

- iii) It was also claimed that Gandhi's power was superior to that of the English Monarch and with his arrival colonial rulers would flee the district.
- iv) Stories spread of dire consequences for those who opposed him.
- v) Who criticized Gandhi found their houses mysteriously falling apart or their crops failing.
- vi) Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasants as a saviour, who would rescue them from high taxes and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives.

II For Example

- i) Sikandar Sahu from a village said, that he will believe in Mahatmaji When the Karah (boiling pan) full of sugar cane juice split in to two. Immediately the pan split in two from the middle.
- ii) A cultivator in Azamgarh said he would believe in Mahatma if sesamum sprouted on his field planted with wheat. Next day all the wheat in that field became sesamum. Due to his miraculous powers he was called Gandhi Baba, Gandhi Maharaj or Mahatma.

(Assess as a whole)

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6+2=8

**PART D**

19 Source based questions

- i) Banabhatta was the author of 'Harshacharita' 1
- ii) The outskirts being for the most part forest many parcels of rice land, threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers. It was mainly spade culture. Due to problem of ploughing the sparsely scattered field was covered with grass. The soil was as stiff as black iron. 3
- iii) There were people moving with bundles of bark, sacks of plucked flowers, loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks tail feathers, wreaths of wax, log and grass. Main activities of farmers were tilling, ploughing the field, bringing land under cultivation. Farmers of today also do the same with improved technology and also sell their product to the government. 3  
(Any other relevant point)
- iv) Village women hastened to neighbouring villages with the thought of selling various forest fruits they had gathered and kept in their baskets on their head. 1

Page – 40

1+3+3+1=8

**OR**

1. i) 'Devanampiya Piyadassi' refers to emperor Ashoka. He was a powerful, industrious and humble king. (Any other relevant point)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- ii) His inscriptions are important as that was the way he spread his ideas among his subjects. It is also a valuable source about the reign of Ashoka.

(Any one point)

2. Limitations

- i) Letters are faintly engraved and thus reconstructions are uncertain.
- ii) Inscriptions at times are damaged or have missing letters.
- iii) Exact meanings of words used is also not easy to be sure of.
- iv) Deciphering is also a problem.

(Any two points)

1+2=3

3. iii) After the war of Kalinga, Ashoka was devoted to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma to instructing the people in Dhamma. He adopted Buddhism, gave up war.

2

4. iv) The king was repenting after war of Kalinga because he saw hundred thousand of men were killed and many more died. He was pained to see so much slaughter, death and deportation of people.

- v) Any other relevant point.

2

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- 20 i) Bernier saw at Lahore a most beautiful young widow being scarified who could not have been more than twelve years of age. She appeared to be more dead than alive.

2

- ii) When she approached the pit, the agony of her mind could not be described, she trembled and wept bitterly unwilling to be burnt alive.

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

- iii) Three or four of the Brahmanas assisted by an old woman held her under the arm, b) forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, that she could not run away and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive.

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

**OR**

- i) They made cords with which they sew up ships instead of using iron nails.

3x1=3

- b) They made cables for vessels.
- c) As a fruit
- ii) Coconut trees produce nuts as its fruits and palm trees produce dates 1
- iii) The nut of a coconut tree resembles a man's head for in it are what look like two eyes and a mouth and the inside of it when it is green looks like the brain, and attached to it is a fiber which looks like hair. 2
- iv) Allow students to express their own opinion. Judge on miret. 2
- 21 A
- i) Gandhiji wished to see the day when Hindus and Muslims would do nothing without mutual consultation. He wished that the league did not regard any Indian as its enemy as Hindus and Muslims were born of the same soil, had same blood, ate same food, drank the same water and spoke the same language. 3
- ii) Demand for Pakistan was un-Islamic because Islam stands for the unity and brotherhood of mankind. It did not disrupt the oneness of human family. Those who wanted to divide India into possible warring groups were enemies of Islam and India alike. 3
- iii) He felt that nobody was going to listen to him. Leaders from both communities had their own selfish interest. 2
- iv) Any other relevant point

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OR

- i) The Sikh youth had to run away in fear of being caught. He had to hide his wife in a pit. She had fever and he was helpless and could not take her to the hospital. (Any two points) 2
- ii) Social workers and policemen wanted to recover the Muslim girl as commissions were set up to ensure returning of women to their own families and society. (Any other relevant point) 2
- iii) They got married. They fell in love with each other and were very happy together when a son was born to them. 2
- iv) The girl had to be hidden from the police. She was expecting and had to deliver in a pit. She ran high fever and he could not take her to the hospital because of fear of being caught. She died after three days. 2

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## **PART E**

22 As per map on page 49

23 As per map on page 50

**For blind candidates in lieu of map questions nos. 22 and 23.**

22 Five territories under British control

Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Awadh Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Banaras, Lucknow, Allahabad, Surat, Bombay, Berar, Madras, Fort St. David, Masulipatam.

(Any five)

23 Mention any five important Places in south India during fourteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Kolar, Mysore, Kanchipuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Chandragiri.

