

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I & II

DESIGNED

AND

DEVELOPED

BY

**D.A.V. CENTRE FOR
ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE**

in a workshop
held at

(D.A.V. College Managing Committee)
Chitragupta Road, Pahar Ganj,
New Delhi-110 055

from 5th to 7th

May, 2014

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Summative Assessment-I & II
DESIGN

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 90

I. Weightage to form of questions :

From of questions :	Marks for each Questions	No. of Questions with their serial numbers	Total Marks
MCQ	1	10 Sr. No. (1-10)	10
Short Answer (SA)	3	11 Sr. No. (11-21)	33
Long Answer (LA)	5	8 Sr. No. (22-29)	40
Map Question	3+4	2 (Sr. No. (30-31))	07
Total		31 Sr. No. (1-31)	90

II. Unitwise Division of Questions

Unit No. & Subject	Marks	MCQ 1 mark Qs.	SA 3 marks Qs.	LA 5 marks Qs.	Map Qs.	Total
I. Resources and Development (Geography)	30	4(4) (1-4)	12(4) (11-14)	10(2) (22-23)	4(1) (31)	30(11)
II. Our Past III : People & Society in Modern Period (History)	30	3(3) (5-7)	9(3) (15-17)	15(3) (24-26)	3(1) (30)	30(10)
III. Rule of Law and Social Justice (Pol. Science)	30	3(3) (8-10)	12(4) (18-21)	15(3) (27-29)	—	30(10)
Total	90	10(10)	33(11)	40(8)	7(2)	90(31)

III. Scheme of Options : Internal choice only in one long answer question (LAS) from each unit.

IV. Weightage to difficulty level :

1. Difficult/Hot questions : 20%
2. Average questions : 50%
3. Easy questions : 30%

V. Expected Length of answers to different types of questions & time management :

S. No.	Type of Questions	Expected length of answers	Expected time
1.	MCQs	Selection of correct answer (a), (b), (c) & (d)	2 minutes × 10 Qs = 20 mts.
2.	Short Answer (SA) Qs	Not exceeding 60 words	5 minutes × 11 Qs = 55 mts.
3.	Long Answer (LA) Qs	Not exceeding 120 words	10 minutes × 8 Qs = 80 mts.
4.	Map Question (Two)	————	11 minutes
5.	Reading the question paper & revision of Answers		14 minutes
	Total		180 minutes

BLUE PRINT
(Summative Assessment-I)
SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

S.No.	Unit	Sub-unit /Topic	MCQ	SA	LA	Map Q.	Total
I.	Geography						
1.	Chapter 1	Resources utilization & Development		3(1) ⑪	5(1) ⑫	—	8(2)
2.	Chapter 2	Natural Resources : Land Soil and Water	2(2) ① ②	3(1) ⑫	5(1) ⑬	2	10+2(4)
3.	Chapter 3	Natural Resources : Vegetation & Wildlife	2 (2) ③ ④	6(2) ⑬ ⑭	—	2(1) ⑮	8+2(5)
	Sub Total		4(4)	12(4)	10(2)	4(1)	30(11)
II.	History						
5.	Chapter 8	The Modern Period	3(3) ⑤ ⑥ ⑦	—	—	—	3(3)
6.	Chapter 9	Establishment of Company Rule in India	—	3(1) ⑮	5(1) ⑯	—	8(2)
7.	Chapter 10	Colonialism : Rural and Tribal Societies	—	3(1) ⑰	5(1) ⑱	1	8+1 (2)
8.	Chapter 11	The First War of Independence 1857	—	3(1) ⑰	5(1) ⑲	2(1) ⑳	8+2(3)
	Total		3(3)	9(3)	15(3)	3(1)	30(10)
III.	Pol Science						
9.	Chapter 15	Role of Constitution	1(1) ⑧	6(2) ⑱ ⑲	5(1) ⑳	—	12(4)
10.	Chapter 16	Indian Secularism	—	—	5(1) ㉑	—	5(1)
11.	Chapter 17	The Union Government	1(1) ⑨	3(1) ㉒	—	—	4(2)
12.	Chapter 18	The Union Legislature	1(1) ⑩	3(1) ㉓	5(1) ㉔	—	9(3)
	Sub Total		3(3)	12(4)	15(3)	—	30(10)
	Total		10(10)	33(11)	40(8)	7(2)	90(31)

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

1. There are 31 questions in all.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Write the same question number as given in the question paper while answering a question in your answer book.
5. (i) Answers to MCQ of 1 mark should be out of (a), (b), (c) or (d) only.
(ii) Answer to each question of 3 marks should not exceed 60 words each.
(iii) Answer to each question of 5 marks should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Both the Maps should be attached inside the answer book.

सामान्य निर्देश :

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 31 प्रश्न हैं।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक सामने दिए गए हैं।
3. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में उत्तर लिखते समय प्रश्न पत्र में दिया गया प्रश्नांक ही लिखें।
5. (i) 1 अंक के बहु-वैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर (a), (b), (c) अथवा (d) में से ही होना चाहिए।
(ii) 3 अंकों के प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
(iii) 5 अंकों के प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. दोनों मानचित्र अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर संलग्न कीजिए।

-
1. Which one of the following is an area of high rainfall ? (1)
(a) Sahara Desert (b) Western Australia
(c) Central Urasia
(d) Equatorial region of South America

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिक वर्षा का क्षेत्र है?

- (a) सहारा मरुस्थल (b) पश्चिमी ऑस्ट्रेलिया
(c) मध्य यूरेशिया (d) दक्षिण अमेरिका का विषुवतीय क्षेत्र

2. Which one of the following countries has the highest percentage of forest area ? (1)

- (a) Australia (c) Japan
(b) India (d) UK

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में वनीय क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत सर्वाधिक है?

- (a) ऑस्ट्रेलिया (c) जापान
(b) भारत (d) इंग्लैंड

3. Why do the trees in Tropical Evergreen Forests have broad leaves ? (1)

- (a) To retain their green colour (b) To permit transpiration
(c) To prevent deposition of snow (d) To store surplus moisture

उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाहरित वनों की पत्तियाँ चौड़ी क्यों होती हैं?

- (a) हरा रंग बनाए रखने के लिए (b) उत्सर्जन के लिए
(c) बर्फ की परत बनने से रोकने के लिए (d) अतिरिक्त नमी के संग्रह हेतु

4. What was the main aim of the project launched in 1973 in Corbett National Park ? (1)

- (a) To maintain biodiversity (b) To save tigers
(c) To save one-horned rhinoceros (d) To save birds

कारबेट नेशनल पार्क में 1973 में प्रारंभ किए गए प्रोजेक्ट का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था?

- (a) जैविक विभिन्नता बनाए रखना (b) बाघों को बचाना
(c) एक सिंघा गेंडे की सुरक्षा (d) पक्षियों की सुरक्षा

5. Who was the last great Mughal Emperor ? (1)

- (a) Babur (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Bahadur Shah Jafar (d) Aurangzeb

अंतिम महान मुगल शासक कौन था?

- (a) बाबर (b) शाहजहाँ
(c) बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र (d) औरंगजेब

6. Strategies of Non-violence and Civil Disobedience were introduced by : (1)

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

अहिंसा और सविनय अवज्ञा नीतियां किसने शुरू कीं ?

- (a) बाल गंगाधर तिलक (b) मोहनदास करमचंद गाँधी
(c) जवाहर लाल नेहरू (d) लाला लाजपत राय

7. Modern period of Indian history covers : (1)

- (a) Vedic Age (b) Turkish Invasions
(c) Indian Independence (d) Delhi Sultanate

भारतीय इतिहास के आधुनिक युग में शामिल है—

- (a) वैदिक युग (b) तुर्की आक्रमण
(c) भारत की स्वतंत्रता (d) दिल्ली सल्तनत

8. The Fundamental Right which protects the interest of the minorities : (1)

- (a) Right to Education (b) Right to Information
(c) Cultural & Educational Rights (d) Right to Constitutional-
Remedies

कौन-सा मौलिक अधिकार अल्पसंख्यकों के हित की रक्षा करता है?

- (a) शिक्षा का अधिकार (b) सूचना का अधिकार
(c) सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार (d) संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार

9. Which of the following subject is included in the Residuary subject ? (1)

- (a) Agriculture (b) Marriage
(c) Railways (d) Information Technology

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से कौन सा विषय अवशिष्ट विषय का भाग है?

- (a) कृषि (b) शादी
(c) रेलवे (d) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

10. The process to remove the President of India by impeachment is carried out by : (1)

- (a) The Supreme Court of India (b) The Rajya Sabha
(c) Both the Houses of Parliament (d) State legislature Assemblies

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी संस्था महाभियोग की प्रक्रिया द्वारा भारत के राष्ट्रपति को हटा सकती है?

