

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

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90
Maximum Marks : 90

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

General Instructions :

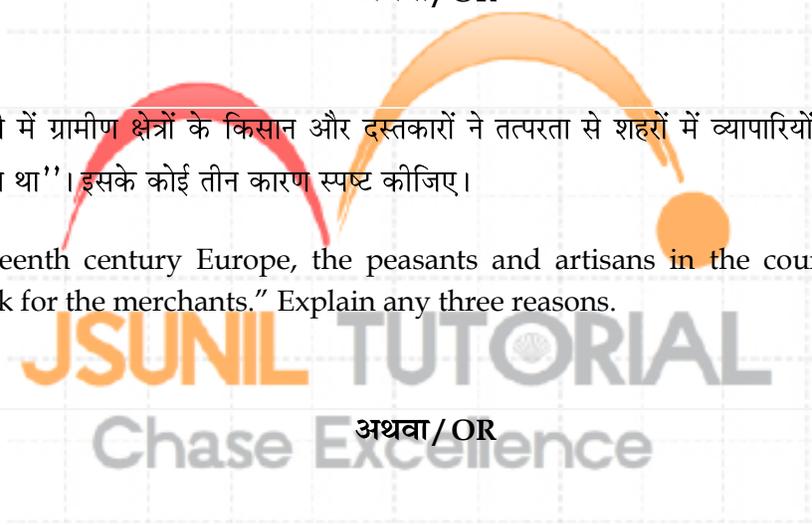
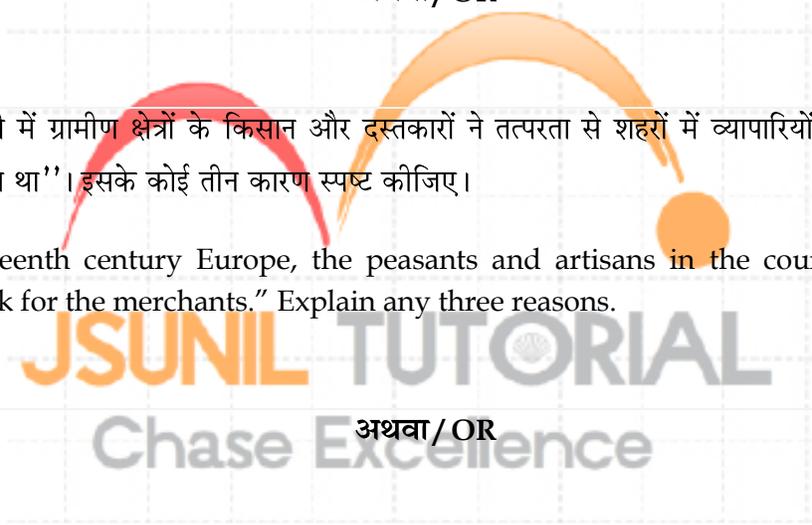
- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 21 are **3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

1	काशी बाबा की उस पुस्तक का नाम लिखिए जिसमें भारत के गरीब मजदूरों के अनुभवों का विस्तृत वर्णन किया गया है?	1
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	Name the book by Kashi Baba that had detailed the experiences of poor workers in India.	
	अथवा/ OR	
	चार्ल्स डिकन्स द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास 'हार्ड टाइम्स' में समाज की किस समस्या को केन्द्र में रखा गया था ? Which problem of the society was focused in the novel 'Hard Times' written by Charles Dickens ?	1
2	जो फसलें मानसून के आगमन के साथ बोई जाती हैं और सितम्बर-अक्टूबर में काट ली जाती हैं, उन्हें किस शस्य ऋतु की फसलों के रूप में जाना जाता है ? Crops, which are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the months of September - October are known as ?	1
3	बैल्जियम की सामुदायिक सरकार को किस प्रकार की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त हैं ? Which type of powers does the community government of Belgium enjoy ?	1
4	भारत में 1992 में किए गए संवैधानिक संशोधन का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ? What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India ?	1
5	लोगों को किसी भी धर्म को मानने को स्वतंत्रता देने वाले देश के लिए किस शब्दावली (पद) का प्रयोग किया जाता है ? Which term is used for a country which allows its people to follow any religion ?	1
6	किसी देश के विकास को मापने का सबसे सही आधार क्या है ? Which is the most correct way of measuring a country's development ?	1
7	राष्ट्र के विकास में निजी बड़ी कम्पनियों किस प्रकार का योगदान देती है ?	1

