

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. It requires moist and humid climate. iii. Requires more than 200 cm of annual rainfall. iv. Requires 25° C temperature. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	42	1x3=3
12	<p>Prevalence of traditional water harvesting system in various regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Guls or Kuls in western Himalayas. ii. Roof Top rain water harvesting in Rajasthan. iii. Inundation channels in Bengal. iv. Khadins in Jaisalmer. v. Johads in Rajasthan. vi. Tankas in arid region of Rajasthan. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Hydraulic structure in Ancient India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelizing the flood water of the river Ganga. ii. Dams, lakes and irrigations system were extensively built during Maurya period. iii. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also found in Kalinga,(Orissa),Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kohlapur(Maharashtra) etc. iv. Bhopal Lake as the largest artificial lake of ancient India. v. Tank in Hauz Khas (Delhi). vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G(30)	1X3=3
		G(26)	1X3=3
13	<p>Ideology of liberalism in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. ii. Politically it emphasized the right to vote, government by consent and universal suffrage. iii. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. iv. Asked for constitution and representative government through parliament. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Hanoi different from the native part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Latest ideas about architecture and engineering skills were there in Hanoi while native parts were not designed well. ii. Hanoi was built as a beautiful and clean city with wide avenues and sewer system while the native part was not provided with any modern facility. iii. Sewer system was in modern city while native area did not have such facilities. 	H(9)	3
		H(37)	3

	<p>iv. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p>		
14	<p>Democracy as Transparent government: -</p> <p>i. Democratic government follows procedures. ii. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms. iii. People can examine the decision making process. iv. Emphasis given to public opinion. v. Any other relevant point. Any three point to be explained.</p>	D.P.(91)	1x3=3
15	<p>Credit helps in the development of agriculturists:</p> <p>i. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production. ii. It helps in purchasing raw material and equipment. iii. It helps in irrigation. iv. It helps in completing production on time. v. It helps in storage of production. vi. It helps in increasing his earnings. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be examined.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Credit and debt-trap:</p> <p>i. Loans from informal sector could lead to debt trap. ii. Lack of planning results in debt. iii. Difficulty in repaying loans due to certain circumstances. iv. Higher interest rate. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be examined.</p>	E(43)	3
		E(44)	3
16	<p>Large companies control production across countries:</p> <p>i. Large companies buy up local companies for expanding production. ii. Large companies place orders for production with small producers. iii. Large companies sell products under their own brand names. iv. They set up partnership with local companies. v. They determine price, quality, delivery and labour condition. vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Technology and globalization:</p> <p>i. Improvement in transport technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs. ii. Information and communication technology like computer, internet, and telecommunication has developed. iii. Telephones (mobiles, fax) are used to contact one another. iv. Information is being accessed easily even to the remote areas. v. Satellite communication devices are of great use. vi. Any other relevant point.</p>	E(58)	3
		E(62,63)	1x3=3