- (a) भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय (b) राज्य सभा
(c) संसद के दोनों सदन (d) राज्य विधान सभाएँ

11. With the help of examples, explain any three factors on which the utilization of resources depends. (3×1=3)

उदाहरणों सहित किन्हीं तीन ऐसे कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिस पर संसाधनों की उपयोगिता निर्भर करती है।

12. Why have large dams come under great criticism from the environmentalist ? Explain any three reasons. (3×1=3)

पर्यावरणविदों के अनुसार विशाल बांध आलोचना के दायरे में क्यों आ गए हैं? कोई तीन कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

13. How do forests play an important role in maintaining biological diversity for the sustenance of human life ? (3×1=3)

मानव जीवन के सतत पोषण के लिए जैविक विविधता बनाये रखने में वन किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं?

14. What type of precipitation do the coniferous forests receive in winter and why ? (1+2=3)

शीत ऋतु में शंकुधारी वनों में किस प्रकार वर्षण होता है? और क्यों?

15. What benefits did the East India Company get by setting up trading posts in Surat and three Presidency settlements at Bengal, Madras and Bombay?

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को सूरत तथा बंगाल, मद्रास और बम्बई के प्रेसीडेंसी क्षेत्रों में व्यापारिक केंद्र स्थापित करने से क्या लाभ हुये? (3)

16. Differentiate between Ryotwari system and Mahalwari system. Which one was most harmful ? (3)
रैयतवाड़ी प्रणाली और महलवाड़ी प्रणाली में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इनमें से कौन सी प्रणाली अधिक हानिकारक थी?
17. Highlight 3 main reasons responsible for discontentment among the Indian sepoys ? (3)
भारतीय सिपाहियों में आक्रोश के लिये उत्तरदायी तीन मुख्य कारणों को उजागर कीजिए।
18. "The constitution of India is a living document." Explain the statement with three examples. (3)
"भारत का संविधान एक जीवंत दस्तावेज है।" तीन उदाहरणों द्वारा इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।
19. Explain three differences between fundamental rights & Directive Principles of State Policies. (3×1=3)
मौलिक अधिकारों और नीति-निर्देशक तत्वों में कोई तीन अंतर उजागर कीजिए।
20. What are 'Residuary subjects' ? Mention any two residuary subjects. Who has the authority to make laws on them ? (1+1+1=3)
'अवशिष्ट विषय' क्या हैं? किन्हीं दो अवशिष्ट विषयों का उल्लेख करें। इन विषयों सम्बन्धी कानून बनाने का अधिकार किसके पास है?
21. Which three important qualifications are necessary for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha ? (3)
किसी व्यक्ति को राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनने के लिए कौन सी तीन महत्वपूर्ण योग्यताएँ आवश्यक हैं?
22. Why is it necessary to maintain a proper balance between population and utilization of Resources ? Suggest two ways in which you can contribute in this direction. (3+2=5)
जनसंख्या और संसाधनों के उपयोग के बीच एक उचित संतुलन बनाए रखना क्यों आवश्यक है? इस दिशा में योगदान देने के कोई दो तरीके सुझाइए।
23. What is meant by soil conservation ? Suggest any four steps to prevent soil erosion ? (1+4=5)

OR

Why are the sources of water becoming limited every year ? Suggest any three ways to conserve water ? (2+3=5)

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मृदा संरक्षण से क्या अभिप्राय है? मृदा अपरदन को रोकने के लिए चार उपाय सुझाइए।

OR

जल के स्रोत हर वर्ष क्यों सीमित होते जा रहे हैं? जल संरक्षण के कोई तीन तरीके सुझाइए।

24. Briefly explain the circumstances that led to the First-Anglo-Sikh war. Mention two provisions of the Treaty of Lahore. (3+2)

पंजाब में प्रथम आंग्ल-सिक्ख युद्ध की परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। लाहौर की संधि की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिये।

25. Mention the tribal groups that inhabited Odisha and Punjab. In which three ways did the policies of the British threaten the life of Tribals in India ? (2+3)

उड़ीसा और पंजाब में रहने वाली जनजातीय समूहों के नाम बताइये। किन तीन तरीकों से ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत में इन जनजातीय समूहों के जीवन में भय उत्पन्न किया?

26. In your opinion how far was the British interference in social and religious matters of the Indians responsible for the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857 ? (5)

OR

What steps would have ensured the success of the revolt of 1857 in your opinion ?

आपके विचार में 1857 की क्रान्ति की शुरूआत के लिए भारत के सामाजिक और धार्मिक मामलों में ब्रिटिश हस्तक्षेप कहाँ तक उत्तरदायी था?

अथवा

आपके विचार में 1857 की क्रांति को सफल बनाने में कौन से कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये थे?

27. Why are amendments necessary in a constitution ? Explain any two procedures of amendments as mentioned in the Indian constitution ?

संविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है? भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित किन्हीं दो संशोधन प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (1+4=5)

28. What is meant by secularism ? Explain any three provisions of the Indian constitution related to secularism ? (2+3=5)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता से क्या अभिप्राय है? धर्मनिरपेक्षता से संबंधित भारतीय संविधान के किन्हीं तीन प्रावधानों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिन की पूर्ति भारतीय संविधान करता है।

29. Explain any two methods adopted by the Union Legislature to exercise control over the executive. Which method according to you, is more effective and why ? (4+1=5)

OR

What does 'reserved Constituency' mean ? What is the purpose behind reserved constituency ? In a reserved constituency is the electorate joint or separate ? (2+1+1=5)

कार्यपालिका पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए संघ विधायिका द्वारा अपनाई गई किन्हीं दो विधियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। आपके अनुसार कौन-सी विधि अधिक प्रभावकारी है और क्यों?

अथवा

'आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र' से क्या अभिप्राय है? आरक्षित क्षेत्र बनाने का क्या उद्देश्य है? आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का निर्वाचक मंडल संयुक्त होता है अथवा पृथक?

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

(A) Place from where Bahadur Shah ruled

(B) Place to which Sindias belonged

- (ii) On the same political map of India locate and label the following place

(C) Tripura (2+1=3)

- (i) भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर दो लक्षण A तथा B दर्शाए गये हैं। नीचे दी गई सूचना के आधार पर उन्हें पहचानिये तथा उनके सही नाम दी गई रेखाओं पर लिखिये—

(A) बहादुरशाह जिस स्थान से शासन करते थे।

(B) वह स्थान जिस से सिंधिया संबंधित थे।

- (ii) दिए गए उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को अंकित कीजिए तथा उसका नाम भी लिखिए—

(C) त्रिपुरा (3×1=3)

For Visually impaired students in lieu of Q. 30

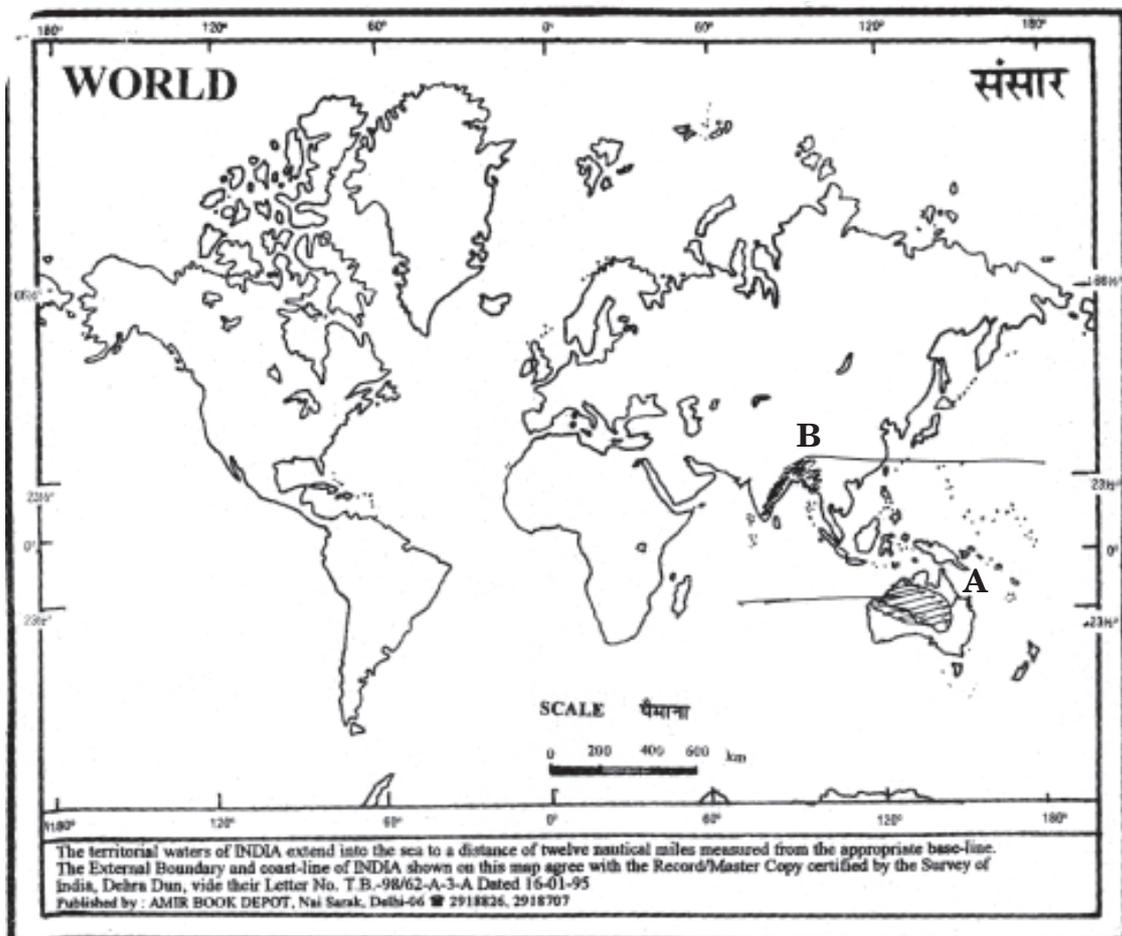
- (1) The Santhals belong to which place ?
- (2) When did the sepoy Mutiny break out into an open revolt ?
- (3) Which regiment on eastern coast of India did not join the revolt ?



