

संकलित परीक्षा - II
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II
सामाजिक विज्ञान/SOCIAL SCIENCE
कक्षा - IX/ Class - IX

निर्धारित समय : 3-3½ घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

Time allowed : 3-3½ hours

Maximum Marks : 100

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 31 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 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न क्रमांक 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 और 30 मानचित्र सम्बन्धी प्रश्न 3-3 अंक के क्रमश इतिहास और भूगोल से हैं। उत्तर लिखने के बाद मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखकर बांध दीजिए।
- (vii) प्रश्न क्रमांक 31 मुक्त पाठ पर आधारित है तथा 10 अंक का है।

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 31 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 20 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map question of **3 marks** each, from History and Geography respectively. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer book.
- (vii) Question number 31 is from Open Text themes and it is of 10 marks.

1	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के किसी एक घुमंतू चरवाहे समुदाय का नाम बताइए। Name any one pastoral nomad group of Jammu and Kashmir.	1
	अथवा/ OR	
	सैमूर वृक्ष की कांटेदार छाल का प्रयोग किस के लिए किया जाता था ? What for was the thorny bark of the Semur trees used ?	1
	अथवा/ OR	
	चीन में अफीम को लाने वाला कौन था और वह कब लाया? Who introduced opium in to China and when ?	1
2	उस राज्य का नाम बताइए, जहाँ दाचीगाँम वन्य प्राणी अभय वन स्थित है। Name the state where the Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary is located.	1
3	हमें चुनाव की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है? कोई एक कारण दीजिए। Why do we need elections? Give any one reason.	1
4	मंडल आयोग के कोई एक सिफारिश लिखिए। Write one recommendation of Mandal Commission.	1
5	ऐसे दो समूहों/समुदायों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा आरक्षण दिया गया है।	1

	Mention any two groups communities for whom reservation has been provided by the government.	
6	एम.एस.पी. का विस्तारित रूप लिखिए। Give full form of MSP.	1
7	भारत में गरीब लोगों का अनुपात क्या है? What is the ratio of poor people in India ?	1
8	एन. आर. ई. जी. ए.(नरेगा) हेतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कौन-सा कोष सृजित किया जाता है? What kind of funds are created by central government for NREGA ?	1
9	उन तीन तरीके को उल्लेख कीजिए जिसके द्वारा चरागाह गायब होने से घुमंतुओं का जीवन प्रभावित हुआ। Mention three ways in which life of the nomads was affected by the disappearance of the pasture land.	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	जंगलों में रहने वाले किन समुदायों ने वन नियमों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह किया तथा किस के नेतृत्व में? Which Indian forest communities rebelled against the forest rules and under whom ?	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	(1780 के दशक तक) अमरीका में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन का वर्णन कीजिए।	3

	Describe the life of people who lived in America till the 1780's.	
10	ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि क्रिकेट का सम्बन्ध अपने ग्रामीण अतीत से है? Why is cricket said to have a connection with the rural past ?	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	गाँधी जी ने सबसे पहले लुंगी तथा कुर्ते को कब, कहाँ और क्यों अपनाया? When, where and why did Gandhiji first adopt the dress of lungi and kurta ?	3
11	क्रिकेट में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले प्रारम्भिक बैट किस प्रकार दिखायी देते थे और क्यों ? What did the early bats used in cricket look like and why ?	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	मध्यकालीन फ्रांस में वेशभूषा पर लगे प्रतिबंध कौन-से थे? What were the restrictions on clothing in medieval France ?	3
12	हमारे पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने में वन किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए। Explain how forests play a major role to enhance the quality of our environment.	3
13	अंत उष्ण कटिबंधीय अभिसरण क्षेत्र तथा मानसून के विकास में इसकी भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। Explain ITCZ and its role in development of Monsoon?	3
14	साक्षरता जनसंख्या का एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्यों है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3