(Any five)

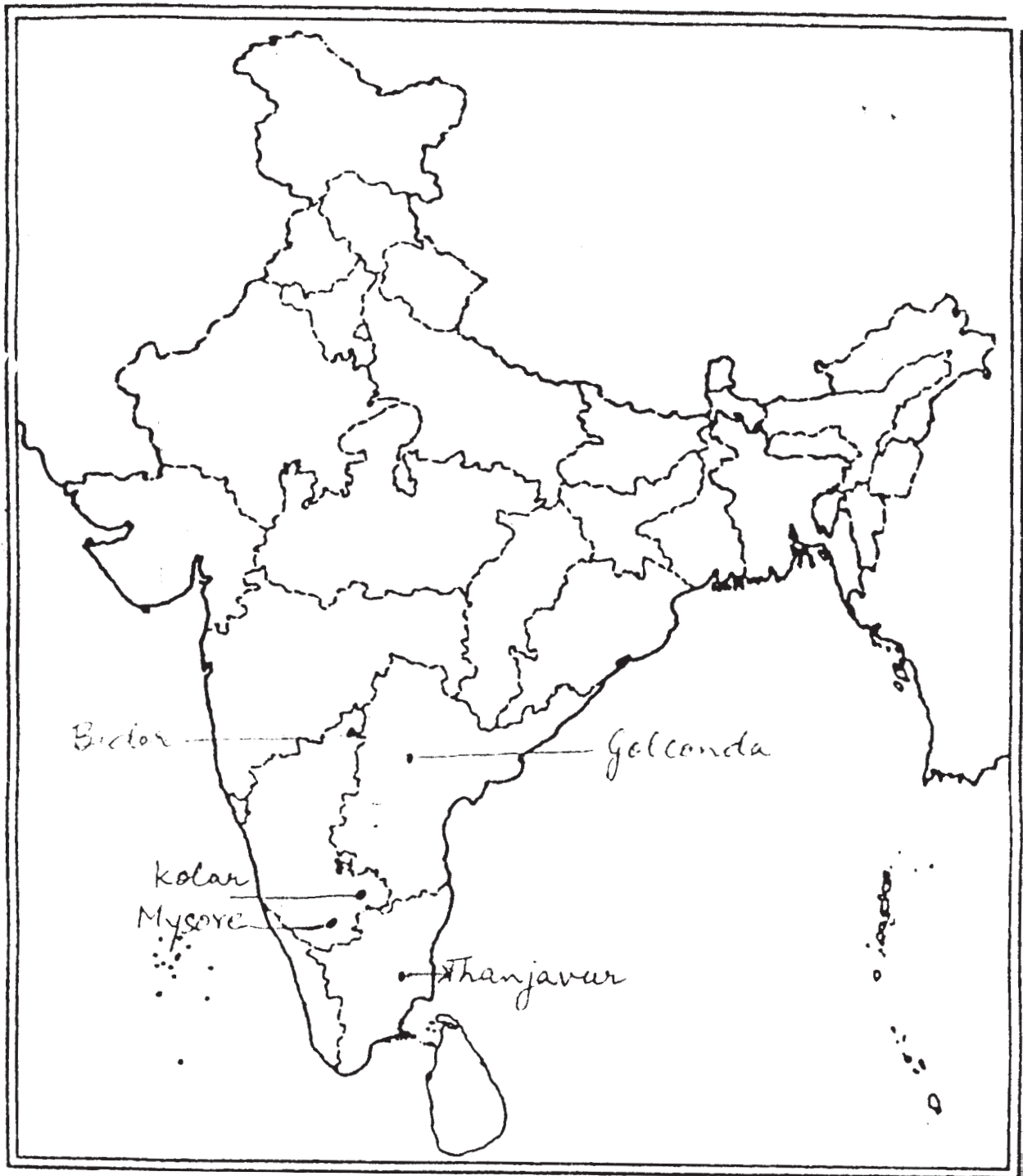
For question no. 22

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

Choice part

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

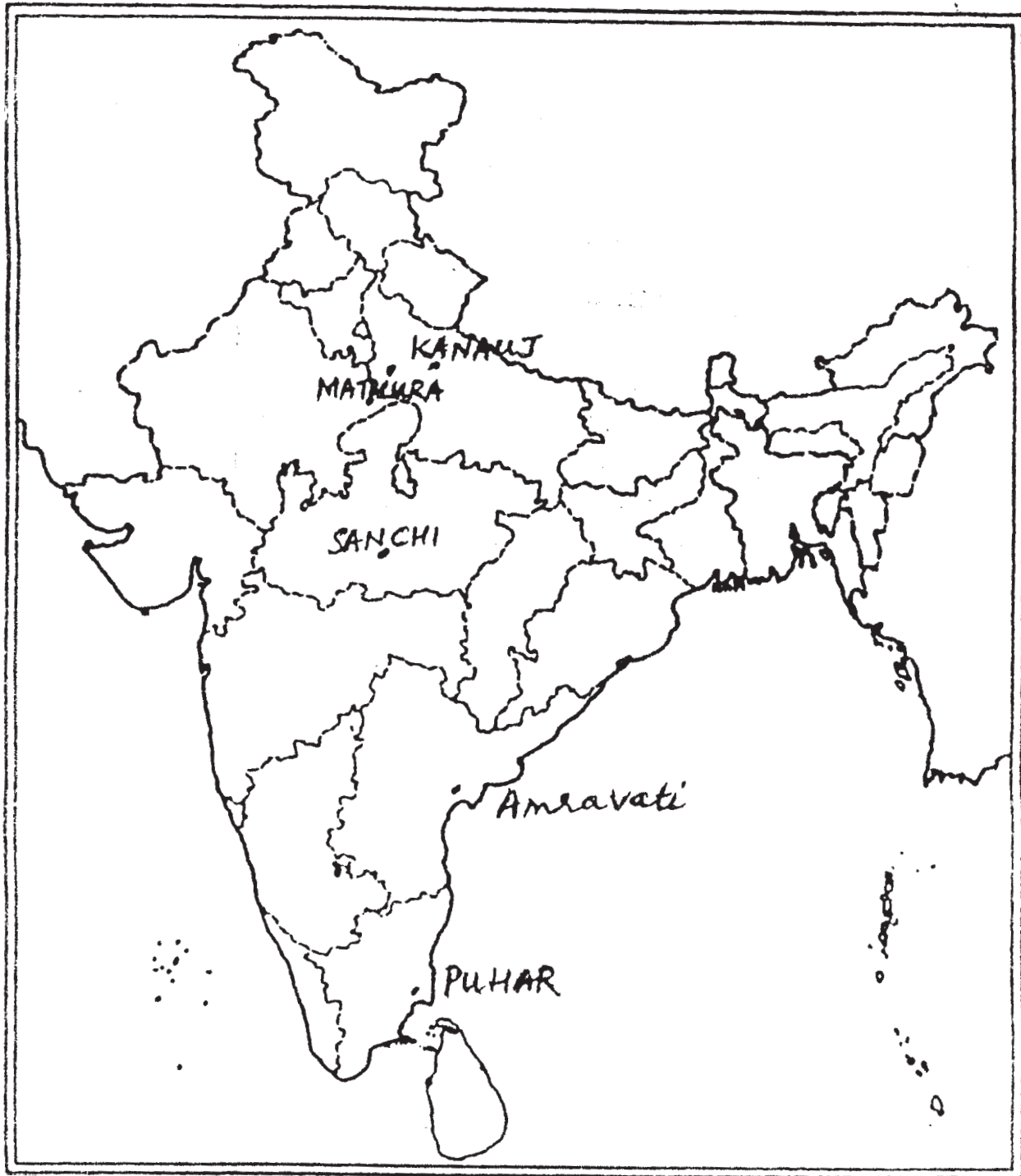


For question no. 22

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

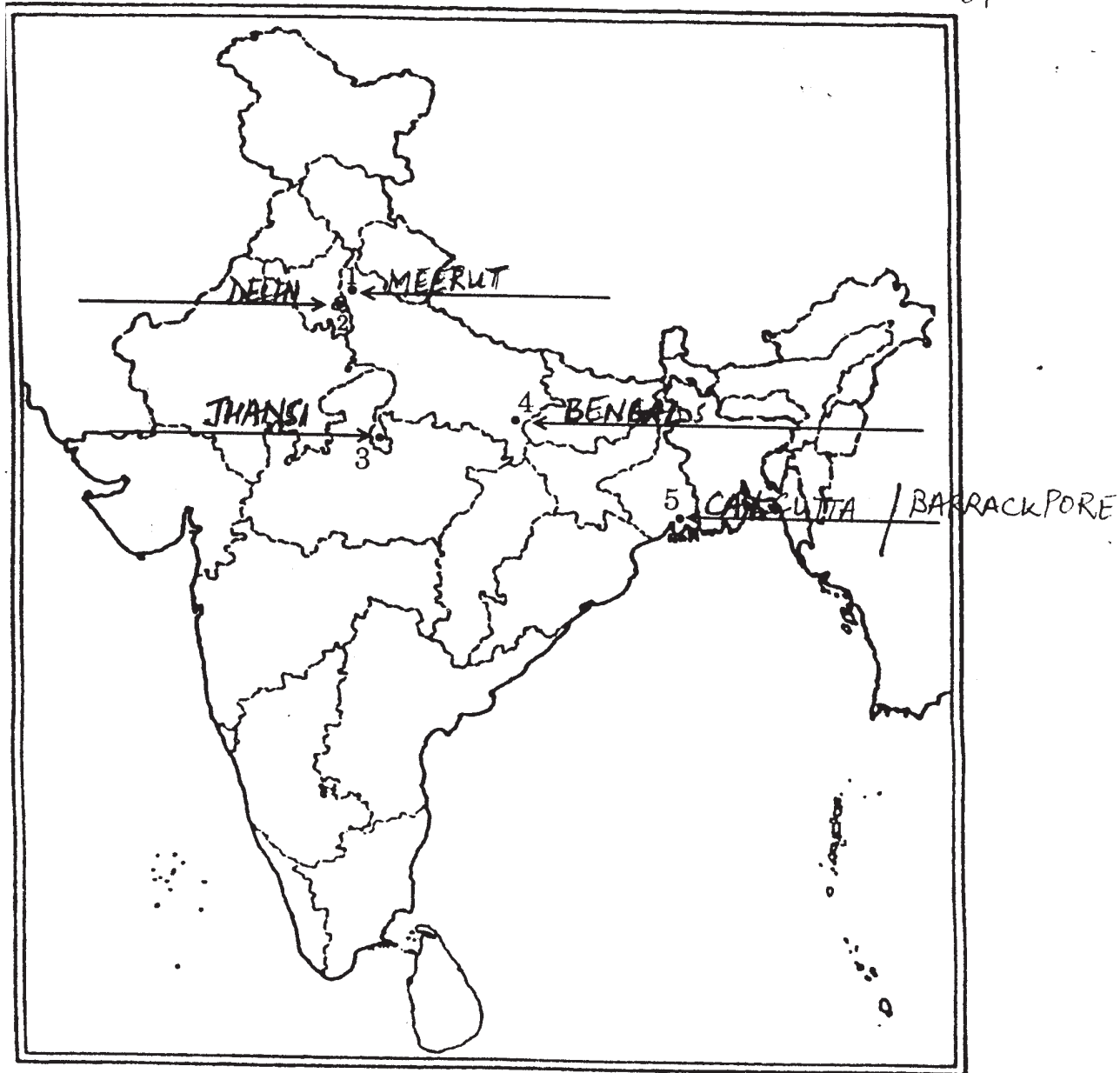


or question no. 23

प्रश्न सं. 23 के लिए 1,

**Outline Map of India (Political)** 2

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) 3+



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 100*

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question numbers 1 to 10 are of **one** mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **20** words each.*
- (iii) *Question numbers 11 to 20 are of **two** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **40** words each.*
- (iv) *Question numbers 21 to 30 are of **four** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.*
- (v) *Question numbers 31 to 35 are of **six** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **150** words each.*
- (vi) *Question number 31 is based on the map. Write the answer of this question in the Answer Book.*