प्र.सं. 30 के स्थान पर दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रश्न

- (1) संथाल किस स्थान से संबंध रखते हैं?
- (2) किस स्थान पर सिपाही विद्रोह एक खुले विद्रोह के रूप में शुरू हुआ?
- (3) भारत के पूर्वी तट की किस रेजिमेंट ने विद्रोह में भाग नहीं लिया? (3×1=3)

31. 1. Two features A and B are shown in the physical map of the world. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) A region of low rainfall in Australia.
 (B) A type of forest.
2. On the same outline political map of the world locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols :
- (C) One region of high rainfall in North America.
 (D) One region of Evergreen forest in South America. (4)



1. संसार के दिये रेखा मानचित्र पर दो लक्षण A तथा B दर्शाए गए हैं। नीचे दी गई सूचना के आधार पर उन्हें पहचानिये तथा उनके सही नाम दी गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए—
 - (A) आस्ट्रेलिया में कम वर्षा वाला क्षेत्र
 - (B) वनों का एक प्रकार
2. दिए गए उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित लक्षणों को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए तथा उनके नाम लिखिए—
 - (C) उत्तरी अमेरिका में एक अधिक वर्षा वाला क्षेत्र
 - (D) दक्षिण अमेरिका में सदाहरित वनों का एक क्षेत्र। (2+2)

For Visually impaired students in lieu of Q. No. 31 :

- 31.1 Name the African Desert lying on the Tropic of Cancer. (1)
- 31.2 Name a region of Tropical Evergreen Forests in South America. (1)
- 31.3 Name any one tree of coniferous forests. (1)
- 31.4 Which tree is commonly found in Australia ? (1)

प्र.सं. 31 के स्थान पर दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रश्न :

- 31.1 कर्क रेखा पर स्थित अफ्रीका के मरुस्थल का नाम लिखिए।
- 31.2 दक्षिणी अमेरिका के उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाहरित वन क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- 31.3 शंकुधारी वनों के किसी एक वृक्ष का नाम लिखिए।
- 31.4 ऑस्ट्रेलिया में सामान्यता पाए जाने वाला वृक्ष कौन सा है?

SOCIAL SCIENCE**M.M. : 90****(Summative Assessment-I)****MARKING SCHEME & HINTS TO SOLUTIONS****(Note : Any other relevant solution, not given herein but given by the candidates, be suitably awarded)**

Q. No.	VALUE POINTS/KEY POINTS	Marks allotted to each Value point/key point	Total Marks
1.	(d) Equatorial region of South America	1	1
2.	(c) Japan	1	1
3.	(b) To permit transpiration	1	1
4.	(b) To save tigers	1	1
5.	(d) Aurangzeb	1	1
6.	(b) Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi	1	1
7.	(c) Indian Independence	1	1
8.	(c) Cultural and Educational Rights	1	1
9.	(d) Information Technology	1	1
10.	(b) Both the Houses of Parliament	1	1
11.	Utilization of resource depends on the following factors : (i) Availability of resources (ii) Skill of human beings (iii) Availability of capital (iv) Advancement of technology (v) Availability of transport and communication (vi) Availability of water (any three points to be explained)	3×1	3

12.	<p>Reasons :</p> <p>(i) Extensive forests submerged under water.</p> <p>(ii) River water gets diverted.</p> <p>(iii) Population gets displaced.</p> <p>(iv) Aquatic life gets affected.</p> <p>(v) Flow of underground water is also checked. (Any three points)</p>	3×1	3
13.	<p>(i) They harbour millions of species of animals.</p> <p>(ii) They maintain ecological balance.</p> <p>(iii) They are the breathing lungs of civilisation.</p> <p>(iv) They provide habitat for Wild Life. (Any three points)</p>	3×1	3
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precipitation is received in the form of snow in winters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Due to high altitudes, temperature remains low (ii) Winters are long and severe. 	1+2	3
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) The British established friendly relations with the local Princes to further their profits. (ii) The Indian Princes became mere puppets in the hands of the English. (iii) They signed alliances to secure the help of the English military to settle their internal rivalries. 	3×1	3
16.	<p>(i) <u>Ryotwari system</u> – introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras in 1820, established a direct settlement between the Government and the ryots (cultivators)</p> <p>(ii) <u>Mahalwari system</u> – introduced in 1822 in Crangetic valley, North West provinces, Central India and Punjab, established collective settlement with the group of villages called Mahal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahalwari system 	3	

17.	(i) No choice of promotion (ii) Humiliated by British (iii) Discrimination between Indian & British soldiers (iv) Low salary (v) Compelled to serve overseas. (Any three)	3×1	3
18.	(i) Can be modified & altered (ii) Always evolving & subject to change (iii) Keeps evolving according to changing conditions, needs & international obligation.	3×1	3
19.	• Fundamental Rights – are basic rights guaranteed to the citizens. Directive Principles – are instructions given by the constitution to all the government. • Fundamental Rights – aim at political equality Directive Principles – aim at establishing a welfare state. • Fundamental Rights – are justicible Directive Principles – are not justicible.	3×1	3
20.	• Subjects not mentioned in any of othe three lists or such matter which arise with the passage of time. • Computer software, hardware, e-commerce, information • Parliament (any two)	1+1+1	3
21.	(i) Person must be a citizen of India (ii) Should not be less than 30 years of age (iii) His/Her name must be in the Voters' list.	3×1	3

22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Distribution of resources is highly uneven. (ii) Over-utilization of resources lead to depletion. (iii) Rapid use of resources cause degradation of existing environment. • <u>Suggestion for Conservation</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Use resources more efficiently and reduce wastage. (ii) Development of technology to use resources more efficiently. (or any other two relevant points) 	3+2	5
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation means various methods by which soil is prevented from being eroded. • Suggestion to prevent soil erosion :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Afforestation</u> : Planting more trees and seeds on soil to reduce surface run-off & bind soil. (ii) <u>Shelter Belts</u> : Rows of trees are planted in desert to protect the field from wind erosion. (iii) <u>Restriction over grazing</u> : A long with restriction over grazing emphasis on raising more fodder crops is to be given. (iv) <u>Enforcement of law</u> : Steps are to be taken to check reckless cutting of trees. (v) <u>Building dams</u> : Floods should be avoided by building dams across the river. (any three) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of water are becoming limited because of the following reasons :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Global warming and unpredictable rain (ii) Pollution of different sources of water (iii) Wastage of water (any two points) 	1+4	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion to conserve water :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Water harvesting and saving surface run-off. (ii) More and more afforestation increase ground water table. (iii) Impounding rain water by large dams. (iv) By adopting modern methods of irrigation. (any three points) 	2+3	5
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A lot of infighting amongst sikhs. (ii) The Sikhs had built up a strong army against the British. (iii) The British attacked the united forces of Hindu, Muslim & Sikh. • (i) The British occupied Jullander Doab. (ii) Jammu & Kashmir was handed over Raja Gulab Singh Dogra. 	3+2	5
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) The Khonds – Odisha (ii) Van Gujjars – Punjab (i) The commercialization of agriculture. (ii) Exploitation of forest wealth by the British. (iii) The unjust revenue and forest policies. 	2+3	5
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The social reforms by the British were opposed by the conservative Indians (ii) Many Indians opposed the introduction of western education (iii) Conversion of Indians to Christianity (iv) British made changes in Hindu law of property (v) Indians were not allowed to travel in Ist class train compartments. (vi) Policy of racial discrimination. (any 5) 	5×1	5
OR			