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	How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation ?	
8	कुछ लोग बाँध का विरोध क्यों करते हैं? एक कारण बताइए। Why do some people oppose dams ? Give one reason.	1
9	“उन्नीसवीं सदी की अनुबन्ध व्यवस्था को नयी दास प्रथा के रूप में वर्णित किया गया।” कथन की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या कीजिए। “19 th century indenture had been described as a new system of slavery”. Explain the statement briefly.	3
	अथवा / OR	
		
	“ अठारहवीं सदी में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के किसान और दस्तकारों ने तत्परता से शहरों में व्यापारियों के लिए काम करना स्वीकार कर लिया था”। इसके कोई तीन कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए। “In the eighteenth century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the country side readily agreed to work for the merchants.” Explain any three reasons.	3
	अथवा / OR	
		
	शहर के लोगों के लिए लन्दन भूमिगत रेल के लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the benefits of London Tube railway for the population in the city.	3
10	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विनियमों के अन्तर्गत तीन प्रकार के प्रवाहों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the three types of ‘flows’ within the international economic exchanges.	3
	अथवा / OR	

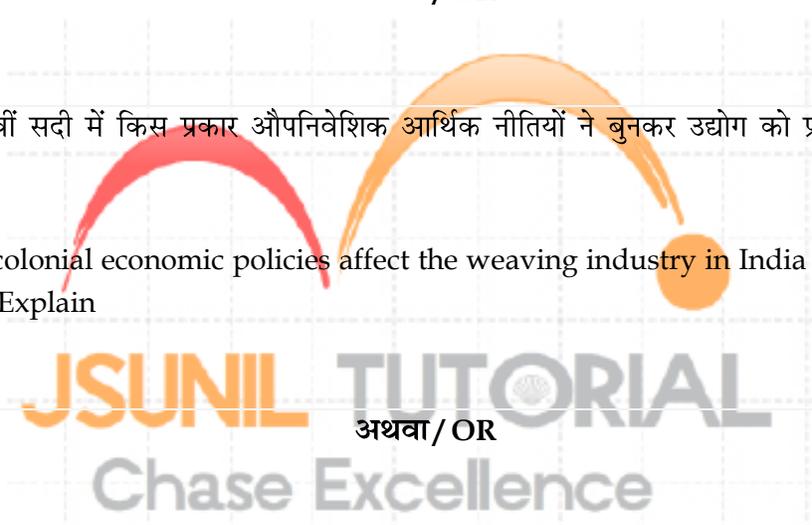
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	<p>गिल्ड्स क्या थे? इन्होंने किस प्रकार नए व्यापारियों के लिए इंग्लैण्ड के शहरों में व्यापार करना कठिन बना दिया था? स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>What were guilds ? How did they make it difficult for new merchants to set business in towns of England ? Explain</p>	3
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	
	<p>दुर्गाचरण राय द्वारा लिखे गए उपन्यास में आधुनिक शहर कलकत्ता की वर्णित किन तीन विशेषताओं ने देवताओं को विस्मित किया? स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>Which three features of the big modern city of Calcutta (Kolkata) fascinated the gods as described in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy ? Explain.</p>	3
11	<p>पांडुलिपि किसे कहते हैं? उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी की पांडुलिपियों की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।</p> <p>What is manuscript ? Mention any two limitations of it, during nineteenth century.</p>	3
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	
	<p>‘सरस्वतीविजयम्’ नामक उपन्यास किसने लिखा? इस उपन्यास द्वारा लोगों को दिए गए संदेश को उजागर कीजिए।</p> <p>Who wrote the novel ‘Saraswativijayam’ ? Highlight any two messages given to the people through the novel.</p>	3
12	<p>श्रोता संस्कृति तथा पाठक संस्कृति को घुल मिल जाने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन परिस्थितियों को उजागर कीजिए।</p> <p>Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture.</p>	3
	<p>अथवा/ OR</p>	