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

1. What is meant by 'Cold War' ? 1
2. Define 'Shock Therapy'. 1
3. State any **one** main objective of the 'Human Rights Watch'. 1
4. Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security? 1
5. Why were the States reorganized on linguistic basis in India in 1956 ? 1
6. When and where was the First non-Congress State Government formed after India's independence?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7. Jammu and Kashmir State comprises of which **three** social and political regions? 1



8. In which year did the Congress Party win 415 Lok Sabha seats? Who became the Prime Minister at that time? ½+½ = 1
9. What is the main reason behind the secessionist movements in the North-East India? 1
10. What was the main objective of the Dalit Panthers? 1
11. Why is it said that the collapse of Berlin Wall signified the collapse of the bi-polar world? 2
12. Why do we need organisations like the U.N. ? 2
13. How can hegemony be overcome? 2
14. State any **one** measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security. 2
15. Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? 2
16. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of the Princely States in India. 2
17. Enumerate any **two** principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy. 2x1=2
18. Why did the Communist Party of India split in 1964 ? 2
19. What does 'Aaya Ram - Gaya Ram' stand for in Indian politics? 2
20. What is meant by Ayodhya dispute? 2
21. What is the rationale of the Non-Aligned Movement after the end of Cold War? 4
22. Why was the U.S. attacked by the terrorists on 11th September, 2001 ? How did the U.S. react to it ? 1 + 3 = 4
23. What led to the evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one? 4
24. Suggest any **four** reforms required to make the United Nations more effective. 4x1=4
25. "Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibilities." Do you agree with this view? Why? 4

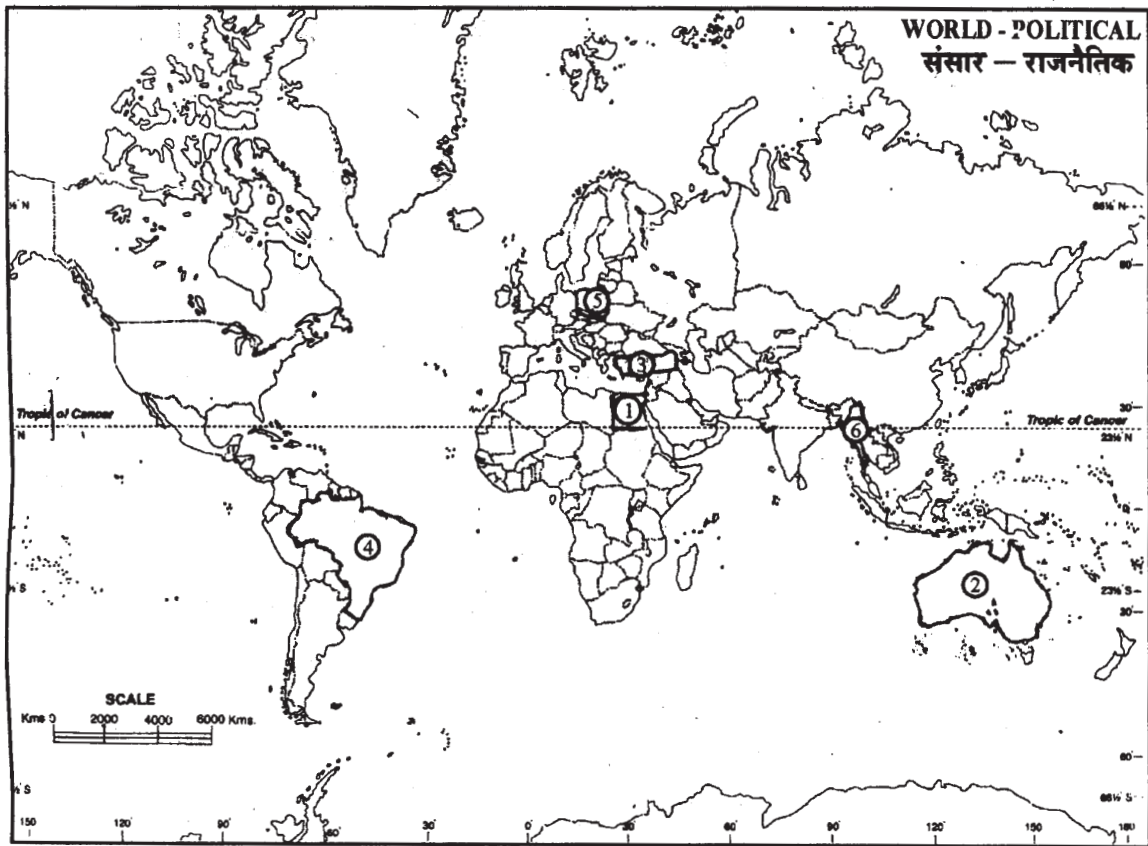
26. What is meant by globalization? Explain any **three** cultural consequences of globalization. 1 + 3 = 4
27. Describe any **four** factors which played an important role for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967. 4 x 1 = 4
28. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme. 4
29. Explain the impact of coalition governments on Indian politics. 4
30. 'It is not enough to have representative form of democracy. It is necessary to participate in popular movements to make democracy a success.' Do you agree with this view? Why? 4
31. Examine any **six** factors which led to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