27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proper planning, outbreaking of the revolt on the fixed date (ii) Unity among the rebels (iii) Spreading of Revolt to all parts of the country (iv) Sophisticated weapons and disciplined army of the Indians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments are necessary because the - constitution keeps on evolving according to the changing conditions, circumstances, needs of the society and international obligations. <p>Procedures of Amendment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>By Simple Majority</u> : Amendment Bill should be approved by a simple majority of members present & voting in both the Houses of the Parliament. (ii) <u>By Special Majority</u> : to be approved by both the Houses of the Parliament by (i) absolute majority of total membership and (ii) two-third majority of members present and voting. (iii) <u>Special Majority and Ratification</u> : After the bill is passed by special majority in both the Houses of the Parliament it may be approved by the legislatures of at least half of the total number of states. (any two) 	5×1	5
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularism means that :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Every citizen of India is free to practise any religion (ii) the state shall not discriminate against any group or individual on the basis of religion 	1+2+2	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions related to secularism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Every religious group has the right to manage it's own affairs in matters of religion (ii) There shall be no state religion (iii) No religious instructions can be imparted in the institutions maintained out of the govt. funds. 	2+3	5
29.	<p>Methods to Exercise Control :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Vote of no-confidence – It is passed against any one minister, the whole Council of Ministers has to resign collectively. (ii) Question Hour – The Parliament also controls the Executive by asking questions. The period when questions are asked is called the Question Hour. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote of no-confidence is more effective because this can remove the government even, if the motion is passed. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes. <p>Persons belonging to these categories only can contest the elections from the Reserved Constituency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose behind such a reservation is to assist and uplift the weaker sections of the society & bring them into national mainstream. • Joint electorate 	2+2+1	5
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (A) Delhi (B) Gwalior (C) Tripura 		



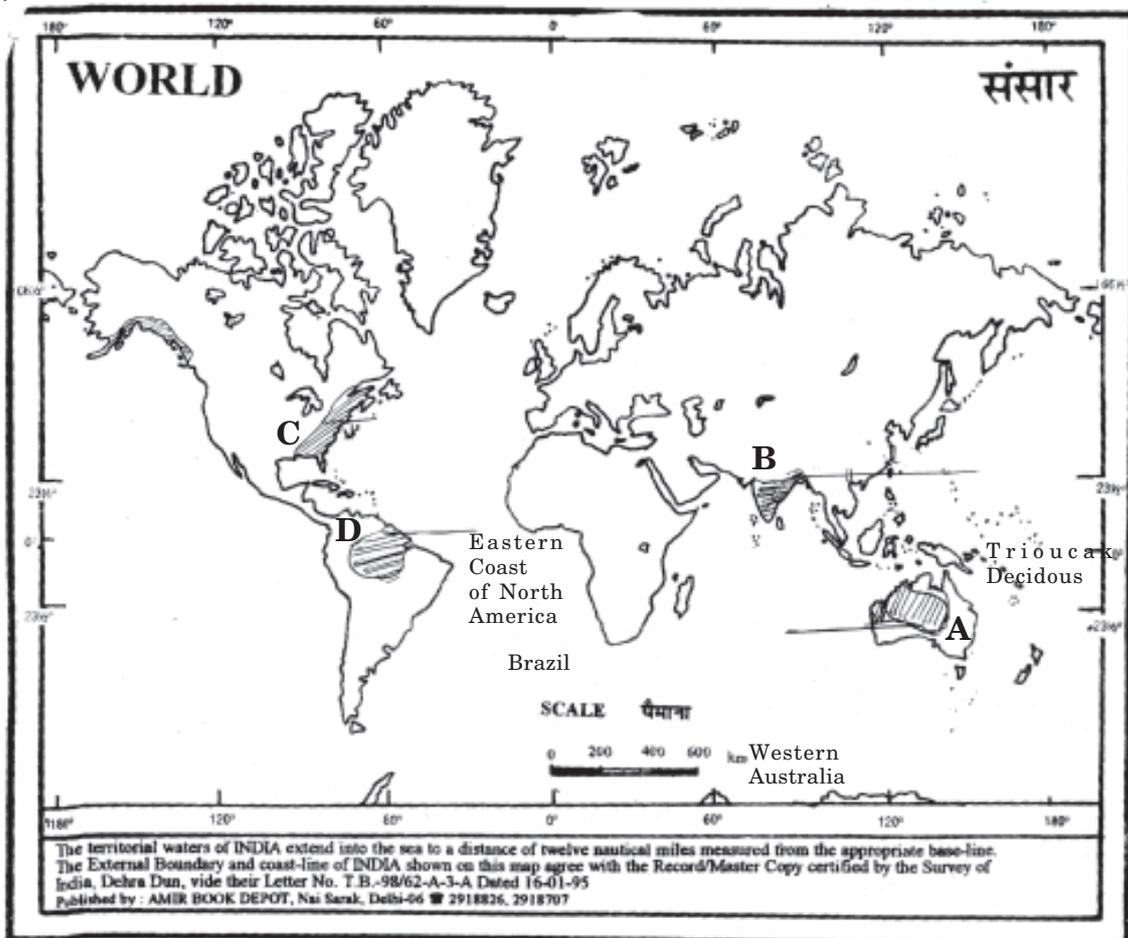
**For Visually impaired students
in lieu of Q. No. 30**

- (1) Hazaribagh / Bihar
- (2) Meerut
- (3) Madras

31. A. Western Australia
 B. Tropical Deciduous
 C. Eastern Coast of North America
 D. Brazil

**For Visually impaired students
 in lieu of Q. No. 31**

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 31. | 31.1 Sahara | 1 |
| | 31.2 Amazon Basin | 1 |
| | 31.3 Pine, Fur, Spruce, Cedar (any one) | 1 |
| | 31.4 eucalyptus | 1 |



SOCIAL SCIENCE
QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

S.No. of question	Contents unit / Sub unit	Form of question	Marks allotted	Estimated difficulty level*
1.	Ch-2 Natural Resources : Land, Soil & Water	MCQ	1	C
2.	Ch-2 Natural Resources : Land, Soil & Water	MCQ	1	B
3.	Ch-3 Natural Resources : Vegetation & wildlife	MCQ	1	B
4.	Ch-3 Natural Resources : Vegetation & wildlife	MCQ	1	A
5.	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	C
6.	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	C
7.	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	C
8.	Ch-15 Role of Constitution	MCQ	1	B
9.	Ch-17 The Union Government	MCQ	1	B
10.	Ch-18 The Union Legislature	MCQ	1	A
11.	Ch-1 Resources : Utilization and development	SA	3	B
12.	Ch-2 Natural Resources : Land, Soil & Water	SA	3	A
13.	Ch-3 Natural Resources : Vegetation & wildlife	SA	3	B
14.	Ch-3 Natural Resources : Vegetation & wildlife	SA	3	B
15.	Ch-9 Establishment of Company rule in India	SA	3	B
16.	Ch-10 Colonialism : Rural & Tribal Societies	SA	3	B
17.	Ch-11 The First War of Independence 1857	SA	3	A
18.	Ch-15 Role of the Constitution	SA	3	B
19.	Ch-15 Role of the Constitution	SA	3	C
20.	Ch-17 Union Government	SA	3	C
21.	Ch-18 Union Legislature	SA	3	A

S.No. of question	Contents unit / Sub unit	Form of question	Marks allotted	Estimated difficulty level*
22.	Ch-1 Resources : Utilization and development	LA	5	B
23.	Ch-2 Natural Resources : Land, Soil & Water	LA	5	B
24.	Ch-9 Establishment of Company rule	LA	5	A
25.	Ch-10 Colonialism : Rural & Tribal Societies	LA	5	A
26.	Ch-11 The First War of Independence	LA	5	B
27.	Ch-15 Role of the Constitution	LA	5	C
28.	Ch-16 Indian Secularism	LA	5	B
29.	Ch-18 Union Legislature	LA	5	B
30.	Ch-10 Colonialism : Rural & Tribal Society	MAP	1	B
	Ch-11 The First War of Independence	MAP	2	B
31.	Ch-2 Natural Resources : Land, soil & water	MAP	2	
	Ch-3 Natural Resources : Vegetation & Wildlife	MAP	2	

DESIGN
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Summative Assessment-I & II

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 90

I. Weightage to form of questions :

From of questions :	Marks for each Questions	No. of Questions with their serial numbers	Total Marks
MCQ	1	10 Sr. No. (1-10)	10
Short Answer (SA)	3	11 Sr. No. (11-21)	33
Long Answer (LA)	5	8 Sr. No. (22-29)	40
Map Question	3+4	2 (Sr. No. (30-31))	07
Total		31 Sr. No. (1-31)	90

II. Unitwise Division of Questions

Unit No. & Subject	Marks	MCQ 1 mark Qs.	SA 3 marks Qs.	LA 5 marks Qs.	Map Qs.	Total
I. Resources and Development (Geography)	30	4(4) (1-4)	12(4) (11-14)	10(2) (22-23)	4(1) (31)	30(11)
II. Our Past III : People & Society in Modern Period (History)	30	3(3) (5-7)	9(3) (15-17)	15(3) (24-26)	3(1) (30)	30(10)
III. Rule of Law and Social Justice (Pol. Science)	30	3(3) (8-10)	12(4) (18-21)	15(3) (27-29)	—	30(10)
Total	90	10(10)	33(11)	40(8)	7(2)	90(31)