	Why is literacy an important quality of population? Explain.	
15	भारत में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। Explain the role of the Judiciary in India.	3
16	'इन्दिरा साहनी बनाम भारत सरकार' मुकदमा के निर्णय की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the Judgment of Indira Sawhney and other Vs Union of India case.	3
17	गठबंधन सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री की शक्तियों पर किन्हीं तीन बाधाओं का वर्णन कीजिए। Write any three constraints on the powers of the Prime Minister of a coalition government.	3
18	भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक तथा आर्थिक तत्व गरीबी के लिए किस प्रकार उत्तरदायी है? How is socio-cultural and economic factor responsible for poverty in India ?	3
19	सुभेद्य समूह के निर्धनता की समस्या से सम्बन्धित सांख्यिकी का उल्लेख कीजिए। Mention the statistics related to poverty problem of the vulnerable groups.	3
20	खाद्य सुरक्षा का वर्णन संक्षिप्त में कीजिए। Describe food security in brief.	3
21	घुमंतू चरवाहों के जीविकोपार्जन के मुख्य स्रोतों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the main sources of the livelihood of the pastoral nomads.	5
	अथवा/ OR	
	1980 से एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के जंगलों पर कौन सी नई नीतियां लागू की गई है? What new policies have been implemented on the forests of Asia and Africa since 1980 ?	5

		अथवा/ OR	
		गरीब किसानों पर पड़े बाड़ाबंदी के किन्हीं पांच प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe any five effects of enclosures on the poor farmers ?	5
22		अठारहवीं सदी के भारत में क्रिकेट के क्षेत्र में अंग्रेजों के वर्चस्व का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the domination of the British on cricket in the 18 th century India.	5
		अथवा/ OR	
		यूरोप के लोगों ने किस प्रकार धीरे-धीरे महिलाओं के परिधान में सुधारों को स्वीकार कर लिया? How did people of Europe gradually come to accept the reforms in women's clothing? Explain.	5
23		भारत में उष्ण कटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वनों के वितरण का एक विवरण दीजिए। शुष्क पर्णपाती एवं आर्द्र पर्णपाती वनों के मध्य भेद कीजिए। Give an account of the distribution of tropical deciduous forests in India. Distinguish between moist deciduous forests and dry deciduous forests.	5
24		“भारत में लिंग अनुपात सामान्यतः 1901 से ही घटता आ रहा है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। “The sex ratio has been generally declining over since 1901 in India.” Support the statement.	5
25		भारत के चुनाव में, नामांकन प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the procedure for nomination of candidates for election in India?	5
26		“नगरिकों के दावे ऐसे होने चाहिए कि उन्हें दूसरों को भी प्रदान किया जा सकता हो।” व्याख्या कीजिए तथा अधिकारों की विशेषताओं को संक्षेप में लिखिए। 'The claims of the citizens should be such that can be made available to the others also.' Explain. Also summarize the important characteristics of rights.	5

27	<p>‘बफर स्टॉक’ तथा इसके निर्माण से सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain Buffer stock and activities related to creation for buffer stock.</p>	5
28	<p>भारत में निर्धनता के अन्तर्राज्यीय असमानताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe the inter-state disparities in poverty in India.</p>	5
<p>The student has to attempt any one map question from question numbers 29a, 29b and 29c. Question no. 30 is compulsory. The maps are attached with the question paper.</p>		
29 a	<p>(a) दिए हुए रेखामानचित्र में A और B पर दो लक्षण चिन्हित किये गए हैं। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इन लक्षणों की पहचान कर मानचित्र में ही चिन्हित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए :</p> <p>(A) गड्डी गड़ेरियों से संबंधित राज्य</p> <p>(B) वह स्थान जहाँ वार्षिक ऊँट मेले का आयोजन किया जाता है।</p> <p>(b) उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेत द्वारा दर्शाइये एवं उसका नाम लिखिए :</p> <p>(C) राज्य जहाँ मलधारी पशुपालक रहते हैं।</p> <p>नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 के स्थान पर हैं :</p> <p>(29.1) गड्डी गड़ेरियों से संबंधित राज्य का नाम लिखिए।</p> <p>(29.2) वार्षिक ऊँट मेले का आयोजन किस स्थान पर किया जाता है?</p> <p>(29.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मलधारी गड़ेरिए रहते हैं।</p> <p>(a) Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map :</p> <p>(A) State related to the Gaddi shepherds.</p> <p>(B) Place where camel fair is organized annually.</p>	3