**OR**

Study the political outline map of the world given below in which 'six different countries have been marked as (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). Identify these countries and name them. Also classify them as First World, Second World and Third World countries. Write your answer in the Answer-Book as per the following format:

No. of the Country	Name of the Country	First World/Second World/ Third World

$6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$



**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 31**

Classify the following countries into First World, Second World and Third World countries:

- |                  |               |            |           |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) Canada       | (b) Argentina | (c) Russia |           |
| (d) South Africa | (e) India and | (f) China  | 6 × 1 = 6 |

32. Explain the **three** types of U.S. hegemony and give suitable examples for each. 3 x 2 = 6

**OR**

'India and China are emerging as great economic powers.' Do you agree? Justify your answer with any **three** arguments. 3 x 2 = 6

33. Assess the outcome of planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land-reforms. 3 + 3 = 6

**OR**

Explain any **two** causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any **four** major consequences. 2 + 4 = 6

34. Why was the national emergency declared in India on June 25, 1975 ? Analyse any **three** consequences of this emergency. 3 + 3 = 6

**OR**

Evaluate any **three** factors which were responsible for Indira Gandhi's achieving a thumping majority in 1971 Lok Sabha elections. 3 x 2 = 6

35. What is meant by Chipko Movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement in the conservation of the environment? 1+2+3 = 6

**OR**

'Towards the end of the 1980s, five major changes took place in Indian political system.' In the light of this statement, examine any **three** changes. 3 x 2 = 6

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1**

1. "Non-alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance." What is meant by this statement? 1
2. What is the new name of former USSR? 1
3. What is the main function of Amnesty International? 1
4. What is human security? 1
5. Differentiate between 'one party dominance' and 'one party system'. 1
6. What were the election symbols of the Congress Party and Bhartiya Janasangh in the first general election of 1952 ? 1/2+1/2=1
7. Differentiate between 'regionalism' and 'separatism'. 1
8. What is meant by Chipko Movement? 1
9. How far is it correct to say that India is a world power? 1
10. Which two diametrically opposite political groups supported the National Front Government in 1989 ? 1/2+1/2=1
11. What was the main objective of the New International Order? 2

12. Mention any **four** names of the countries belonging to the SAARC. 4x1/2=2
13. How many member-countries have got Veto power in the U.N. Security Council and why? 1 + 1 =2
14. What is meant by non-traditional notions of security? 2
15. Define Geo-politics. 2
16. What was meant by Princely States? How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence? 1+1=2
17. Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization as developmental goals. 2
18. Why has India refused to sign the C.T.B.T. ? 2
19. How did the Congress Party succeed in maintaining its dominance till 1967 ? 2
20. Give any **two** arguments in favour of reservations for the SCs, STs and OBCs in higher educational institutions in India. 1 + 1 =2
21. Describe any **four** consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union. 4x1=4
22. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the US hegemony? Explain. 4
23. What were the objectives behind the formation of the ASEAN in 1967 ? 4
24. Describe any two important components of India's security strategy. 2+2=4
25. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation ? 2+2=4
26. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. 4
27. Briefly explain the role played by the opposition parties in India. 4
28. "Foreign policy is always dictated by national interests." Do you agree with this view? Support your answer with any **two** suitable arguments. 2+2=4
29. Examine the factors which helped in the restoration of the Congress Party after its split in 1969. 4

30. What is alliance politics? How has it influenced the Indian politics? 4
31. What led to the emergence of a bipolar world? Highlight the arenas of Cold War between the two power blocks? 3+3=6

**OR**

Analyse India's changing relationship with post-Communist Russia. 6

32. Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries shared a common past? 6

**OR**

What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power? 6

33. What were the major challenges of building democracy in India? 6

**OR**

What were the early initiatives taken by the Planning Commission for building a new India? 6

34. Explain the major issues which were responsible for the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969. 6

**OR**

What were the major conflicts between the Parliament and the Judiciary during the leadership of Indira Gandhi? 6

35. Explain any **three** elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections of 2004. 3x2=6

**OR**



Study the given political outline map of North-East India in which six states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F). Identify these states with the help of information provided below and write their names along with their respective letters i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in your answer book.

- (i) **Two** states which were not part of the state of Assam at the time of India's independence.
- (ii) The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- (iii) The state which declared independence from India in 1951.
- (iv) The state which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- (v) The 22nd state of India due to its merger. 2+1+1+1+1=6

**Note:** The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 35.

Answer the following questions:

- (i) Which state became the 22nd state of India due to its merger?
- (ii) Name the state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

- (iii) Which state of North-East India declared its independence in 1951 ?
- (iv) Which state was carved out of Assam in 1972 ?
- (v) Which **two** states among the seven sisters were not part of Assam at the time of independence? 1+1+1+1+2=6



## MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE

### General Instructions

1. Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR ANY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.
2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms. But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definitions / points / answers are given by the candidate.
3. Wherever only /three or a “given” number of examples/factors/points are expected, and first two/three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and need neither be examined nor any credit be given for the same.
4. There should be no effort regarding the “moderation” of the marks by the evaluators. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.
5. Some of the questions relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions have been indicated with an asterisk. These questions are to be valued carefully, so that, the candidate's understanding/analytical ability be judged.
6. The Head-Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the marking scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no insignificant variation in the marking of individual evaluator.
7. Separate marking scheme for all the three sets are being provided.