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	भारत में ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासों ने किस प्रकार अखिल भारतीयता का अहसास पैदा करने का प्रयास किया ? How did the historical novels in India try to create a sense of Pan - Indian belonging ?	3
13	प्राणिजात संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain any three measures taken up by the government for conservation of fauna in India.	3
14	“संसाधनों के अंधाधुन्ध प्रयोग से अनेक समस्याएँ पैदा हुई हैं”। कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। "Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.	3
15	वर्षाजल संग्रहण की किन्हीं तीन विधियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain any three methods of rainwater harvesting.	3
16	सामाजिक विभाजन को रोकने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइये। Suggest any two measures to check the social divisions.	3
17	सामाजिक भेदभाव की उत्पत्ति के दो आधारों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain with examples the two bases for the origin of social differences.	3
18	एक-एक उदाहरण देकर सामंजस्य स्थापित करने वाली तथा टकराव पैदा करने वाली सामाजिक विभिन्नताओं की तुलना कीजिए। Compare overlapping and cross cutting of social differences with one example each.	3
19	शहरी क्षेत्रों में अल्प बेरोजगारी की अवधारणा की उदाहरण देकर व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the concept of underemployment in the urban areas with the help of examples.	3
20	लोगों के लिए रोजगार पैदा करने में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना की क्या भूमिका रही है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3

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	What has been the role of NREGA in creating employment for the people in India ? Explain	
21	<p>‘विकास की धारणीयता सर्वाधिक अपेक्षित है।’ स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>Sustainability of development is most desirable'. Explain.</p>	3
22	<p>1929 की महामंदी के संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका पर हुए प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the United States.</p>	5
	अथवा / OR	
		
	<p>18 वीं और 19 वीं सदी में किस प्रकार औपनिवेशिक आर्थिक नीतियों ने बुनकर उद्योग को प्रभावित किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>How did the colonial economic policies affect the weaving industry in India between 18th and 19th century ? Explain</p>	5
	अथवा / OR	
	<p>मुम्बई (बम्बई) में भूमि विकास की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe any five features of land reclamation in Bombay (Mumbai).</p>	5
23	<p>यूरोप में पुस्तक पाठन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए किए गए किन्हीं पाँच प्रयासों की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain any five efforts made to popularize reading of books in Europe.</p>	5
	अथवा / OR	

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	<p>भारत में उपन्यासों को पढ़ना मनोरंजन का एक प्रमुख स्रोत कैसे बन गया? स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>How did novel reading become a great source of pleasure in India? Explain.</p>	5
24	<p>भारत में अधिकतर अनुभव किए गए दोनों प्रकार के मृदा अपरदन की व्याख्या कीजिए। मृदा अपरदन के लिए उत्तरदाई विभिन्न मानव गतिविधियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India. Mention different human activities responsible for soil erosion.</p>	5
25	<p>“भिन्नता के साथ बेल्जियम और श्रीलंका दोनों ही लोकतांत्रिक देश हैं।” भिन्नता प्रतिपादक किन्हीं तीन बिन्दुओं की मदद से इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।</p> <p>“Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies with a difference”. Support the statement by giving three points of difference.</p>	5
26	<p>सामाजिक विभाजन की राजनीति के परिणामों के निर्धारक किन्हीं तीन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में राजनेताओं की क्या भूमिका है?</p> <p>Explain the three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social divisions. What role do the political leaders play in this area?</p>	5
27	<p>“चुनाव जातियों का खेल है और कुछ भी नहीं।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Elections are all about caste and nothing else. Explain the statement.</p>	5
28	<p>आर्थिक गतिविधियों के तीनों क्षेत्रों में बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है परन्तु उस प्रकार का परिवर्तन रोजगार की हिस्सेदारी में नहीं हुआ है। उपरोक्त कथन के आधार पर सच्चाई को स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>‘There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities, but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment’. Explain the above statement on the basis of facts.</p>	5
29	<p>संगठित क्षेत्रक और असंगठित क्षेत्रक में रोजगार की स्थितियों की तुलना कीजिए।</p>	5

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Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and the unorganised sectors.

30 (a) दिए हुए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र में A पर एक लक्षण चिन्हित किया गया है। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इस लक्षण की पहचान कर मानचित्र में ही चिन्हित रेखा पर उसका नाम लिखिए : 3

(A) मृदा का प्रकार

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

(B) कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

(C) हीराकुड बाँध

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

(30.1) तमिलनाडु के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार की मृदा पायी जाती है ?

(30.2) कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान किस राज्य में अवस्थित है ?

(30.3) हीराकुड बाँध किस नदी पर बना है ?

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

(A) Type of soil

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

(B) Corbett National Park

(C) Hirakud Dam

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

(30.1) What type of soil is found in the Coastal area of Tamil Nadu ?