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following item with appropriate symbol :

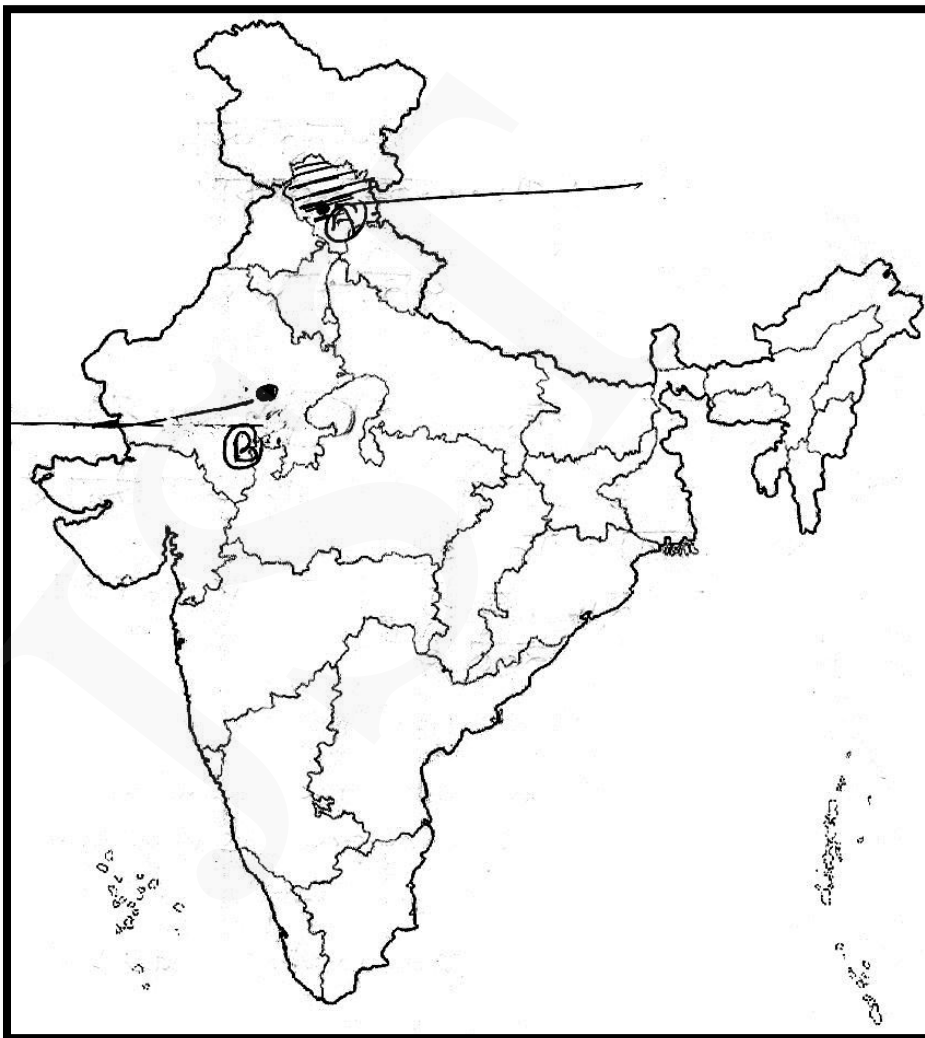
(C) State where Maldhari herders line.

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.29

(29.1) Name the state which is related to Gaddi shepherds.

(29.2) At which place is a camel fair organised annually!

(29.3) Name the state where Maldhari shepherds line.



29 b

(a) दिए हुए रेखामानचित्र में A और B पर दो लक्षण चिन्हित किये गए हैं। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर

3

इन लक्षणों की पहचान कर मानचित्र में ही चिन्हित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए :

(A) एक वन क्षेत्र।

(B) राज्य जहाँ चाय बागानों में झारखण्ड के आदिवासी काम करते थे।

(b) उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेत द्वारा दर्शाइये एवं उसका नाम लिखिए :

(C) छत्तीसगढ़, जहाँ सामान्यतया गोंड जनजाति रहते थे।

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 के स्थान पर हैं :

(29.1) उस दो स्थानों का नाम लिखिए जहाँ वन समुदाय के लोगों ने ब्रिटिश के खिलाफ विद्रोह किया।

(29.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ चाय बागानों में झारखण्ड के आदिवासी काम करते थे।

(29.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गोंड आदिवासी सामान्यतया पाए जाते हैं।

(a) Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(A) A forest area.