**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

Q1. What is meant by 'Cold War?' 1

**Ans. Cold war means a conflict of ideologies between two superpowers i.e. American and Soviet blocs without resorting to actual warfare.**

Q2. Define 'Shock Therapy'. 1

**Ans. After the disintegration of Soviet Union ,the process of transition from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund is known as 'Shock Therapy'.**

Q 3. State any **one** main objective of the 'Human Rights Watch'. 1

**Ans.**

- i) To do research and advocate Human Rights.**
- ii) To draw the attention of global media to Human Rights' abuses.**
- iii) To stop the use of child soldiers and to establish International Criminal Court.**

**(any one objective)**

Q4. Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security? 1

**Ans. Human Security is more important than territorial security in the contemporary world because a secured state does not mean security of its people. During the last 100 years more people have been killed by their own governments rather than by foreign armies.**

Q 5. Why were the States reorganized on linguistic basis in India in 1956? 1

**Ans.**

- i) The States were reorganized on linguistic basis under the pressure of people's movements.**
- ii) In order to preserve the diverse culture of India ( any one)**

Q6. When and where was the first non-Congress State Government formed after India's independence? ½ x 2=1

**Ans. (i) 1957 (ii) Kerala**

Q7. Jammu and Kashmir State comprises which **three** social and political regions? 1

**Ans.**

- i) Jammu**
- ii) Kashmir**
- iii) Ladakh**

Q8. In which year did the Congress Party win 415 Lok Sabha seats? Who became the Prime Minister at that time? ½ x 2 =1

**Ans.**

- i) 1984**
- ii) Rajiv Gandhi**

Q9. What is the main reason behind the secessionist movements in the North-East India? 1

**Ans.**

- i) Isolation of the region.**
- ii) Complex social character of the North -East States.**
- iii) Backwardness of States compared to other parts of the country.**

**( any one)**

Q10. What was the main objective of the Dalit Panthers? 1

**Ans.**

- i) For assertion of Dalits' Rights.**
- ii) Protest against caste -based inequalities and material injustices.**
- iii) Effective implementation of reservation policy and policies of social justice.**

**Or any other relevant point**

**( any one point )**

Q11. Why is it said that the collapse of Berlin Wall signified the collapse of the bi-polar world?

2

**Ans. The Berlin Wall separated East Berlin ( Pro Soviet Bloc) from West Berlin (Pro-US Bloc). After 28 years it was demolished by the people in 1989 which marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of Communist bloc which culminated later into the disintegration of USSR which led to the collapse of the bipolar world ultimately.**

Q12. Why do we need organizations like the U.N. ?

2x1=2

**Ans.**

- i) To resolve the conflicts and differences among the nations.**
- ii) To resolve the problems of different countries peacefully.**
- iii) To promote co-operation among different nations.**
- iv) To provide rules , regulations and mechanism for co-operation to avoid mistrust and mismanagement. (any two)**

Q13. How can hegemony be overcome?

2x1=2

**Ans.**

- i) Through Social movements and public opinion.**
- ii) Through sections of the media , intellectuals, artists and writers.**
- iii) Resistance to hegemony and criticism against it.**
- iv) To take advantage of the opportunities created by hegemony instead of acting against it.**
- v) As far as possible staying far away from the dominant power. ( any two)**

Q14. State any **one** measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security.

2

**Ans.**

- 1. International co-operation to combat terrorism.**
- 2. Co-operative security measure.**

**(any one to be briefly explained)**

Q15. Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? 2

Ans.

- **Indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights because issues related to their rights have been neglected since people of different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them .**
- **Threat to their survival due to loss of land which is the main source of their livelihood.**

Q16. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of Princely States in India. 2

Ans.

- i) **Sardar Patel procured Instrument of Accession from the Princely States through diplomacy and negotiations.**
- ii) **Four Princely States which resisted the merger were Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manipur and Kashmir. They were made to sign the Instrument of Accession by using diplomacy and persuasion in order to become a part of Indian Union.**

**Or any other relevant point**

Q17. Enumerate any two principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy. 2x1=2

Ans.

- i) **Non-alignment.**
- ii) **Panchsheel.**
- iii) **Good relations with neighbouring countries.**
- iv) **Independent foreign policy.**
- v) **World Peace.**

**(Any two to be briefly explained)**

Q18. Why did the Communist Party of India split in 1964? 2

Ans.

**Cause of split:**

**Due to the ideological rift between pro-Soviet and pro-China factions of the Communist Party. (To be explained)**

- Q 19. What does ‘ Aaya Ram-Gaya Ram’ stand for in Indian politics? 2
- Ans. The practice of frequent floor-crossing by legislators.  
(To be briefly explained)**
- Q 20. What is Ayodhya dispute ? Explain 2
- Ans. It is a dispute between Hindus and Muslims over Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. Some Hindus believe that the mosque was built after demolishing the temple of Lord Rama, believed to be his birth place. The other community does not agree to it. So, both the communities stake their respective claims over the land.**
- Q 21. What is the rationale of Non-aligned Movement after the end of Cold War? 4
- Ans.**
- i) Non-aligned Movement encourages independent initiative which is relevant for all time.**
  - ii) Afro-Asian unity is still relevant which was one of the objectives of NAM.**
  - iii) Mutual co-operation among developing countries continues to be relevant.**
- Or any other relevant point (Any two points to be briefly explained)**
- Q22. Why was the U.S. attacked by the terrorists on 11th September,2001? How did the U.S. react to it? 1+3=4
- i) To attract the attention of public and governments all over the world.**
  - ii) US reaction was swift and ferocious and it adopted a policy of Global War on Terror.**
    - “Operation Enduring Freedom” was launched against all suspects namely Al-quada and the Taliban regime of Afganistan.**
    - US forces made arrests all over the world.**
    - Many of the arrested were taken to Guantanamo Bay i.e. US Naval Base in Cuba where they did not enjoy the protection of international law. The law of their own country or the US laws.**
    - UN representatives were not allowed to meet the prisoners.**

Q23. What led to the evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one ?

