

**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	<p>जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के किसी एक घुमंतू चरवाहे समुदाय का नाम बताइए।</p> <p>Name any one pastoral nomad group of Jammu and Kashmir.</p>	1
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	
	<p>सैमूर वृक्ष की कांटेदार छाल का प्रयोग किस के लिए किया जाता था ?</p> <p>What for was the thorny bark of the Semur trees used ?</p>	1
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	
	<p>चीन में अफीम को लाने वाला कौन था और वह कब लाया?</p> <p>Who introduced opium in to China and when ?</p>	1
2	<p>उस राज्य का नाम बताइए, जहाँ दाचीगाँम वन्य प्राणी अभय वन स्थित है।</p> <p>Name the state where the Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary is located.</p>	1
3	<p>हमें चुनाव की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है? कोई एक कारण दीजिए।</p> <p>Why do we need elections? Give any one reason.</p>	1
4	<p>मंडल आयोग के कोई एक सिफारिश लिखिए।</p> <p>Write one recommendation of Mandal Commission.</p>	1
5	<p>ऐसे दो समूहों/समुदायों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा आरक्षण दिया गया है।</p>	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
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	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
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	(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
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	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
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	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
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	1980 से एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के जंगलों पर कौन सी नई नीतियां लागू की गई हैं? What new policies have been implemented on the forests of Asia and Africa since 1980 ?	5

		<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
		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 <sup>th</sup> century India.	5
		<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
		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><b>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.</b></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) गड्ढी 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><b>नोट :</b> निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 के स्थान पर हैं :</p> <p>(29.1) गड्ढी 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 :

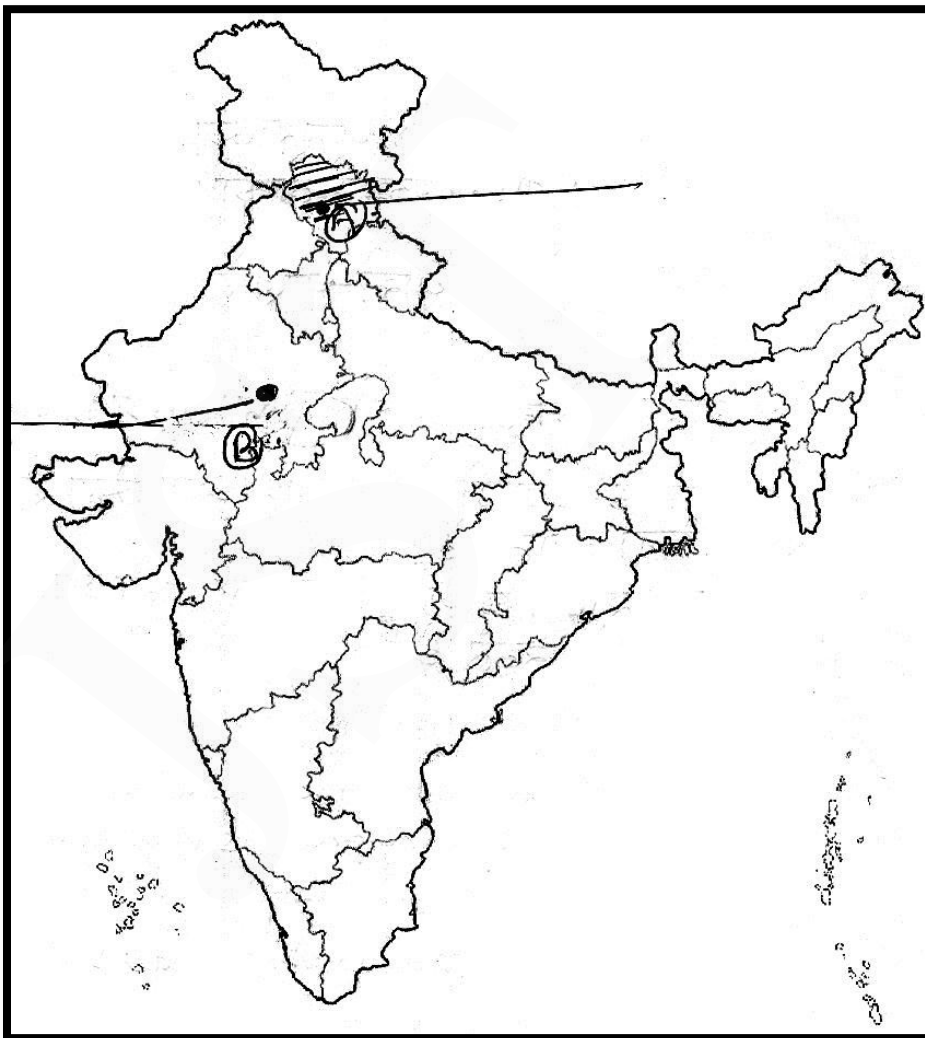
(C) State where Maldhari herders line.