(30.2) In which state is Corbett National Park located ?

(30.3) On which river, is Hirakud dam built ?

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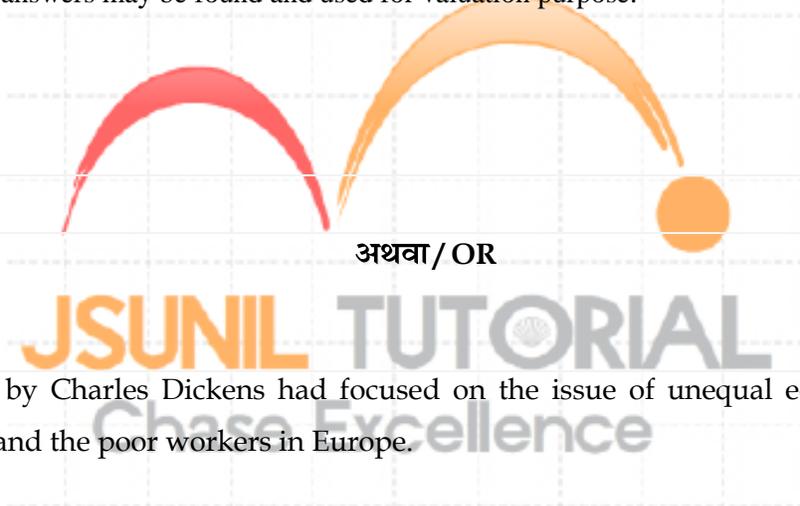


Marking Scheme

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

General Instructions:

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



	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>अथवा / OR</p>	
	<p>'Hard Times' by Charles Dickens had focused on the issue of unequal economic status of industrialists and the poor workers in Europe.</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>2 Kharif</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>3 It has the powers regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.</p>	<p>1</p>

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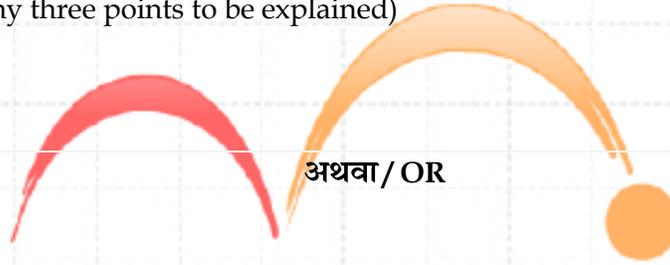
4	To strengthen the three tier system of governance under Panchayati Raj Institution as well as the urban local bodies.	1
5	Secular	1
6	Human Development Index.	1
7	by increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods	1
8	Disruption of life and submerging lands	1
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Living and working conditions were harsh.• Labourers had few legal rights.• If they tried to escape and were caught, they were severely punished. (Points to be elaborated)	3

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अथवा / OR

- (i) Cottages and villagers were looking for new alternatives of income.
- (ii) Tiny plots of land with the villagers could not provide work for all members of the family.
- (iii) Advances offered by the merchants made the villagers readily agree to produce goods for them.
- (iv) By working for the merchants, they could continue to remain in the villages and do cultivation also.
- (v) It was possible to have full use of family labour force.

(Any three points to be explained)



अथवा / OR

- London tube railway solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the city.
- Better planned suburbs came up.
- Reduced Social distinction. (To be elaborated)

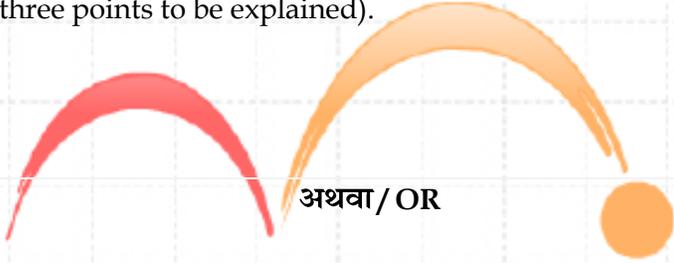
- 10
- **Flow of trade** : The 19th century, referred largely to trade in goods.
 - **Flow of labour** : The migration of people in search of employment.
- Movement of capital** : For short term or long term investments over long distances. (Points elaborated)