4

**Ans.**

- i) The creation of European Parliament.**
- ii) Collapse of Soviet Union resulted in the establishment of European Union in 1992.**
- iii) Common foreign and security policy, co-operation, justice and home affairs, single currency.**
- iv) EU acts like a nation state with its own flag, anthem, founding date.**

Q24. Suggest any **four** reforms required to make the United Nations more effective.

4x1=4

**Ans. Suggested Reforms :**

- i) Increase the number of the permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.**
- ii) Increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America.**
- iii) Need of a more effective role in peace and security missions.**
- iv) More emphasis on development and humanitarian work.**
- v) Abolish or modify Veto Power.**

**Or Any other relevant point.**

**(any four points)**

Q25. “Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibility.” Do you agree to this view? Why

4

**Ans. Yes**

- i) The developed countries of the North want the discussion on environmental issues as they stand and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South hold that the developed countries are responsible for most of the ecological degradation and hence want them to take more responsibility for undoing the damage.**
- ii) Developing countries are in the process of industrialization and want differentiated restrictions to take care of the special needs of developing countries.**

**Note: In case a candidate answers in no, he/she must support the answer with appropriate arguments.**

Q26. What is meant by globalization? Explain any **three** cultural consequence of globalization.

1+3=4

**Ans. The exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world stands for globalization.**

**Cultural consequences of globalization**

- i) It affects our food, clothes and thinking.**
- ii) Rise of uniform culture.**
- iii) Culture of politically and economically dominant society affects the less powerful societies.**
- iv) Exchanges our choices and modifies our culture.**
- v) It poses a threat to cultures of the world.**
- vi) Some external influence reduces our choices.**

**Or any other relevant point.**

**(any three points)**

Q27. Describe any **four** factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967.

4x1=4

**Ans**

- i) Congress inherited the legacy of the National Movement.**
- ii) Congress was the only party to have an organisation spread all over Indian.**
- iii) Many freedom-fighters preferred to contest elections in Independent India as Congress candidates.**
- iv) Impact of charismatic leadership of Nehru.**
- v) In the First and the Second Lok-Sabha elections, Congress achieved 364 seats out of 489 and 371 out of 494 respectively.**

**Or any other relevant point**

Q28. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme.

4

**Ans.**

- i) First nuclear explosion by India in 1974.**



- ii) **Nehru's faith in science and technology for building a modern India.**
- iii) **Generation of Atomic energy for peaceful purposes as Nehru was against nuclear weapons.**
- iv) **India pleaded with Super powers for Comprehensive Nuclear Disarmament.**
- v) **India considered the Non-proliferation Treaty as discriminatory and hence refused to sign it.**

Q29. Explain the impact of coalition governments on Indian politics.

4

**Ans.**

1. **Beginning of an era of multi-party system as no single party could secure a clear majority.**
2. **The newly emerged groups played an important role in the running of the United Front Government of 1996.**
3. **BJP did not support the UF Government but it was supported by Congress.**
4. **In 1989, Left and BJP supported National Front Government to keep Congress out of power.**
5. **1996 Left and Congress joined hands to keep BJP out of power.**
6. **In 1996 elections BJP emerged as the largest party and was invited to form the government but it failed to get the support of other parties to secure majority in Lok Sabha.**
7. **BJP led a coalition government in 1999 and NDA completed its full term of 5 years.**
8. **From 1999 onwards no government could be formed without the participation or support of regional parties.**

**Hence, the coalition governments have come to stay. However, smaller parties insist on sharing power as well as pressurise to get their wishes fulfilled.**

**(Any four points)**

Q30. 'It is not enough to have representative form of democracy. It is necessary to participate in popular movements to make democracy a success'. Do you agree to this view. Why?

4

**Ans**

- i) **The popular movements came up in order to rectify problems in the party politics and hence are an integral part of democratic politics.**

- ii) They represent new social groups whose economic and social grievances were not redressed in electoral politics.
- iii) They ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.
- iv) They reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts.
- v) They suggested new forms of active participation.
- vi) Routine function of democratic governments fail to provide enough space of voices of social groups.
- vii) They make the people aware of their rights.
- viii) They bring people having similar problems , demands and expectations close to each other.
- ix) They expand democracy through steps such as Right to Information (RTI).  
(to be briefly described) (any four points)

Q 31. Examine any six factors which led to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

6

Or

Study the political outline map of the world given below in which six different countries have been marked as (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). Identify these countries and name them. Also classify them as countries of the First World, Second World and Third World. Write your answer in your Answer-Book as per the following format:

No. of Country	Name of the Country	First World/Second World/Third World)

$$6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$$

Note: For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 31

Classify the following countries in First World, Second World and Third World countries:

- a) Canada                      b) Argentina                      c) Russia
- d) South Africa                e) India                              f) China

6x1=6

**Ans. Disintegration of USSR**

- i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.**
- ii) Economic stagnation led to severe shortages of consumer goods.**
- iii) Economic burden on the country due to use of resources in maintaining huge nuclear and military arsenal.**
- iv) Awareness of citizens about economic development in the West.**
- v) Soviet stagnation in administration and political fields.**
- vi) Unwillingness of the system towards openness and over-emphasis on centralization of authority.**
- vii) Reforms and loosening of the system by Gorbachev increased nationalist dissatisfaction.**
- viii) Desire for sovereignty and rise of nationalism among various Republics of the USSR.**

(any six points)

**Or**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Country</b>	<b>First World/ Second World Third War</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Poland</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>III</b>

**Note : For Blind Candidates only**

- a) Canada I**
- b) Argentina III**
- c) Russia II**
- d) South Africa III**

- e) **India** **III**
- f) **China** **II**

Q32. Explain the three types of U.S. Hegemony and give suitable examples for each.

