> <p>(iv) Educational facilities</p> <p>(v) Health facilities</p> <p>(vi) Provision for safe drinking water</p> <p>(vii) Provision for P. D.S.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	5
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30

3



(30.1) Alluvial Soil

(30.2) Kerala

(30.3) Jammu and Kashmir

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