अथवा / OR

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	<p>Guilds were associations of producers that trained crafts people. They maintained control over production.</p> <p>(i) They regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.</p> <p>(ii) Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products</p>	3
	अथवा / OR	
	<p>(i) Travelling by train, large ships on the river Ganges, factories belching smoke, bridges and monuments.</p> <p>(ii) A dazzling array of shops selling a wide range of commodities</p> <p>(iii) They decided to built a Museum and a High Court in Heaven. (To be elaborated)</p>	3
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuscript were documents or books written by hand • They were not used widely because of the following reasons : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) They could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books. (b) They were expensive as copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business. (Points to be explained) 	3
	अथवा / OR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The novel 'Saraswativijayam' was written by Potheri Kunjambu in 1892. • The messages are : 	3

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	<p>(i) The importance of education for the upliftment of the lower castes</p> <p>(ii) To reform indiscrimination and bring equality in the society. (Points to be explained)</p>	
12	<p>(i) The rate of literacy was very low in Europe till the end of the 20th century.</p> <p>(ii) In order to attract people towards books, the printers started printing popular ballads and folks tales with lot of illustration.</p> <p>(iii) Such books were recited at gatherings and it attracted listeners.</p> <p>(iv) Thus the oral culture was printed and printed material was orally transmitted. (Any three points to be explained).</p>	3
	 <p>अथवा / OR</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many wanted a new view of the past that would show that Indians independent - minded and had been so in history. • In Bengal, many historical novels were about Marathas and Rajputs. • The Bangla novel 'Anguriya Binimoy' was historical and gave description of Shivaji and his battles against Aurangzeb. • Bankim's 'Anandmath' was such another novel which motivated various freedom fighters. • Many novels inspired actual political movements. <p>(Points to be explained)</p>	3
13	Steps taken for conservation of Fauna :	3

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	<p>(i) The Indian Wild life Act was implemented in 1972 to protect habitats.</p> <p>(ii) An all - India list of protected species was published.</p> <p>(iii) Banning hunting and giving legal protection to their habitats.</p> <p>(iv) Central and State governments have established national parks and wild life sanctuaries. (Any three)</p>	
14	<p>(i) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.</p> <p>(ii) Accumulation of resources in few hands.</p> <p>It has led to global ecological crises such as global warming , ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.</p>	3
15	<p>Methods of Rainwater Harvesting :</p> <p>(a) Traditional sophisticated hydraulic structures</p> <p>(b) In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture</p> <p>(c) Rooftop rain water harvesting was commonly practised in Rajasthan</p> <p>(d) In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields</p> <p>(e) Khadins and Johads are also built.</p>	3
16	<p>To check social divisions-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social differences should be respected -Political parties should not exploit the social differences for their own gain. -poor, down trodden people should be given special treatment in society - Reservation may be one of the tools to check social division. -Any other relevant point. 	3

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- 17
- Social differences are based on accident of birth :
Normally we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it. We all experience social differences based on accident of birth in our everyday life.
 - Social differences are based on choices :
Some people are atheists, they don't believe in God or any religion. Most of us choose what to study, which occupation to take up and which games or cultural activities to take part in.
- 3

18

Overlapping and cross cutting of social differences

3

Overlapping social difference	Cross cutting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So when social differences overlap each other - it is called overlapping i.e. when one kind of social differences becomes more important than another. • Create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions • e.g. Dalits in India, who face discrimination and injustice. In U.S. difference between blacks and Whites 	<p>When social differences cross cut other - groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be on a different side indifferent it is easier to accommodate.</p> <p>Netherlands where class and religions cross cut Catholics and protestants are about equally likely to be poor or rich.</p>

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19	<p>Thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas are looking for daily employment E.g. Street vendors, painters, masons, rickshaw pullers etc. Many of them don't find work every day. Many spend the whole day but earn very less, They work because, they don't have another opportunity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To preserve economic stability• To work for full employment in the industrial world.	3
20	<p>(i) NREGA provides jobs to 200 poorest of the poor district in India.</p> <p>(ii) It assumes 100 days of work for anyone who is able and is in need of work</p> <p>(iii) Government failing to do so will give unemployment allowance.</p> <p>(iv) 1/3 of the jobs are reserved for women (Any three points)</p>	3
21	<p>It is desirable because everyone would certainly like the present level of development to go further or at least be maintained for the future generations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•	3
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• US Banks slashed domestic lending and called bank loans due to the fall in prices and effect of depression.• Farmers could not sell their harvests, households were ruined and businesses collapsed.• Many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed due to falling incomes.• Unemployment soared.• Ultimately, the US banking system itself collapsed. <p>(To be explained)</p>	5