**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।<sup>3</sup>  
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 - 1X)

**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

Teak and sal

1

अथवा/ OR

Many of them lived only by hunting, gathering and fishing; others cultivated corn, beans,

1

	tobacco and pumpkin. Some were expert trappers.	
2	Gujarat.	1
3	Lok Dal	1
4	Freedom of speech and expression. (Right to freedom)	1
5	A communication issued by an authority stating the policy of the government.	1
6	(1) Historical reason – British Rule (2) Low rate of growth	1
7	150 most backward districts.	1



8	It widens the opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development.		1
9	<p>To administer the affairs of the Maasai, the British introduced a series of measures that had important implications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Appointed chiefs of different sub-groups of Maasai.</li><li>b. The newly appointed chiefs were made responsible for the affairs of the tribes.</li><li>c. Restrictions were imposed on raiding and warfare.</li><li>d. The traditional authority of both elders and warriors was adversely affected.</li><li>e. The chiefs appointed by the colonial government accumulated wealth over time.</li><li>f. They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land.</li><li>g. These chiefs managed to survive the devastations of war and drought.</li></ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Explain any three)</p>		3
		अथवा/OR	
	The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion. The adivasi leaders tried to negotiate, but the British surrounded their camps and fired upon them. After that they marched through the villages flogging and punishing those who had taken part in the rebellion.		3

		अथवा/OR	
		<p>Captain Swing was no person but a mythic name used by poor labourers, who were deprived of their common land, of their livelihood and even of their jobs. They could not openly face the influential landlords, so they adopted this new method of threatening them. At night they would attack the farmhouses of the landowners, destroy the threshing machines, burn their barn and haystacks and sometimes, their entire farmhouses.</p> <p>Because the landlords had taken their common land which was essential for their survival, so the poor labourers threatened them of dire consequences under the symbolic name of Captain Swing. This was their novice scheme to save themselves from the operation of the law. This name became so common in about 1830 that the riots started by the poor laboureres begun to be called the 'Swing Riots'.</p>	3
10		<p>In the matter of protective equipment, cricket has been influenced by technological changes. The invention of vulcanized rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848 and protective gloves and Helmets made out of metal and synthetic lightweight materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	3
		अथवा/OR	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Restrictions on wearing certain clothes</li><li>(ii) Consuming certain foods and beverages (usually alcohol)</li><li>(iii) Hunting game in certain areas.</li><li>•</li></ul>	3
11	<p>A curious characteristic of cricket is that the length of the pitch is specified as 22 yards but the size or shape of the ground is not. Most other team sports, such as hockey and football lay down the dimensions of the playing area : cricket does not. Grounds can be oval like the Adelaide Oval or nearly circular, like Chepauk in Chennai. A six at the Melbourne Cricket Ground needs to clear much more ground than a lofted shot for the same reward at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi.</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/OR</b>	
	<p>Clothing was not a trend that emerged by itself. It was defined by dominant cultural attitudes and ideals of beauty, and how they changed over time. Reformers and conservatives struggled to shape their ideals, and changes within, technology and economy and the pressures of new times made people feel the need for change.</p>	3
12	Values behind settings National Parks :	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preserve wild life in their natural environment.</li><li>• Provide protection to endangered species</li><li>• Preserve bio-diversity</li><li>• Encourage environmental conservation.</li><li>• Conserve and preserve our Natural Heritage.</li><li>• Overall value protection of environment.</li></ul>	
13	<p>Despite considerable achievements, the health situation is a matter of major concern for India. The per capita calorie consumption is much below the recommended levels and malnutrition affects a large percentage of our population. Safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are available to only one third of the rural population. These problems need to be tackled through an appropriate population policy.</p>	3
14	<p>Latitude: Tropical and sub-tropical climate</p> <p>Relief : Checks Arctic winds, causes rainfall</p> <p>Pressure and winds; High pressure during winter helps retreat of Monsoon and setting up Trade winds . Low pressure during summer helps onset of Monsoon</p> <p>Distance from the sea : moderating influence on climate of coastal regions and peninsular India</p>	3
15	<p>1. The government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizen and providing</p>	3