(B) State where adivasis of Jharkhand were recruited to work in tea plantation.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following item with appropriate symbol.

(C) Chhatisgarh where Gonds adivasis lived.

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29

(29.1) Name two places where the forest communities rose in revolt against the British.

(29.2) Name the state where adivasis of Jharkhand were recruited to work in tea plantation.

(29.3) Name the place where Gonds are commonly found in India.



29 c (a) दिए हुए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र में A और B पर दो लक्षण चिन्हित किये गए हैं। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इन लक्षणों की पहचान कर मानचित्र में ही चिन्हित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए :

(A) राज्य जहाँ अंग्रेजों ने किसानों को अफ्रीम की खेती करने पर विवश किया

(B) ब्रिटिश प्रभाव के बिना अफ्रीम पैदा करने वाला राज्य

(b) उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेतों द्वारा दर्शाइये एवं उनके नाम लिखिए :

(C) वह राज्य जहाँ प्लासी की लड़ाई हुई थी

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 के स्थान पर हैं :

(29.1) प्लासी की लड़ाई कौन से राज्य में हुई थी ?

(29.2) अंग्रेज व्यापारी किस देश को अफीम बेचते थे ?

(29.3) एक ऐसे राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ अंग्रेजों ने किसानों को अफीम की खेती करने के लिए विवश किया

(a) Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(A) The state where peasants were forced to grow opium

(B) The state where opium was being grown without British influence.

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

(C) The state where Battle of Plassey was fought.

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 29

(29.1) In which state was the Battle of Plassey fought ?

(29.2) To which country did the British traders sell opium ?

(29.3) Name a state where British forced the peasants to grow opium.



30

(a) दिए हुए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र में A और B पर दो लक्षण चिन्हित किये गए हैं।³
नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इन लक्षणों की पहचान कर मानचित्र में ही चिन्हित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए :

(A) वनों का एक प्रकार

(B) एक मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्र

(b) उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेत द्वारा दर्शाइये एवं उसका नाम लिखिए :

(C) राजा जी राष्ट्रीय पार्क

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए हैं :

(1) असम में किस प्रकार के वन पाए जाते हैं?

(2) मेघालय के मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्र का नाम लिखिए।

(3) राजा जो राष्ट्रीय पार्क किस राज्य में अवस्थित है?

(a) Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map :

(A) A type of forest.

(B) A meteorological station.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following item with appropriate symbol :