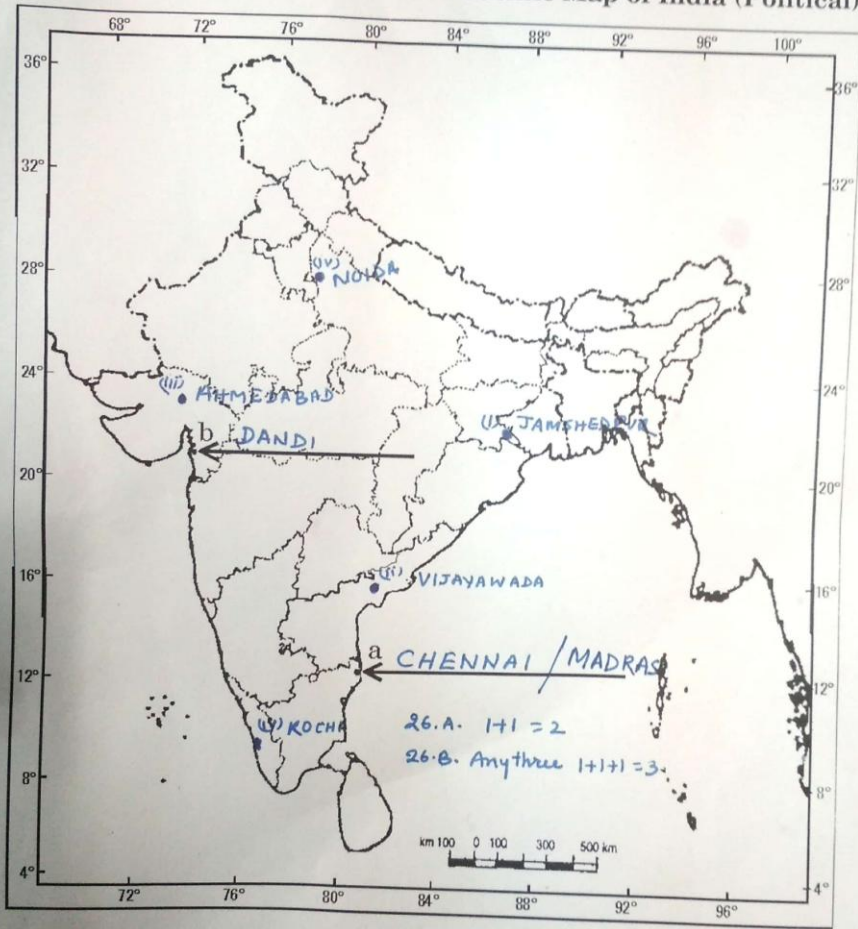
	Any three points to be explained.		
17	Components of HDI <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy Literacy rate Per capita income These three to be explained.	E(13)	3
18	Consumer's Active Involvement <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers need to be involved in all large scale movements at National , State and Local level. They need to be assertive of their rights. Even local needs to be fulfilled with the participation of local people. Consumers should be aware and raise voice against injustice. Consumers have to realize their role and importance as aware consumer in the movement. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	E(87)	1x3=3
19	Challenges faced by Sugar Industry: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal nature of industry. Old machinery. Inefficient method of production. Transport delay. The need to maximize the use of baggase. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	G(71)	1X5=5
20	Two party system: In a democratic system power usually changes between two main parties, several other parties may exists but only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government is known as Two Party System. (1) Advantages : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Several other parties contest election. Clarity of manifestoes and programs. Political stabilities. Fair chance of competition among parties. Representation of various ideologies. Any two to be explained. (2) Disadvantages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limited choice to the voters. Limited representation. Limited scope for plural society. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. (2) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Function of Political Parties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parties contest election. 	DP(77)	1+2+2=5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws. iv. Parties form and run governments. v. Parties play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(74)	1X5=5
21	<p>Effects of abolition of the Corn Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Food was imported into Britain cheaply. ii. Lands were left uncultivated. iii. Unemployment increased in villages. iv. Migration to cities increased. v. Consumption of food grew in Britain. vi. Lands were cleared in many countries and food production expanded to meet British demand. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors responsible for decline of Cotton Textile industry in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Import duties were imposed. ii. Export of British goods to India increased. iii. Weavers could not compete with the machine made goods. iv. The machine made goods were cheaper. v. Raw cotton exports from India to Britain shoot up prices of cotton. vi. Weaving regions declined and desolated. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ways of entertainment in Britain in the 19th Century:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For wealthy Britishers 'London Season' was there. ii. Cultural events, opera, theatre, classical music performance were organized. iii. Working class met in pubs. iv. Libraries, art galleries and museums were established. v. Music halls were set up. vi. 'Holiday by Sea' was popular. vii. Pubs were organized for exchange of news and for political activities. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	H(82)	1x5=5
		H(116)	1X5=5
		H(137)	1X5=5
22	<p>Air travel in the N-E states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. North Eastern states as a whole is dissected relief. ii. It covers dense forests. 	G(88)	1X5=5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Floods are frequent in these states. iv. States have international frontiers along with. v. Other means of transport - road and railway network are inadequate and not maintained properly. vi. Air Travel saves time in spite of costly fare. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
23	<p>Casteism in Indian politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caste composition are taken care of while nominating candidate and of electorates. ii. Parties make caste appeals to muster support. iii. Universal adult franchise has brought new consciousness among the people of the caste. iv. Many parties put up candidates from the dominant caste. v. Parties and candidates try to win the confidence of more than one caste. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be examined.</p>	D.P.(51,52)	1x5=5
24	<p>Launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Against the background of Simon Commission and Lord Irwin's vague offer of dominion status for India, Gandhiji decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement. ii. Negligence of eleven demands of Gandhi ji by Lord Irwin also created situation. iii. Salt March or Dandi March organized against the British monopoly of Salt Law. iv. Participation of women in the movement in large numbers. v. Business men and workers also participated in large number. vi. Foreign clothes were boycotted. vii. Peasants refused to pay revenue and taxes. viii. Forest laws were violated. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Non Cooperation Movement in Towns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The movement started with middle class participation. ii. Students left schools and colleges. iii. Teachers and headmasters resigned. iv. Lawyers gave up their legal practices. v. The council elections were boycotted. vi. Foreign goods were boycotted. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	H(62)	5
		H(58)	5
25	<p>Economic activities on the basis of ownership-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Public ownership. ii. Private ownership. <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <p>Features of Public Sector -</p>	33,34	1+2+2=5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The government owns most of the assets. ii. Their main motive is public welfare. iii. Government provides subsidies and fair price shops. iv. Government gives emphasis on health and education. v. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points to be explained. (2)</p> <p>Features of Private Sector -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ownership of assets in the hand of individual or group. ii. Their major motive is to earn profit. iii. They work according to market mechanism. iv. They charge high rates for their product and services. v. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">Any two features to be explained. (2)</p>		
26	<p>See filled attached map</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26.1 Madras (Chennai) 26.2 Dandi 26.3 Jharkhand 26.4 Andhra Pradesh 26.5 Maharashtra/Gujarat 26.6 Noida 26.7 Gujarat <p>Any five points.</p>		1X5=5

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



32/1/2