	<p>facilities for education and health.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Some person have to implement the decisions.</li> <li>3. If dispute arises some one to determine. What is right and what is wrong.</li> <li>4. Everyone should show who is responsible for doing what.</li> </ol>	
16	<p><b>(a) Election :</b> A mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals</p> <p><b>(b) Election Campaign :</b> When parties try to popularize themselves. They tell the people about their achievements and criticise other parties</p> <p><b>(c) Voter's turn out :</b> The percentage of eligible voters who caste their votes in an election.</p>	3
17	<p>The only difference it that is order to be a candidate the minimum age is 25 yrs while it is only 18 yrs for being a voter.</p>	3
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wide spread death due to starvation.</li> <li>2. Deaths due to epidemics caused by forced use of untainted water.</li> <li>3. Loss of body resistance due to weakning from starvation.</li> </ol>	3
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It killed thirty lack people.</li> <li>2. The agricultural labourers, fisherman, transport workers and other casual labourer were affected the most by dramatic increasing prices of rice.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	3
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical reason low level of economic development under the British Colonial administration.</li> </ol>	3

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. The low rate of growth persistent till the nineteen-eighties.</li><li>3. Lack of industrial growth.</li><li>1.</li></ol>	
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The colonial state wanted to transform all grazing lands into cultivated farms as Land revenue was one of the main sources of its finance. By expanding cultivation it could increase its revenue collection.</li><li>b. It could produce more jute, cotton, wheat and other agricultural. produce that were required in England.</li><li>c. To colonial officials all uncultivated land appeared to be unproductive : it produced neither revenue nor agricultural produce.</li><li>d. It was seen as waste land, that needed to be brought under cultivation.</li><li>e. From the mid-nineteenth century, Waste Land Rules were enacted in various parts of the country.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals at concessions to settle on and cultivate these lands.</li><li>(ii) Some of them were made headmen of villages in the newly cleared areas.</li><li>(iii) These lands had mostly been grazing so it meant the decline of pastures and a problem of pastoralists.</li></ol></li></ol>	5
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>In Java, the need to manage forests for shipbuilding and railways led to the introduction of a Forest Service. In 1882, 280,000 sleepers were exported from Java alone. However, all this required labour to cut the trees, transport the logs and prepare the sleepers. The Dutch first</p>	5

	<p>imposed rents on land being cultivated in the forest and then exempted some villages from these rents if they worked collectively to provide free labour and buffaloes for cutting and transporting timber. This was known as the blandongdienst system. Later, instead of rent exemption, forest villagers were given small wages, but their right to cultivate forest land was restricted.</p>	
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	
	<p>The unwilling cultivators were made to produce opium through a system of advances. Peasants never had enough to survive. Their village headman gave them advances to produce opium. The loan tied the peasants to the headman and through him to the government. Government agents were appointed to advance to the village headman who used to forward these to the farmers. By taking the loan, the cultivator was forced to grow opium on a specified area of land and hand over the produce to the agents once the crops had been harvested. He had no option of planting the field with a crop of his choice or of selling his produce to anyone but the government agent.</p>	5
22	<p>According to Mahatma Gandhi-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In India there are many noble indigenous games just as interesting and exciting as cricket or football, also as much attended with risks as football is, but with the added advantage that they are inexpensive, because the cost is practically next to nothing.</li><li>• He believed that by playing tennis, football or cricket for an hour every day it does, certainly, build up the body like a wild horse, however, the body will be strong but not trained.</li><li>• A trained body according to him is healthy, vigorous and sinewy. The hands and feet can</li></ul>	5

do any desired work.

- A well-trained body does not get tired in trudging 30 miles and the Students do not require such physical culture.
- He maintained that the modern curricula do not impart physical education in this I sense.'
- A sound body means one which bends itself to the spirit and is always a ready instrument at its service.
- Such bodies are not made, in his opinion, on the football field.
- On the other hand People Like Thomas Arnold, headmaster of the famous Rugby School and founder of the modern public school system, saw team sport like cricket and rugby not just as outdoor play, but as an organised way of teaching English boys the discipline, the importance of hierarchy, the skills, the codes of honour and the leadership qualities that helped them build and run the British empire.