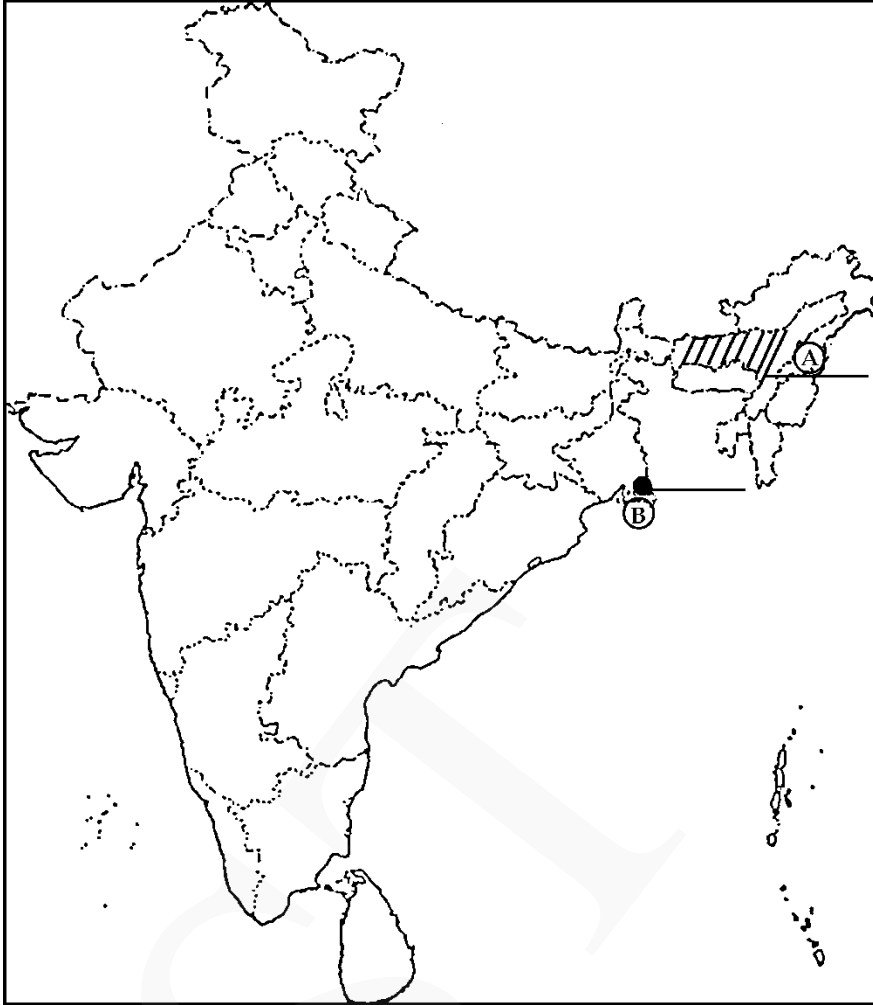
(C) Raja Ji National Park.

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only.

(1) What type of forests are found in Assam ?

(2) Name the meteorological station of Meghalaya.

(3) In which state of India is Raja Ji National Park located ?



Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class - IX)

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

Gujjar Bakarwals.

a.

1

अथवा/ OR

To grate vegetables

1

अथवा/ OR

	The Portuguese introduced Opium into China in the early 16th century.	1
2	Jammu and Kashmir.	1
3	It is not possible for everyone to sit in Parliament nor all have the skill or knowledge to frame laws.	1
4	27% of government jobs be reserved for the socially and economically backward classes.	1
5	Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward castes.	1
6	Minimum Support Price.	1

7	One fourth	1
8	National Employment Guarantee funds.	1
9	<p>a. As pasturelands were turned into farmlands, animal stock had to feed on whatever grazing land remained.</p> <p>b. This led to continuous intensive grazing of these pastures. It did not allow time for the natural restoration of vegetation growth.</p> <p>c. Grazing lands came to be continuously used and the quality of pastures declined.</p> <p>d. Shortage of forage for animals caused deterioration of animal stock.</p> <p>e. Underfed cattle died in large numbers during scarcities and famines.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three)</p>	3
	अथवा/ OR	
	<p>In many parts of India, like Santhal Parganas, Chhotanagpur, and Andhra Pradesh, the forest communities rebelled against the changes that were being imposed on them. The important leaders of these movements' against the British were Siddhu and Kanu in the Santhal Parganas, Birsa Munda of Chhotanagpur and Alluri Sitarama Raju of Andhra Pradesh.</p>	3

		अथवा/ OR	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• White American settlements were confined to a small coastal strip in the east.• The Native Americans were mostly nomadic.• The natives lived by hunting, gathering, fishing and trapping while some cultivated corn, beans, tobacco and pumpkin? <p>(i)</p>	3
10		<p>Cricket's connection with a rural past can be seen in the length of a Test match. Originally, cricket matches had no time limit. The game went on for as long as it took to bowl out a side twice. The rhythms of village life were slower and cricket's rules were made before the Industrial Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•	3
		अथवा/ OR	
		<p>In 1913 Gandhiji decided that dressing 'unsuitably' was a more powerful political statement. In Durban in 1913, Gandhi first appeared in a lungi and kurta with his head shaved as a sign of mourning to protest against the shooting of Indian coal miners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•	3