III. Scheme of Options : Internal choice only in one long answer question (LAS) from each unit.

IV. Weightage to difficulty level :

1. Difficult/Hot questions : 20%
2. Average questions : 50%
3. Easy questions : 30%

V. Expected Length of answers to different types of questions & time management :

S. No.	Type of Questions	Expected length of answers	Expected time
1.	MCQs	Selection of correct answer (a), (b), (c) & (d)	2 minutes × 10 Qs = 20 mts.
2.	Short Answer (SA) Qs	Not exceeding 60 words	5 minutes × 11 Qs = 55 mts.
3.	Long Answer (LA) Qs	Not exceeding 120 words	10 minutes × 8 Qs = 80 mts.
4.	Map Question (Two)	————	11 minutes
5.	Reading the question paper & revision of Answers		14 minutes
	Total		180 minutes

BLUE PRINT
(Summative Assessment-II)

Subject : Social Science

Max. Marks : 90

S.No.	Unit	Sub-unit /Topic	MCQ	SA	LA	Map Q.	Total
I.	Geography						
1.	Chapter 4	Mineral and Energy Resources	1(1)①		5(1) ②②	2	6+2(2)
2.	Chapter 5	Agriculture	1(1)②	6(2) ①① ①②	—	—	7(3)
3.	Chapter 6	Manufacturing Industries	1(1)③	6(2) ⑬⑭	—	2(1) ⑳	7+2(4)
4.	Chapter 7	Human Resources	1(1)④	—	5(1) ⑳	—	6(2)
		Total	4 (4)	12(4)	10(2)	4(1)	30(11)
II.	History						
5.	Chapter 12	Impact of British Rule in India	2(2) ⑤⑥	3(1) ⑮	5(1) ⑳	1	1+10(4)
6.	Chapter 13	The Nationalist Movement (1870–1947)	1(1) ⑦	3(1) ⑮	5(1) ⑳	2(1) ⑳	2+9 (4)
7.	Chapter 14	India Marches Towards Independence	—	3(1) ⑰	5(1) ⑳	—	8 (2)
	Total		3(3)	9(3)	15(3)	3(1)	30(10)
Important : Please note the weightage given to chapter No. 13 & 14 is 9 marks and 8 marks respectively instead of 10 marks and 7 marks as mentioned in the syllabus.							
III.	Pol Science						
9.	Chapter 19	The Union Executive	1(1) ⑧	3(1) ⑱	5(1) ⑳	—	9(3)
10.	Chapter 20	The Judiciary	1(1) ⑨	3(1) ⑱	5(1) ⑳	—	9(3)
11.	Chapter 21	Safeguarding the marinalized	—	6(2) ⑳ ㉑	—	—	6(2)
12.	Chapter 22	Social Justice and the marginalized	1(1) ⑩	—	5(1) ㉑	—	6(2)
		Sub Total	3(3)	12(4)	15(3)	—	30(10)
		Total	10(10)	33(11)	40(8)	7(2)	90(31)

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

1. There are 31 questions in all.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Write the same question number as given in the question paper while answering a question in your answer book.
5. (i) Answers to MCQ of 1 mark should be out of (a), (b), (c) or (d) only.
(ii) Answer to each question of 3 marks should not exceed 60 words each.
(iii) Answer to each question of 5 marks should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Both the Maps should be attached inside the answer book.

सामान्य निर्देश :

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 31 प्रश्न हैं।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक सामने दिए गए हैं।
3. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में उत्तर लिखते समय प्रश्न पत्र में दिया गया प्रश्नांक ही लिखें।
5. (i) 1 अंक के बहु-वैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर (a), (b), (c) अथवा (d) में से ही होना चाहिए।
(ii) 3 अंकों के प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
(iii) 5 अंकों के प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. दोनों मानचित्र अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर संलग्न कीजिए।

1. Mineral and energy resources provide the foundation for :
 - (a) infrastructural development
 - (b) economic and industrial development
 - (c) educational development
 - (d) physical development (1)खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधन किसके लिये आधार प्रदान करते हैं?
 - (a) बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास
 - (b) आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास
 - (c) शिक्षा का विकास
 - (d) शारीरिक विकास

2. Which type of farming is also called 'Slash and Burn' Agriculture ? (1)

- (a) Commercial agriculture (b) Plantation farming
(c) Shifting agriculture (d) Extensive agriculture

किस प्रकार की कृषि को 'कर्तन एवं दहन' कृषि के नाम से भी जाना जाता है?

- (a) वाणिज्यिक कृषि (b) बागानी कृषि
(c) स्थानांतरी कृषि (d) विस्तृत कृषि

3. Which of the following statements is related to the private sector ? (1)

- (a) It is owned and managed by the government.
(b) It is owned and managed jointly by the government and private sector.
(c) It is owned and managed by an individual, family or a corporate body.
(d) It is owned and managed by a group of people belonging to a co-operative society.

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कौन सा निजी क्षेत्रक से संबंध रखता है?

- (a) इसका स्वामित्व तथा प्रबंधन सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।
(b) इसका स्वामित्व तथा प्रबंधन निजी तथा सरकार की सहायता से चलाया जाता है।
(c) इसका स्वामित्व निजी, पारिवारिक अथवा सामूहिक होता है।
(d) इसका स्वामित्व तथा प्रबंधन सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों द्वारा चलाया जाता है।

4. Which age group of people is considered as productive population ? (1)

- (a) people below 40 years (b) people between 15-59 years
(c) people between 15-50 years (d) people between 14-70 years

जनसंख्या के कौन से आयु वर्ग को उत्पादक माना जाता है?

- (a) 40 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति (b) 15-59 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति
(c) 15-50 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति (d) 14-70 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति

5. Who initiated the Wardha Scheme of Education ? (1)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Shri Narayan Guru (d) Jyotiba Phule

वर्धा शिक्षा प्रणाली का आरम्भ किसने किया?

- (a) महात्मा गाँधी (b) राजा राम मोहन राय
(c) श्री नारायण गुरु (d) ज्योतिबा फुले

6. Who was considered the "Prophet of Modern Andhra Pradesh" ? (1)

- (a) Periyar EV Ramasamy (b) Shri Narayan Guru
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Veerasalingam Kandukuri

आधुनिक आंध्र प्रदेश के मसीहा के रूप में कौन जाना जाता था?

- (a) पेरियार ई.वी. रामास्वामी (b) श्री नारायण गुरु
(c) राजा राम मोहन राय (d) वीरेशलिंगम कांडुकुरी

7. By which act did the British imprison Indians without a trial ? (1)

- (a) The Government of India Act 1919
(b) Charter Act of 1813
(c) Rowlatt Act of 1919
(d) The Government of India Act 1935

ब्रिटिश कौन से अधिनियम द्वारा भारतीयों को बिना किसी मुकदमे के जेल में डाल देते थे?

- (a) भारतीय अधिनियम 1919 (b) 1813 का चार्टर एक्ट
(c) 1919 का रौलट एक्ट (d) भारतीय अधिनियम 1935

8. Who enjoys the real power in a parliamentary form of government ? (1)

- (a) President of India (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Prime Minister (d) Vice-President

संसदीय प्रणाली में सरकार की वास्तविक शक्तियों का उपयोग कौन करता है?

- (a) भारत के राष्ट्रपति (b) लोकसभा अध्यक्ष
(c) प्रधानमंत्री (d) उप-राष्ट्रपति

9. Which case related to the following subjects is a civil case ? (1)

- (a) Marriage (b) Robbery
(c) Murder (d) Cheating

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किस से संबंधित मुकदमा दीवानी मुकदमा होता है?

- (a) शादी (b) डकैती
(c) हत्या (d) धोखाधड़ी

10. A traditional Islamic Educational Institution is known as a : (1)
- (a) Pathshala (b) Madarsa
(c) Convent (d) Gurukul
- परंपरागत इस्लामिक शैक्षिक संस्थान को क्या कहा जाता है?
- (a) पाठशाला (b) मदरसा
(c) कान्वेंट (d) गुरुकुल
11. Why is Bio-technology being applied to farming today ? (3)
- आजकल कृषि में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग क्यों किया जा रहा है?
12. What makes the plains more suitable for farming than the highlands ? Explain. (3)
- पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में समतल भूमि को कृषि के लिये अधिक उपयुक्त क्यों माना जाता है? व्याख्या कीजिए।
13. How and why has Bangalore become the hub of IT industries in India ? (3)
- बंगलौर भारत के आई.टी. (IT) उद्योग का मुख्य केंद्र किस प्रकार तथा क्यों बन गया है?
14. Bring out any three distinctions between small scale industry and large scale industry. (3×1=3)
- लघु उद्योगों और बड़े उद्योगों के बीच कोई तीन अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
15. Indian paintings, architecture and literature were greatly influenced by western contact. Give 3 examples in support of the statement. (3)
- भारतीय चित्रकला, वास्तुकला एवं साहित्य, पश्चिमी सम्पर्क से अत्यधिक प्रभावित हुए। इस कथन के पक्ष में तीन उदाहरण दीजिए।
16. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Dandi March ? How did it become a second mass movement ? (3)
- महात्मा गाँधी ने दाण्डी मार्च का प्रारम्भ क्यों किया? यह दूसरा जन आंदोलन किस प्रकार बन गया?