अथवा / OR

As a boy from a Gujarati Bania family, he usually wore a shirt with a dhoti or pyjama, and sometimes a coat. When he went to London to study law as a boy of 19 in 1888, he cut off the tuft on his head and dresses in a Western suit so that he would not be laughed at. On his return, he continued to wear Western suits, topped with a turban. As a lawyer in Johannesburg, South Africa in the 1890s, he still wore Western clothes. Soon he 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. On his return to India in 1915, he decided to dress like a Kathiawadi peasant. Only in 1921 did he adopt the short dhoti, the form of dress he wore until his death.  
(To be assessed as a whole)

5

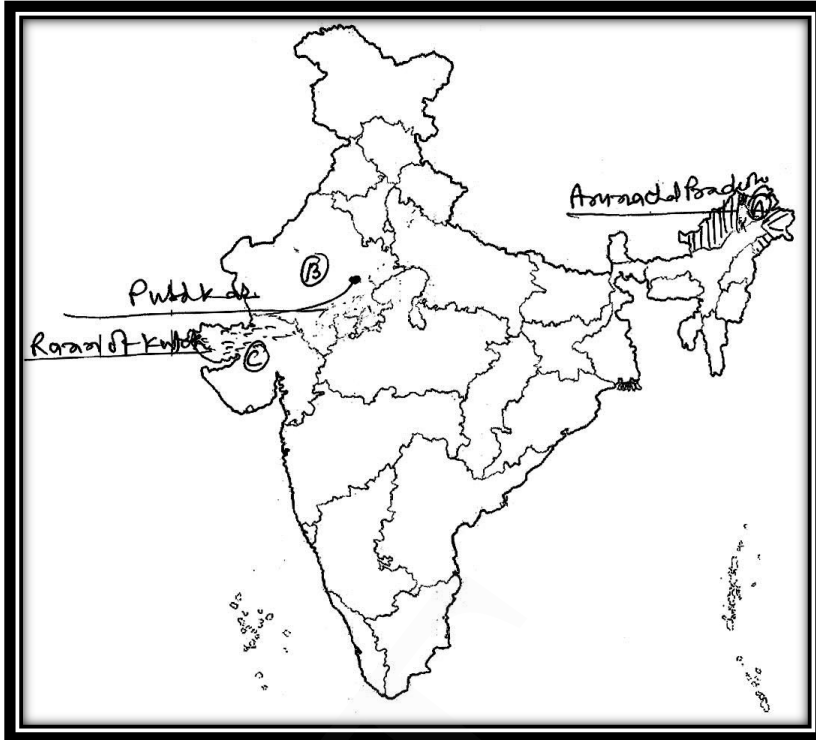


23	<p>Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as a virgin vegetation. Thus, cultivated crops and fruits orchards form part of vegetation but not natural vegetation.</p> <p>The term flora is used to denote plants of a particular region or period. Similarly, the species of animals are referred to as fauna.</p>	5
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The main cause for the dwindling wildlife resources is hunting by the greedy hunters for commercial purposes.</li><li>2. We should realize the importance of the natural eco system for our own survival and stop the indiscriminate destruction of the fauna immediately.</li><li>3. The continuous killing of elephants, Tigers, rhinos, peacocks by the hunters can be curbed with strict laws and heavy penalties.</li><li>4. We should understand the fact that protection of wildlife is not possible without the involvement and cooperation of local communities and individuals.</li><li>5. We should boycott the use of products that are made by killing of animals. Lack of demand will discourage the hunters.</li></ol> <p>1.</p>	5
25	<p>The ruling party cannot use government vehicles in elections because.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. All candidates should have a fair chance to compete.</li><li>2. Ruling party try to save money &amp; use government money.</li><li>3. Sometime voters are not allowed to reach to the booth.</li><li>4. Sometimes voters are offered lift to influence.</li><li>5. Sometimes voters are changed, false or booth voters carst their votes.</li></ol>	5
26	<p>The judiciary in India is also one of the most powerful in the world.</p>	5