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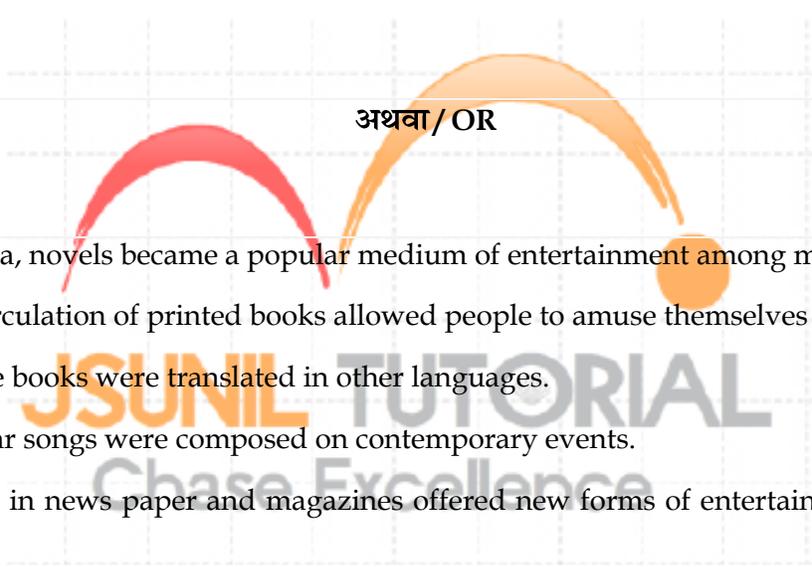
अथवा / OR

- (i) First the company established direct control over the weavers by appointing a paid servant called 'Gomastha'
- (ii) It prevented the company weavers from dealing with other buyers.
- (iii) To bind the weavers to the company advances were given to the weavers.
- (iv) As the demand for textiles increased, the weavers had to lease their lands and devote all their time to weaving. The entire family began to get engaged in weaving.
- (v) There were frequent clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas.
- (vi) The weavers lost the right to choose their buyers or bargain.
- (vii) The price from the company was extremely low.
(Any five points to be explained)

अथवा / OR

- (i) In 1784, William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay.
- (ii) In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.
- (iii) Reclamation often meant the leveling of the hills around Bombay.
- (iv) As the population increased rapidly in the early 20th century, every bit of the available area was built over and new areas were reclaimed from the sea.
- (v) A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust between 1914 and 1918.
- (vi) The famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed subsequently.
(Any five points to be elaborated)

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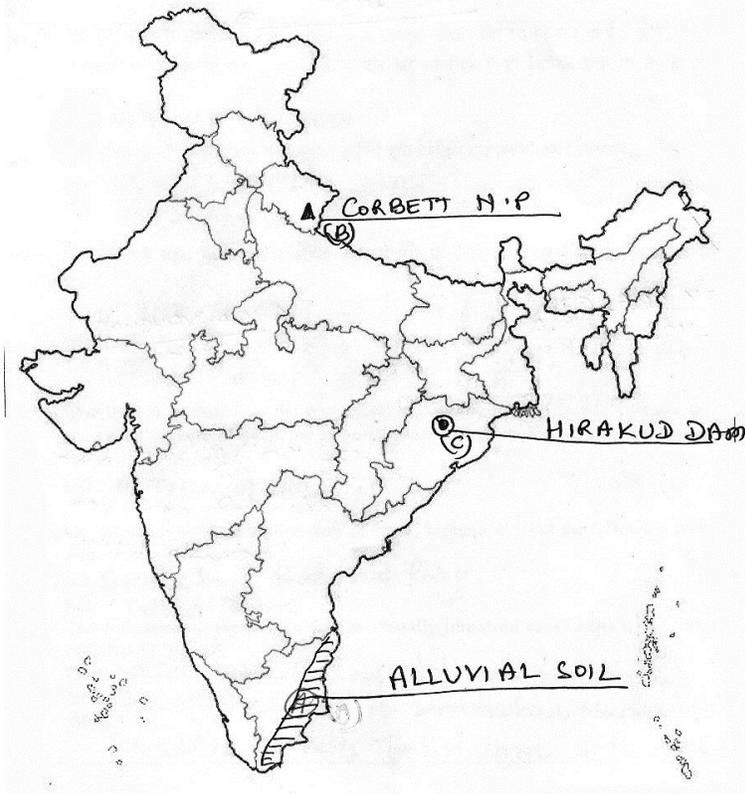
23	<p>(i) New forms of popular literature appeared.</p> <p>(ii) Pedlars were employed to sell books in the villages.</p> <p>(iii) Other forms of reading material for entertainment began to reach ordinary readers.</p> <p>(iv) In England, Penny chapbooks were introduced.</p> <p>(v) In France, Bibliotheque Bleue - priced low and small were introduced.</p> <p>(vi) Books of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests were published.</p> <p>(vii) The ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people through popular literature.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	5
 <p>अथवा / OR</p>		
	<p>(i) In India, novels became a popular medium of entertainment among middle class.</p> <p>(ii) The circulation of printed books allowed people to amuse themselves in new ways.</p> <p>(iii) Picture books were translated in other languages.</p> <p>(iv) Popular songs were composed on contemporary events.</p> <p>(v) Stories in news paper and magazines offered new forms of entertainment. (Points to be explained)</p>	5
24	<p>Deforesting, overgrazing, mining, construction etc.</p> <p>Types of Soil erosion</p> <p>(i) Gullies: The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels/gullies. The unfit land caused by gullies is called bad land or ravines.</p> <p>(ii) Sheet erosion: Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. The top soil is washed away. This process is known as sheet erosion.</p>	5

