

	<p>iv. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p>		
11	<p>Cropping season of Wheat – Rabi Crop Season (1)</p> <p>Features of Wheat cultivation-</p> <p>i. It requires a cool growing season. ii. Bright sunshine at the time of ripening. iii. Requires 50-75 cms of annual rainfall. iv. There are two important wheat growing zones. v. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be mentioned. (2)</p>	G(38)	1+2=3
12	<p>New reading and hearing public:</p> <p>i. Large numbers of books were printed and available. ii. Books were available at ease and at cheap cost. iii. Text were recited and narrated. iv. Knowledge was transferred orally or through performances. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Indians used the novel as the powerful medium:</p> <p>i. The novel was a powerful medium for expressing social defects. ii. Novels suggested remedies. iii. It helped in establishing a relationship with the past. iv. Novels helped in creating a sense of national pride. v. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belonging. vi. It propagated the ideas through common language. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p>	H(159) H(191)	3 3
13	<p>Prevalence of traditional water harvesting system in various regions:</p> <p>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. Any three point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Hydraulic structure in Ancient India:</p> <p>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).</p>	G(30) G(26)	1X3=3 1X3=3

	<p>Credit and debt-trap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Any three points to be examined.</p>	E(44)	3
18	<p>Need for rules and regulation for consumers -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In absence of rules and regulations consumers are exploited. ii. Rules makes consumers strong and assertive . iii. Rules make the manufacturer and seller responsible iv. To save from the rough behavior of traders. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E(76)	1x3=3
19	<p>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)</p> <p>Advantages :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Several other parties contest election. ii. Clarity of manifestoes and programs. iii. Political stabilities. iv. Fair chance of competition among parties. v. Representation of various ideologies. vi. Any two to be explained. (2) <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited choice to the voters. ii. Limited representation. iii. Limited scope for plural society. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained. (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Function of Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest election. 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(77)	1+2+2=5
	<p>Function of Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest election. 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

20	<p>Challenges faced by Sugar Industry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Seasonal nature of industry. ii. Old machinery. iii. Inefficient method of production. iv. Transport delay. v. The need to maximize the use of baggase. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(71)	1X5=5
21	<p>Lauching of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930:</p> <ol 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The movement stared 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
22	<p>Problems faced by the Road Transport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inadequate road network. ii. About half of the roads are unmetalled. iii. The National Highways are inadequate. iv. Roadways are highly congested mainly in cities. v. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(84)	1x5=5
23	<p>Weakening of Caste System in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Economic development. ii. Large scale urbanization and industrialization. iii. Growth of literacy and education. iv. Occupational mobility. v. Weakening of land lordism in the villages. 	DP(51)	1x5=5

	<p>vi. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>		
24	<p>Effects of abolition of the Corn Law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food was imported into Britain cheaply. Lands were left uncultivated. Unemployment increased in villages. Migration to cities increased. Consumption of food grew in Britain. Lands were cleared in many countries and food production expanded to meet British demand. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors responsible for decline of Cotton Textile industry in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Import duties were imposed. Export of British goods to India increased. Weavers could not compete with the machine made goods. The machine made goods were cheaper. Raw cotton exports from India to Britain shoot up prices of cotton. Weaving regions declined and desolated. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ways of entertainment in Britain in the 19th Century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For wealthy Britishers 'London Season' was there. Cultural events, opera, theatre, classical music performance were organized. Working class met in pubs. Libraries, art galleries and museums were established. Music halls were set up. 'Holiday by Sea' was popular. Pubs were organized for exchange of news and for political activities. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. 	H(82)	1x5=5
		H(116)	1X5=5
		H(137)	1X5=5
25	<p>Employment conditions in the organized sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of employment are regular. People have assured work. Rules and regulations are followed. They enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only fixed number of hours. For working over time they get more income. Any other relevant point. Any five point to be explained. 	E(30)	1x5=5

26

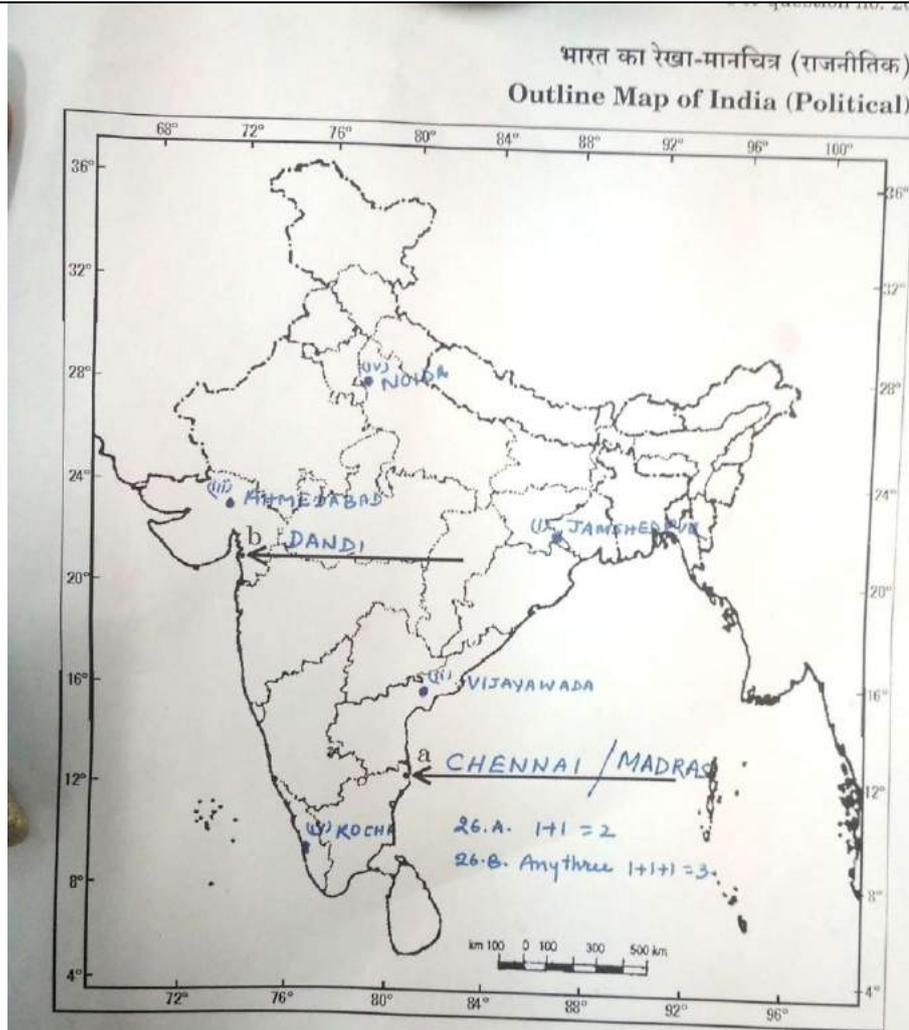
See filled attached map

1X5=5

For Visually Impaired Candidates:

- 26.1 Madras (Chennai)
- 26.2 Dandi
- 26.3 Jharkhand
- 26.4 Andhra Pradesh
- 26.5 Maharashtra/Gujarat
- 26.6 Noida
- 26.7 Gujarat

Any five points.



32/1/2

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