17. Which three major challenges were faced by the Indian Democracy after Independence ? (3×1=3)
स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भारतीय लोकतंत्र को किन तीन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा?
18. Who can declare emergency in a state and under what circumstances ?
किसी राज्य में आपातकाल की घोषणा कौन कर सकता है और किन परिस्थितियों में? (1+2=3)
19. State three significant features of Lok Adalats in imparting justice to the common man in India ? (3×1=3)
भारत में आम आदमी को न्याय दिलवाने में लोक अदालतों की तीन महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
20. Why is manual scavenging considered as an open violation of our fundamental rights ? Mention the Act that has been passed to eradicate it. (2+1=3)
मैला ढोने को मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन क्यों माना जाता है? इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कौन सा अधिनियम पास किया गया है?
21. How do Directive Principles of state policy promote the welfare of all sections of society ? (3)
नीति-निर्देशक सिद्धांत किस प्रकार, समाज के हर वर्ग के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देते हैं?
22. Why should the use of non-conventional sources of energy be preferred over that of conventional sources of energy ? (2½+2½=5)
ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत स्रोतों को परम्परागत स्रोतों से अधिक क्यों पसंद किया जाता है?
23. Define density of population ? Explain any two physical and two economic factors that effect the distribution of population. (1+2+2=5)

OR

Explain any two attributes that make the composition of human resource. (2½+2½=5)

जनसंख्या घनत्व की परिभाषा दीजिए। जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं दो प्राकृतिक और दो आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

OR

मानव संसाधनों की रचना करने वाली किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

24. "Socio-religious reform movements brought remarkable changes in the Indian society." Give any five examples in support of the above statement.

(5×1=5)

'सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक आंदोलन भारतीय समाज में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव लाये।' किन्हीं पाँच उदाहरणों द्वारा इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिये।

25. Highlight any five important contributions made by the Revolutionaries during India's independence struggle.

(5×1=5)

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा दिये गये योगदान के किन्हीं पाँच बिंदुओं को उजागर कीजिए।

26. Who was the chief architect of India's foreign policy ? Highlight 3 important features of India's foreign policy. In your opinion which one is the most effective feature and why ?

(5×1=5)

OR

Suggest five factors that can help India to emerge as a vibrant and dynamic country.

भारत की विदेश नीति के प्रमुख निर्माता कौन थे? भारतीय विदेश नीति की तीन महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिये। आपके विचार में इनमें से कौन सी विशेषता अत्यधिक प्रभावशाली है और क्यों?

अथवा

ऐसे पाँच कारक सुझाइये जो भारत को जीवंत और गतिशील बनाने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

27. Why is the Prime Minister called the pivot, around which the entire administration revolves ? Explain.

(5)

प्रधानमंत्री को एक ऐसी धुरी क्यों कहा जाता है जिसके चारों ओर पूरा प्रशासन घूमता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

28. What is meant by Public Interest Litigation (PIL)? Who devised this concept in India ? Explain any three points of significance of PIL. (1+1+3=5)

जनहित याचिका से क्या अभिप्राय है? भारत में यह अवधारणा किसने दी? जनहित याचिका के महत्व के किन्हीं तीन बिंदुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

29. Which sections of society come under the category of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ? In what ways has the reservation policy benefitted them ? (2+3=5)

OR

How far is it correct to say that the Bishnois contributed more to environment and wildlife protection than the entire country put together ? Explain with examples. (5)

समाज का कौन सा वर्ग अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के वर्ग में आते हैं? आरक्षण नीति ने उन्हें किस प्रकार लाभ पहुँचाया है?

अथवा

यह कहना कहाँ तक उचित है कि पर्यावरण तथा वन्य जीवन के संरक्षण संबंधी जितना योगदान बिश्नोई समुदाय का है, उतना पूरे देश का मिलकर भी नहीं है?

30. (i) Two features A and B are shown in the physical map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their names on the lines marked on the map. (2+1=3)
- (A) Place where the Moderates and the Radicals split.
- (B) Place where the agitated mob set a police station on fire and burnt 22 policemen alive.
- (ii) On the same outline political map of India locate and label the following place :
- (C) Jyotiba Phule founded the satya shodhak samaj in Maharashtra.
- (i) भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर दो लक्षण A तथा B दर्शाए गए हैं। नीचे दी गई सूचना के आधार पर उन्हें पहचानिए तथा उनके सही नाम दी गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए—
- (A) किस स्थान पर गरम दल और नरम दल का विभाजन हुआ?
- (B) स्थान जहाँ पर उत्तेजित भीड़ ने एक पुलिस चौकी को आग लगाई और 22 पुलिस कर्मियों को जिंदा जलाया?
- (ii) दिए गए उसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित लक्षणों को अंकित कीजिए तथा उनका नाम लिखिए—
- (C) जहाँ ज्योतिबा फुले ने सत्य शोधक समाज की स्थापना की – महाराष्ट्र



For Visually impaired students in lieu of Q. No. 30

- (i) B.R. Ambedkar belonged to which state ?
- (ii) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
- (iii) Place where the historic resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed.

प्र.सं. 30 के स्थान पर दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रश्न

- (i) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर किस राज्य से संबंध रखते थे?
- (ii) स्थान जहाँ पर जलियाँवाला बाग जनसंहार हुआ।
- (iii) स्थान जहाँ पर पूर्ण स्वराज का ऐतिहासिक संकल्प लिया गया।

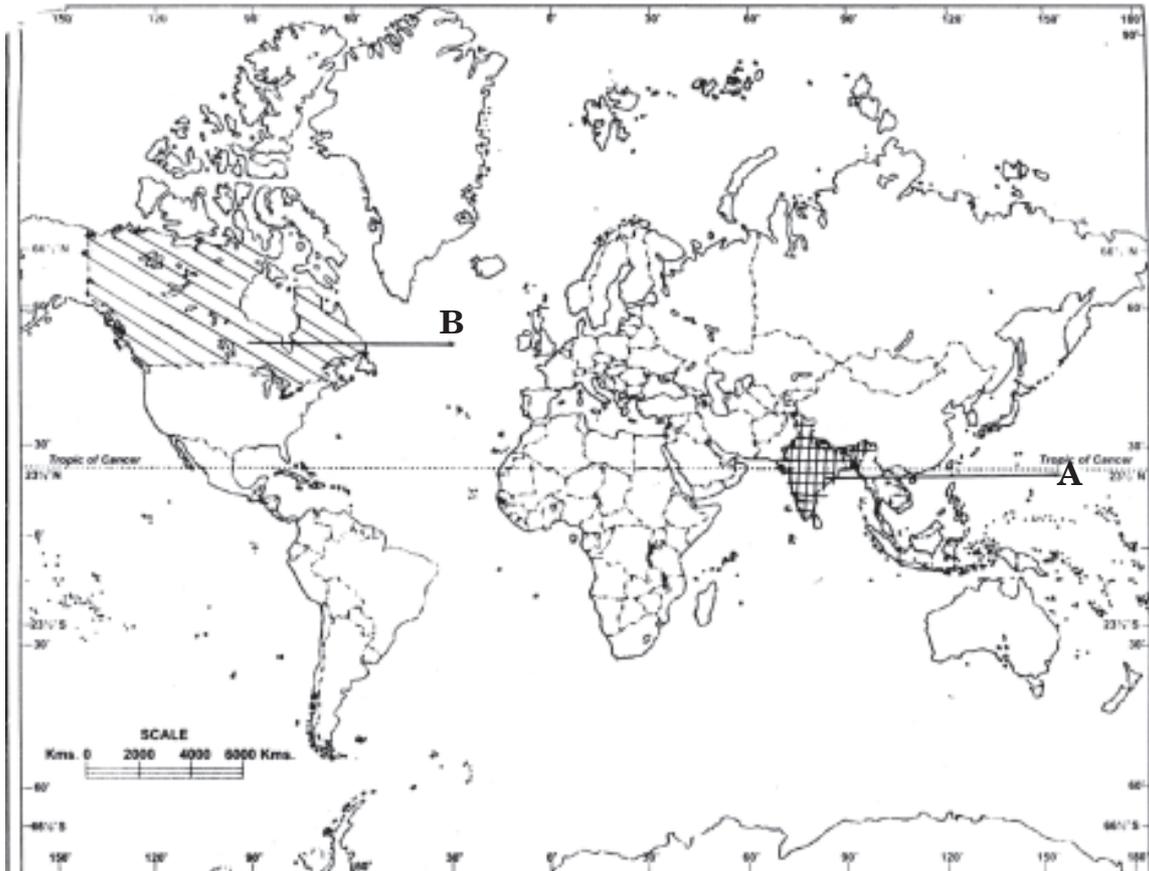
31. (i) Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given political map of world. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. (2+2=4)
- (A) An important iron producing country of Asia.
 (B) A cotton textile manufacturing country of North America.
- (ii) On the same outline political map of world, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :
- (C) Australia – An important bauxite producing country.
 (D) Brazil – An important iron and steel manufacturing country.
- (i) संसार के राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर दो लक्षण (A) तथा (B) दर्शाए गए हैं। नीचे दी गई सूचना के आधार पर उन्हें पहचानिए तथा उनके सही नाम दी गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए—
- (A) एशिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण लौह उत्पादक देश।
 (B) उत्तरी अमेरिका का एक सूती वस्त्र उत्पादक देश।
- (ii) दिए गए संसार के उसी राजनैतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा दिखाइए तथा उनके नाम लिखिए—
- (C) आस्ट्रेलिया – एक महत्वपूर्ण बाक्साईट उत्पादक देश।
 (D) ब्राजील – एक महत्वपूर्ण लौह और इस्पात उत्पादक देश।