11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Till the middle of the eighteenth century, bats were roughly the same shape as hockey sticks, curving outwards at the bottom.• The reason for this was that the ball was bowled underarm, along the ground and the curve at the end of the bat gave the batsman the best chance of making contact.	3
अथवा/OR		
	<p>The poor could not dress like the rich, nor eat the same food. But laws no longer barred people's right to dress in the way they wished. Differences in earning, rather than sumptuary laws, defined what the rich and poor could wear. Different classes developed their own culture of dress. The notion of what was beautiful or ugly. Proper or improper, decent or vulgar differed.</p> <p>(i)</p>	3
12	<p>Forests are important for human beings forests are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of environment. They modify local climate, control soil erosion, regulate stream flow, support a variety of industries, provide livelihood for many communities and offer panoramic or scenic view for recreation. It controls wind force and temperature and causes rainfall. It provides humus to the soil and shelter to the wild life.</p>	3

13	<p>The Inter –Tropical Convergence Zone is a low pressure trough running parallel to equator where the north – east and the south –east trade winds converge.</p> <p>This convergence zone moves north or south with the apparent movement of the sun.</p> <p>In summer, when sunrays falls vertically over the Tropic of cancer, this zone of convergence shifts northward and settles over the Ganga plain. This act as a strong pull for moisture laden south – west winds towards mainland of India causing Monsoon rain.</p>	3
14	<p>Literacy is a very important quality of a population. Obviously, only an informed and educated citizen can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects. Low levels of literacy are a serious obstacle for economic improvement.</p>	3
15	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The first and foremost role of the judiciary is to provide justice.2. To resolve disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, between two state governments and between the center and state government.3. Upholding the law and enforcing the fundamental rights ie every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their fundamental rights are being violated.	3
16	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the government of India was valid.2. At the same time the Supreme Court asked the government to modify the original order.3. It said well to do. persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation. Accordingly, the department of personnel and	3

	training issued another official memo-randum on sep. 08, 1993.	
17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions on his own. 2. He has to consult and accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance parties. 3. He has to heed to the views and opinions of the coalition parties on whose support the survival of the government depends. 	3
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to fulfil social obligations & observe religious ceremonies people in India including the poor, spend a lot of money. 2. Small farmers regularly borrow money. 3. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. 	3
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although the average for people below poverty line for all groups in India is 26%, 51 out of 100 people belonging to scheduled tribes are not able to meet their basic needs. 2. 50% of casual workers in urban area are below poverty line. 3. About 50% of landless agricultural workers and 43% of SCs are poor. 	3
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security means something more than getting two square meals. It includes – 2. Availability of food, which means production within the country. 3. Accessibility means food is within reach of every person. 4. Affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutrition's food to meet one's dieting needs. 	3
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They raise cattle, camels, goats, sheep etc. b. They sell milk, meat, animal skin and wool. 	5

- c. They are involved in trade.
- d. They are involved in transportation.
- e. They are involved in a variety of odd jobs.

अथवा/OR

- Since the 1980s, governments across Asia and Africa have begun to see that scientific forestry and the policy of keeping forest communities away from forests has resulted in many conflicts.
- Conservation of forests rather than collecting timber has become a more important goal. The government has recognised that in order to meet this goal, the people who live near the forests must be involved. In many cases, across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, dense forests have survived only because villages protected them in sacred groves known as sarnas, devarakudu, kan, rai, etc. Some villages have been patrolling their own forests, with each household taking it in turns, instead of leaving it to the forest guards. Local forest communities and environmentalists today are thinking of different forms of forest management by combining experience with technology.

5

अथवा/OR

- The coming of enclosures meant many changes in the lives of poor because. When fences came up, the enclosed land became the exclusive. property of one landowner. The poor could no longer collect their firewood from the forests, or graze their cattle on the common.
- They could no longer collect apples and berries, or hunt animals for meat.
- They could not gather the stalks that lay on the fields after the-crops were