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25	<p>Difference in power sharing of Belgium and Sri Lanka :</p> <p>(i) In Belgium the government does not follow preferential policies in matters of jobs and education. In Sri Lanka the government follows preferential policies in matters of government jobs and education.</p> <p>(ii) In Belgium there is a special government called 'community government' to look after the cultural, educational and language related issues. In Sri Lanka the major political parties are not sensitive to the language and culture of the Tamils.</p> <p>(iii) In Belgium there is no discrimination between different religions. In Sri Lanka Buddhism is the official religion.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three)</p>	5
26	<p>The three factors are :</p> <p>(i) How people perceive their identities.</p> <p>(ii) How the political leaders raise the demands of any community.</p> <p>(iii) How the Government reacts to the demands of the different groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outcome of politics of social divisions depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community. <p>Example : The demand for only Sinhala was at the cost of the interest of Tamil community in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Or any other relevant reasons.</p>	5
27	<p>(i) No constituency has a clear majority of one single caste</p> <p>(ii) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or a community.</p> <p>(iii) Vote Banks are based on castes or community.</p> <p>(iv) Many political parties put up a candidate from the same caste. Some castes have more than one candidate while some do not have any.</p> <p>(v) Ruling party and the sitting MP's and MLA's frequently lose elections</p>	5

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28	<p>(1) Industrial output increased by 8 times but employment in the sector increased only by 2 - 5 times.</p> <p>(2) In the tertiary sector the production of services rose by 11 times but employment in the services rose only 3 times.</p> <p>(3) More than half the workers in the country are working in the primary sector producing only one quarter of the goods.</p> <p>(4) Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourths of the produce whereas they only employ half the country's workers.</p> <p>(5) Primary sector has disguised employment whereas workers in secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime.</p>	5														
29	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center; border: none;">Organised Sector</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center; border: none;">Unorganised Sector</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(i) Terms of employment regular.</td> <td style="border: none;">(i) Jobs are not regular.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(ii) Security of employment.</td> <td style="border: none;">(ii) No Security of employment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(iii) Overtime payment for extra work</td> <td style="border: none;">(iii) No provision for overtime.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(iv) Workers get paid leave PF, gratuity, medical benefits etc.</td> <td style="border: none;">(iv) No other facilities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(v) Safe working environment.</td> <td style="border: none;">(v) Employers do not bother for these things.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border: none; padding-top: 10px;">(Any other points of distinction)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	(i) Terms of employment regular.	(i) Jobs are not regular.	(ii) Security of employment.	(ii) No Security of employment.	(iii) Overtime payment for extra work	(iii) No provision for overtime.	(iv) Workers get paid leave PF, gratuity, medical benefits etc.	(iv) No other facilities.	(v) Safe working environment.	(v) Employers do not bother for these things.	(Any other points of distinction)		5
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- (30.1) Alluvial soil
- (30.2) Uttarakhand
- (30.3) The mahanadi

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Chase Excellence