For Visually impaired students in lieu of Q. No. 31

- 31.1 Mention any one important iron producing country of Asia
 31.2 Which was the first country to develop the modern textile industry?
 31.3 Which is the most important iron and steel manufacturing country of South America ?
 31.4 Which is important copper producing nation of Africa. (4×1=4)
- प्र.सं. 31 के स्थान पर दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रश्न :**
- 31.1 एशिया के किसी एक लौह-उत्पादक देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 31.2 आधुनिक वस्त्र उद्योग का उत्पादन करने वाला विश्व का पहला देश कौन सा था?
 31.3 दक्षिण अमेरिका का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण लौह-इस्पात उत्पादक देश कौन सा है?
 31.4 अफ्रीका का महत्वपूर्ण ताम्बा उत्पादक देश कौन सा है?

WORLD-POLITICAL

संसार - राजनैतिक



- 1. The territorial waters of India extend 12 nautical miles from the appropriate base line
- 2. The External Boundary and Coast line of India shown on this map agree with the Record - Master copy Certified by Survey of India, Delhi Directorate letter No TB 2512-A-34-1, Dated 11-1-2013

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Name Class Roll No Teacher Signature

₹ 1.00

SOCIAL SCIENCE**M.M. : 90****(Summative Assessment-II)****MARKING SCHEME & HINTS TO SOLUTIONS****(Note : Any other relevant solution, not given herein but given by the candidates, be suitably awarded)**

Q. No.	VALUE POINTS/KEY POINTS	Marks allotted to each Value point/key point	Total Marks
1.	(b) economic and industrial development	1	1
2.	(c) Shifting Agriculture	1	1
3.	(c) It is owned and managed by an individual, family or a corporate body.	1	1
4.	(b) People between 15-59 years	1	1
5.	(a) Mahatma Gandhi	1	1
6.	(d) Veerasalingam Kandukuri	1	1
7.	(c) Rowlatt Act of 1919	1	1
8.	(c) Prime Minister	1	1
9.	(a) Marriage	1	1
10.	(b) Madarsa	1	1
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To produce food-essential for survival of humans• Population explosion resulting in food shortage• Growth of advanced technology in different fields e.g. HYV.• Help the environment by reducing the use of pesticides• More production over shorter time• Crops have better flavour, colour and nutritonal value (any 3)	3×1	3

12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home to a large population –easily available cheap labour • Multiple markets • Highly developed regions • Easy to use modern methods of agriculture on plain surface • Plenty of rivers for water supply • Fertile soil makes for multiple growing season (any 3) 	3×1	3	
13.	<p>Reasons :</p> <p>(i) After independence the city has emerged as a major centre of engineering.</p> <p>(ii) It has developed into a manufacturing centre of wide range of products like; machine tools, scientific equipments.</p> <p>(iii) The emergence of software production in India first started in and around Bangalore.</p> <p>(Any other relevant points)</p>			3×1
14.	Small Scale Industry	Large Scale Industry	3×1	3
	(i) In these industries manufacturing is done by machine in addition to man power	(i) Here manufacturing is done by machines driver by power		
	(ii) They invest less amount of capital	(ii) Huge capital investment is done		
	(iii) Paper goods, toys, edible oil etc. are the examples. (any other relevant points)	(iii) Iron & steel, textile etc. are the examples of this industries. (any three)		

15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Eminent Indian painters like Raja Ravi Verma, Abindranath Thakur, Jamini Roy etc. were greatly influenced by Western style of art. (ii) In Bombay, churches, townhalls, railway stations were constructed in English pattern. (iii) The scholars of Fort William college in Calcutta translated the ancient Indian texts. (iv) Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, etc. were greatly influenced by English pattern of writing. 	3×1	3
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British passed the salt Act that gave the monopoly of making salt to the British and deprived Indians from doing so. • (i) It spread all over the country. • (ii) Foreign goods were burnt. • (iii) Peasants refused to pay taxes. • (iv) Movement was led by Abdul Gaffar Khan in North-west Frontier Province. 	3×1	3
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extreme poverty (ii) Illiteracy (iii) Poor health (iv) Corruption (v) Terrorism (Any three of above or any other relevant point) 	3×1	3
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President of India can declare emergency in a state. • If the government of a state is not being run in accordance with the constitution, the President can declare emergency in that state. It is also called imposition of President's rule in a state. • Breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state. 	1+2	3

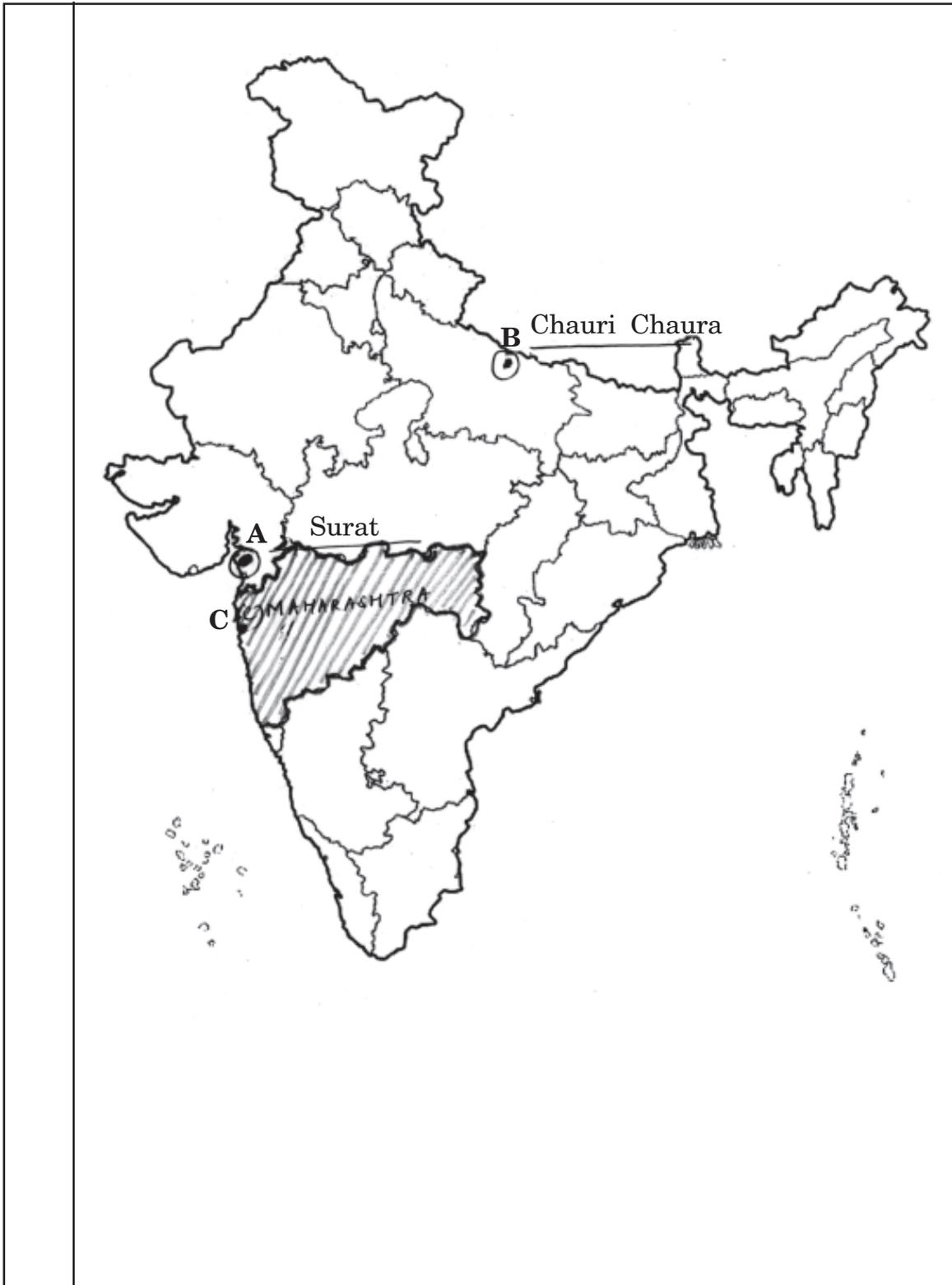
19.	<p>Features :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Legal procedures is simple (ii) The cost of litigation is less (iii) Provision of speedy justice (iv) Decisions are taken on-the-spot (v) No advocate or pleades is allowed to argue. (any three) 	3×1	3												
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) It violates the dignity of certain sections of society. • (2) It descriminates one section of the society from the other. • (3) Employment of Manual Scavengers & construction of Dry Latrines Prohibition Act of 1993. 	2+1	3												
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They direct the states to apply these principles while making laws to secure social order for the promotion of the welfare of people. • They aim to minimise the inequalities in income & eliminate unequalities of status. • They provide facilities & opportunities to ensure that the material resources of community are distributed for common good. 	3×1	3												
22.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Conventional</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Non-Conventional</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Traditional source</td> <td>• Non-traditional source</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Expensive</td> <td>• Inexpensive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Unfavourable impact on environment</td> <td>• Do not create bad impact</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Lot of dependency</td> <td>• Dependency will increase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Coal, petrol</td> <td>• Solar energy, wind energy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Conventional	Non-Conventional	• Traditional source	• Non-traditional source	• Expensive	• Inexpensive	• Unfavourable impact on environment	• Do not create bad impact	• Lot of dependency	• Dependency will increase	• Coal, petrol	• Solar energy, wind energy	2½+2½	5
	Conventional	Non-Conventional													
	• Traditional source	• Non-traditional source													
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	• Lot of dependency	• Dependency will increase													
• Coal, petrol	• Solar energy, wind energy														