5

	<p>harvested. In the places, where enclosures happened on an extensive -scale; the poor were displaced from the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They found that their customary rights were gradually disappearing.• Deprived of their rights; and driven off the land, they, tramped, in search of work. But nowhere could the poor find secure jobs.• Laborers were being paid low wages and employed only during harvest time.• Their work became insecure, employment uncertain and income unstable. <p>1. (Any five)</p>	
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the eighteenth century, cricket in India was almost wholly a sport played by British military men and civil servants in all-white clubs and gymkhanas.• Playing cricket in the privacy of these clubs was more than just fun• It was also an escape from the strangeness, discomfort and danger of their stay in India.• Indians were considered to have no talent for the game and certainly not meant to play it.•	5
	अथवा / OR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the reformers set about to bring in the reforms they did not immediately succeed in changing social values and had to face ridicule and hostility from the conservatives who opposed change.• It was said that women who gave up traditional norms of dressing did not look beautiful and lost their femininity and grace.• Faced with persistent attacks, many women reformers changed back into traditional clothes to conform to conventions.	5

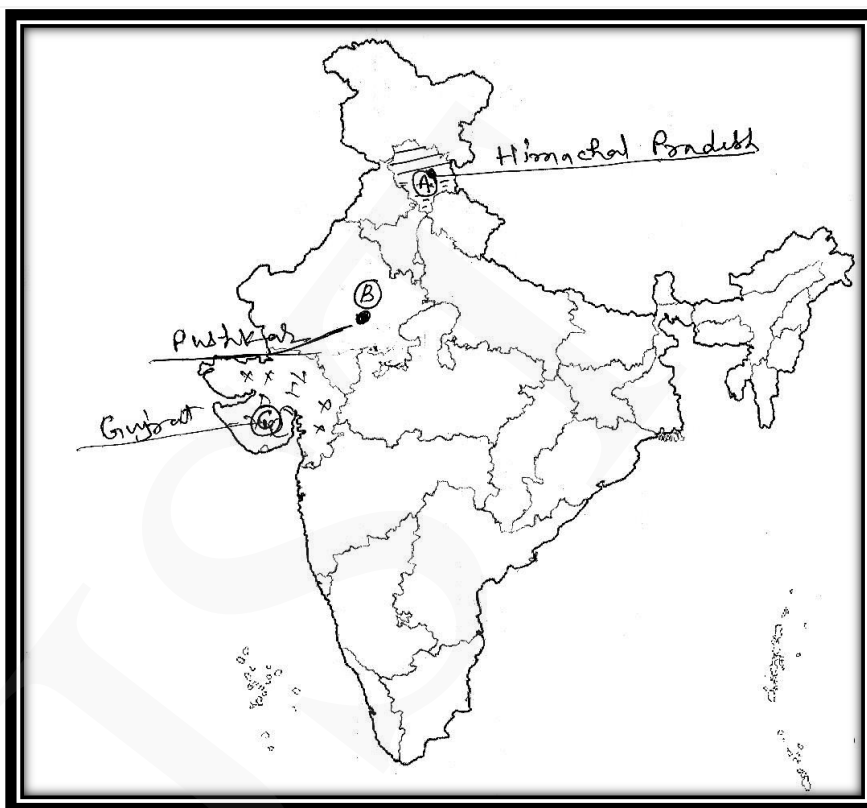
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the nineteenth century, however, changes started to take place. Ideals of beauty and styles of clothing were both transformed under a variety of pressures. • People finally began accepting the ideas of reformers they had earlier ridiculed and with new times came new values. • (any five points) 	
23	<p>Tropical deciduous forests are the most widespread forests of India. They are also called the monsoon forests. On the basis of availability of water these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.</p> <p>Moist deciduous forests are found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country-north eastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western ghats.</p> <p>The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm. These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p>	5
24	<p>In our society, female child is neglected. Male population dominates in our society. There is high death rate among females. Death rate is particularly high among the married women. Women labour migrates to more mining and industrial centers.</p>	5
25	<p>The procedure for nomination of candidates in India are as given below :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone can contest elections provided he has obtained the age of 25 yrs. 2. Parties nominate their candidates who get party symbol. 3. Candidates have to fill a nomination form and deposit money as security. 4. Every candidate has to make legal declaration giving 	5