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Supreme Court and the High Court have the power to interpret the constitution of the country.</li><li>2. They can declare any law or actions of the executive invalid if they find such a law or action against the constitution.</li><li>3. They can determine the constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them.</li><li>4. This is known as the judicial review.</li><li>5. The Supreme Court has also declared that the basic principles of the constitution cannot be changed by the parliament.</li></ol>	
27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The average consumption of PDS grain at the all India level is only 1 kg per person per month.</li><li>2. The average consumption figure is as low as less than 300 gm per persons per month in the states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.</li><li>3. In contrast, the average consumption in most of the Southern states like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh is on the range of 3-4 kg per person per day.</li><li>4. As a result the poor have to depend in market rather than ration shops for their food needs.</li><li>5. In MP only 5% of wheat and rice consumption of the poor are met their ration shops. In UP &amp; Bihar the percentage is still lower.</li></ol> <p>1.</p>	5
28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor human to line only in a poor surrounding with of the three poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surrounding.</li><li>2. It is both cause &amp; consequence of poverty in the usual sense.</li><li>3. It is a process in which individual of groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their bettles) enjoy</li><li>4. eg caste system.</li><li>5. It can come more damage than, having a very low income.</li></ol> <p>1.</p>	5
	<p><b>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.</b></p>	

29 a

3



(29.1) Arunachal Pradesh

(29.2) Pushkar

(29.3) Rann of Kutch

29 b

3



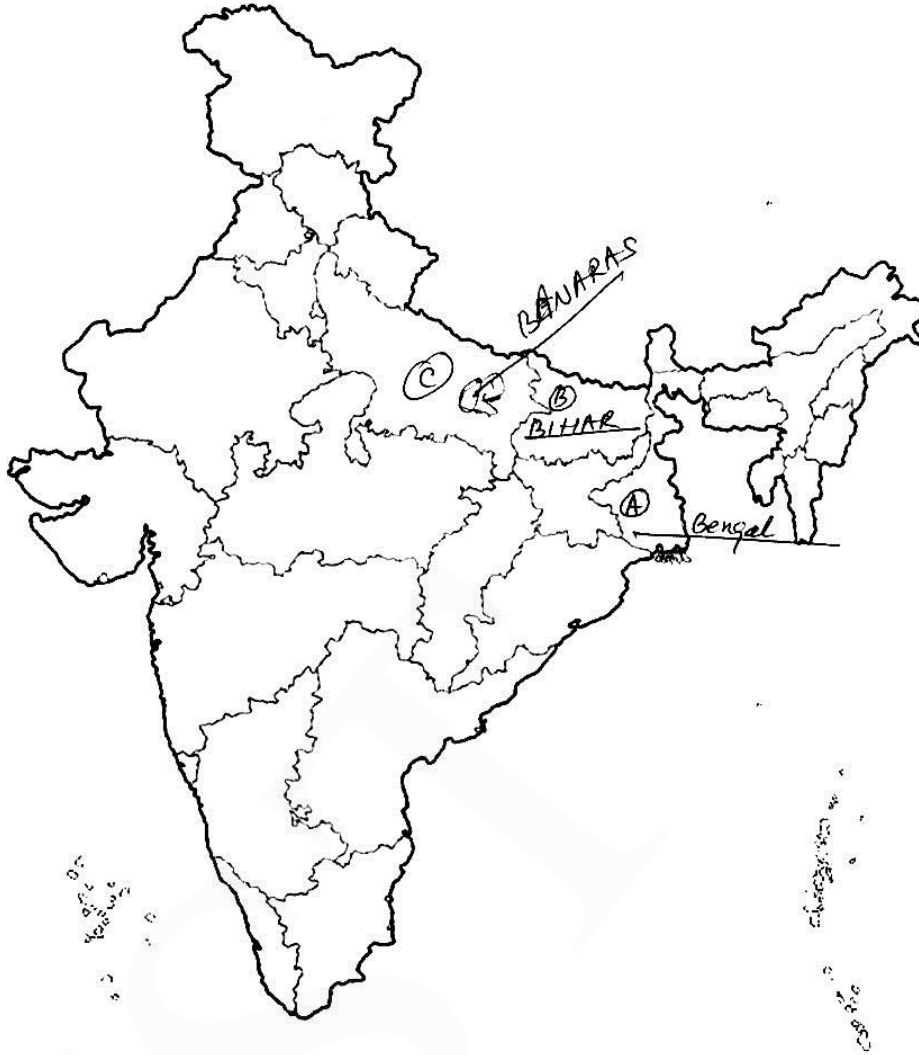
(29.1) Santhalas and Oraons.

(29.2) Alluri Sitaram Raju.

(29.3) Bastar.

29 c

3



(29.1) England and China

(29.2) China

(29.3) Bengal/Bihar

30

3



30.1 Shillong

30.2 Periyar

30.3 Haryana

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