23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of population is the number of persons living per square km. of an area. • Physical factors : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Relief</u> : High mountains rugged terrain and rocky plateaus restrict human settlement as they do not prefer development of transport, agriculture etc. (ii) <u>Climate</u> : Extreme heat, cold, dryness or wetness cause discomfort. On the other hand favourable climatic condition in the monsoon region attracts large concentration of population. • Economic factors : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Minerals</u> : The presence of minerals in different parts of the world has attracted huge population because there is an ample scope for development of industries in these areas. <u>Industries</u> : Development of industries in any region has a very favourable impact on employment opportunities. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Two attributes are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Age Structure</u> : It refers to the number of people belonging to different age groups. They are broadly categorised into : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) people below 14 years (ii) people between 15 yrs to 59 yrs. (iii) People above 59 years <p>Analysis of age structure gives us a clear picture about <u>dependent</u> and <u>productive</u> population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sex Ratio</u> : It is expressed as number of females per 1000 males. It speaks about the status of female in a country. The sex ratio is balanced in countries where death rate of boys and girls are equal. Sex ratio of India is declining due to social preference to male and negligence to the females. 	1+2+2	5
		2½+2½	5

24.	<p>(i) Examples : Educated Indians revised the past glory and helped in the formation of Modern India.</p> <p>(ii) The movements brought a cultural awakening.</p> <p>(iii) Rapid development of literature, science and art.</p> <p>(iv) Remarkable improvement in women education</p> <p>(v) Many laws were enforced to curb social evils. (or any other relevant point)</p>	5×1	5
25.	<p>(i) Jugantar party of Aurobindo Ghosh planned an armed revolt against the British.</p> <p>(ii) Hindustani socialist Republican Association was formed.</p> <p>(iii) In Lahore (1928) Bhagat Singh, Azad & Rajguru assassinated police commissioner – Sandras.</p> <p>(iv) A bomb was thrown in the Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh & others.</p> <p>(v) Revolutionary organisations like India House, Gadar Party & Berlin Party were set up abroad.</p>	5×1	5
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jawahar Lal Nehru • (i) Promotion of World Peace (ii) Anti-colonialism (iii) Anti-Raulism (iv) Non-Alignment (v) Regional Cooperation (Any three) 	5×1	5
<p>Students own Answer OR</p>			
<p>(i) Better quality of education at all levels.</p> <p>(ii) Raising agricultural productivity.</p> <p>(iii) Raising Industrial Quality.</p>			

<p>27.</p>	<p>(iv) Spurring growth of information technology and Bio-technology.</p> <p>(v) Improving health and nutrition.</p> <p>(i) To form Council of Ministers.</p> <p>(ii) To preside over the meetings of the Cabinet as well as Council of Ministers.</p> <p>(iii) To co-ordinate the working of various departments.</p> <p>(iv) To advise the President about important appointments like that of Chairman of UPSC, Ambassadors etc.</p> <p>(v) To act as a link between the President and the Cabinet.</p>		
<p>28.</p>	<p>PIL – Any person from the public whether directly affected or not, may write an ordinary letter or even a postcard to draw the attention of the High Court or the Supreme Court towards any matter of serious public importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme Court of India • Significance : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It has proven to be a boon for the common man. (ii) It has brought legal aid to poor, illiterate & ignorant Indians. (iii) PIL has encouraged people to initiate on matters of urgent public importance. 	<p>1+1+3</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p>The castes of Dalits and Adivasis which are listed (scheduled) in the Constitution of India are known as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>(i) A percentage of seats are reserved in the public sector units, Union and State Civil Services.</p>		

	<p>(ii) They are also given relaxation in upper age limit for applying to certain jobs.</p> <p>(iii) Seats are reserved for SC/ST/OBC's in the legislatures. (or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The preservation of animals and vegetation has been a religion to the Bishnois.</p> <p>(ii) They preserve bio-diversity and encourage good animal husbandary.</p> <p>(iii) Their religion bans animal killing.</p> <p>(iv) Their religion directs them to protect all life forms.</p> <p>(v) They take care of nature instead of exploiting it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As compared to the contribution of Bishnois, no other community, organisation and government agency has contributed so sincerely and religiously. 	2+3	5
30.	<p>(A) Surat</p> <p>(B) Chauri-Chaura</p> <p>(C) Maharashtra</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For Visually impaired students in lieu of Q. No. 30</p> <p>(i) Maharashtra</p> <p>(ii) Amritsar</p> <p>(iii) Lahore</p>	3×1	3
31.	<p>A – India</p> <p>B – Canada</p> <p>C – Australia</p> <p>D – Brazil</p>	2+2	4



**For Visually impaired students
in lieu of Q. No. 31**

- 31. 31.1 India
- 31.2 Britain (UK)
- 31.3 Brazil
- 31.4 South Africa

4×1 4



SOCIAL SCIENCE
QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

S.No. of	Contents unit / Sub unit G– Geography, H–History, PS–Political Science	Form of question	Marks allotted	Estimated difficulty level*
1.	Ch-4 : Minerals & Energy Resources	MCQ	1	C
2.	Ch-5 : Agriculture	MCQ	1	B
3.	Ch-6 : Manufacturing Industries	MCQ	1	B
4.	Ch-7 : Human Resources	MCQ	1	C
5.	Ch-12 : Impact of British Rule	MCQ	1	B
6.	Ch-12 : Impact of British Rule	MCQ	1	B
7.	Ch-13 : Nationalist Movement	MCQ	1	B
8.	Ch-19 : The Union Executive	MCQ	1	B
9.	Ch-20 : The Judiciary	MCQ	1	B
10.	Ch-22: Social Justice & the Marginalized	MCQ	1	C
11.	Ch-5 : Agriculture	SA	3	B
12.	Ch-5 : Agriculture	SA	3	B
13.	Ch-6 : Manufacturing Industries	SA	3	B
14.	Ch-6 : Manufacturing Industries	SA	3	B
15.	Ch-12 : Impact of British Rule on India	SA	3	B
16.	Ch-13 : The Nationalist Movement 1870-1947	SA	3	B
17.	Ch-14 : India Marches towards Independence	SA	3	C
18.	Ch-19 : The Union Executive	SA	3	B
19.	Ch-20 : The Judiciary	SA	3	B
20.	Ch-21: Safeguarding the Marginalised	SA	3	C
21.	Ch-21: Safeguarding the Marginalised	SA	3	C
22.	Ch-4 : Mineral & Energy Resources	LA	5	B
23.	Ch-7 : Human Resources	LA	5	B

S.No. of	Contents unit / Sub unit G– Geography, H–History, PS–Political Science	Form of question	Marks allotted	Estimated difficulty level*
24.	Ch-12 : Impact of British Rule of India	LA	5	B
25.	Ch-13 : The Nationalist Movement	LA	5	B
26.	Ch-14 : India Marches towards Independence	LA	5	B
27.	Ch-19 : The Union Executive	LA	5	A
28.	Ch-20 : The Judiciary	LA	5	B
29.	Ch-22 : Social justice and the Marginalized	LA	5	B
30.	Ch-12 : Impact of British Rule in India	MAP	1	B
	Ch-13 : The Nationalist Movement	MAP	2	B
31.	(a) Ch-4 : Mineral & energy resources	MAP	2	B
	(b) Ch-6 : Manufacturing Industries	MAP	2	B