	<p>information to be made public.</p> <p>5. Criminal cases pending against him, details of assets and liabilities, educational qualification of the candidate. such information to be made public before the elections.</p>	
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our actions should be such that they do not harm or hurt the others. So a right is possible when we make a claim that is equally possible for the others all claims made should be reasonable <p>Characteristics of rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reasonable claims b. Socially recognised c. Legally sanctioned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation 	5
27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the stock of food grain, namely wheat and rice produced by the government the food corporation of India (FCI). 2. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. 3. The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crops. This is called Minimum Support Price (MSP). 4. The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production of these crops. 5. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries. 	5
28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In India, recent estimates show that in 20 states and union territories the poverty ratio is less than the national average. 2. On the other hand, states like Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura & U.P. continue to have high poverty ratios. 3. A significant decline in poverty ratios in states in Kerala, J & K, A. P., West Bengal Gujarat and T. N. 	5

4. Punjab and Haryana have succeeded in reducing poverty with help of growth in agriculture of sector.
 5. Human resource development in Kerala & land reforms in West Bengal have helped in reducing poverty.
- 1.

The student has to attempt any one map question from question numbers 29a, 29b and 29c. Question no. 30 is compulsory. The maps are attached with the question paper.

29 a



3

- (29.1) Himachal Pradesh
- (29.2) Pushkar
- (29.3) Gujrat

29 b

3



(29.1) Chhotanagpur, Andhra Pradesh.

(29.2) Assam.

(29.3) Chhatisgarh.

29 c

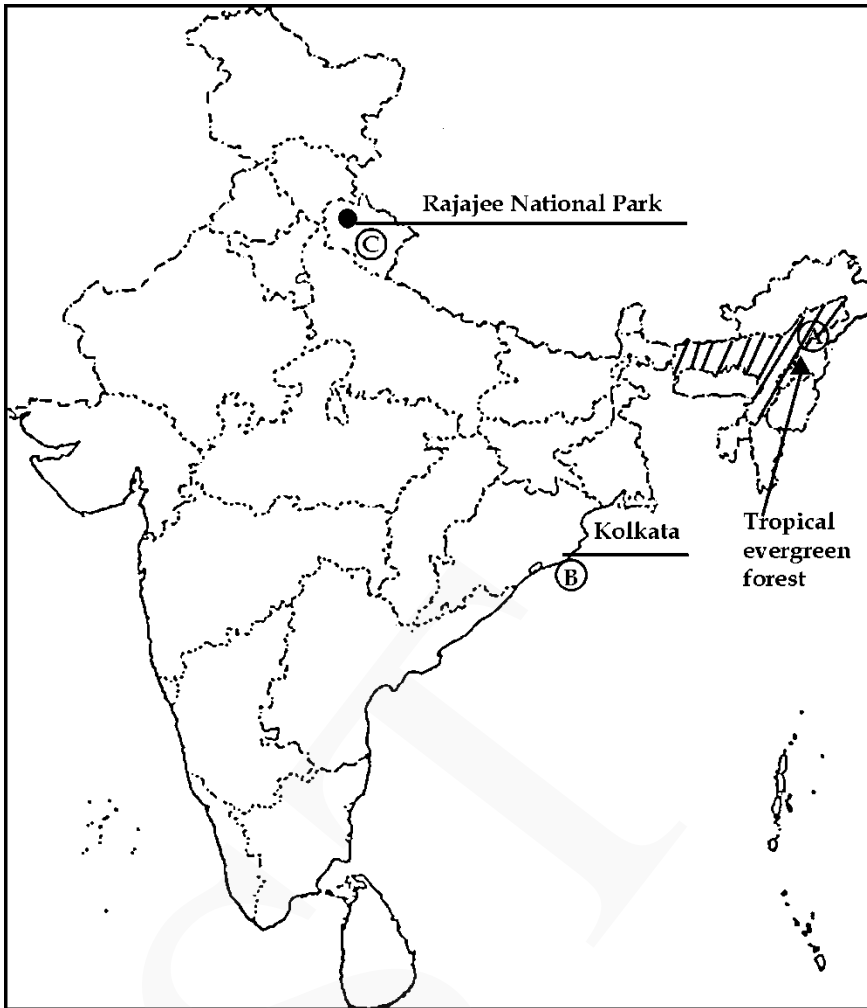
3



(29.1) Bengal

(29.2) China

(29.3) Bengal/Bihar



Answer for visually impaired :

- (1) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (2) Shillong.
- (3) Uttarkhand.