3x2=6

**OR**

‘India and China are emerging as great economic powers’. Do you agree? Justify your answer with any three arguments.

6

**Ans. Hegemony as hard power**

- a) **US enjoys overwhelming superiority as a military power. In absolute term, US has military capabilities that can lethally destroy any point on planet but safeguard its own force. US dominates the world in the highest military spending as well as qualitative and technical advancements e.g. US attack on Iraq**
- b) **Hegemony as structural power is related to economics dominance. It is reflected in providing global goods by U.S. like fresh air, sea lines of communication, free trade etc. US has emerged as a formidable naval power that commands laws of sea and navigation in international matters**  
  
**Internet is an example of global public goods as it is the outcome of US military research project and relies on US owned satellites e.g. World Bank, IMF, WHO are the products of US hegemony**
- c) **Hegemony as Soft power is related to the cultural presence of the US in the world. It has the capacity to ‘manufacture current ideological resources’. It shapes and influences the weaker powers by using persuasion, pressurization etc. e.g. Blue jeans in Soviet Union.**

**OR**

**I agree to the statement that India and China are emerging as great economic powers.**

- i) **Regionally and globally, China has become an economic power to reckon with.**  
  
**China has resolved its outstanding issues with countries like Japan, USA, Russia etc safeguarding her economic interests.**
- ii) **China’s investment and aid to Latin America and African countries and projecting itself as a global player.**

- iii) **China and India's access to WTO has opened them to the outside world.**
- (i) **Like China, India is also emerging as a great economic power. (ii) India gradually regained after independence, following the policy of mixed and planned economy. (iii) Under the impact of globalization, India's economy is growing internationally. The day is not far off, when it will be the top economy of the world along with China.**

Q33. Assess the outcome of planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land reforms.

3+3=6

Or

Explain any **two** causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any **four** major consequences.

2+4=6

**Ans. Economic Growth**

- i) **Largest development projects like Bhakhra-Nangal and Hirakud were built for irrigation and power generation.**
- ii) **Heavy industries in public sector were started- Steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defence production etc.**
- iii) **Improvement in infrastructure facilities such as transport and communication.**

**Land reforms**

- i) **Abolition of zamindari and consolidation of land reforms were undertaken.**
- ii) **Food sufficiency was achieved through Green Revolution.**
- iii) **Government gave guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at given price.**

**Or any other relevant point.**

Or

**Causes of partition of India in 1947 :**

- i) **Two nation theory as advanced by the Muslim League led to the demand for Pakistan.**
- ii) **Several political developments in 1940s.**

- iii) **Rivalry between the Congress and the Muslim League.**
  - iv) **The British policies to follow the principle of religious majorities.**
- Or any other relevant cause.**

(any two causes)

**Consequences**

- i) **Partition was one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.**
  - ii) **Ruthless killings, force and fear to abandon homes and movements across border, sufferings etc.**
  - iii) **Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets. It forced lakhs of people to migrate.**
  - iv) **The problem of integration of Princely States.**
- Or any other relevant point.**

Q 34. Why was the national emergency declared in India on June 25, 1975? Analyse any **three** consequences of the emergency.

3+3=6

Or

Evaluate any **three** factors which were responsible for Indira Gandhi's achieving a thumping majority in 1971 Lok Sabha elections.

3x2=6

**Ans. National Emergency was declared on June 25, 1975 because :-**

- i) **Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha invalid on 12 June, 1975 on the basis of using governmental machinery for election campaign.**
  - ii) **On June 24, Supreme Court granted her partial stay till her appeal was decided.**
  - iii) **Jayaparkash Narayan organized a massive nationwide demonstration to press for Indira's resignation on 25th June 1975.**
  - iv) **There was an undercurrent threat to bring the government to a stand still.**
- (Any three)

**Consequences of Emergency :**

- i) **Strikes were banned.**

- ii) **Political leaders were jailed.**
  - iii) **Freedom of speech was suspended.**
  - iv) **Press censorship was imposed, members had to get prior permission for all material to be published.**
  - v) **R.S.S. and Jamait-e-Islami were banned.**
  - vi) **Many Fundamental Rights were suspended.**
  - vii) **Preventive detention was used extensively.**
- ( any three points to be explained briefly)

Or

**Three factors for Indira Gandhi's achieving a thumping majority in 1971:**

- i) **Congress came up with a positive programme on an issue, agenda and positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.**
- ii) **Focus on Public Sector growth.**
- iii) **Imposition off ceiling on rural land holdings and urban properties.**
- iv) **Removal of disparities in income and opportunities.**
- v) **Abolition of princely privileges.**
- vi) **Congress support was generated and base was extended among the disadvantaged.**

( Any three points to be explained briefly)

Q35. What is meant by Chipko Movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement in the conservation of the environment?

1+2+3=6

Or

Towards the end of the 1980s, five major changes took place in Indian political system. In the light of this statement, examine any **three** changes.

3x2=6

**Ans.**

- i) **Chipko Movement is a novel tactic of villagers to protest against the practice of Commercial logging that the government had permitted by hugging the trees to prevent their cutting.**
- ii) **It started in 1972 in a village in Uttrakhand.**

- iii) **The Chipko movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers who were enraged due to government's policy.**
- iv) **Women's active participation in forest conservation.**

**Control of natural resources like land, water and forests by the local communities It became a symbol of awareness for many other popular movements for conservation of environment in other parts of the country**

**(briefly explain any three points)**

**Or**

**Ans. Major changes in Indian political system:**

- i) **Defeat of Congress party in elections held in 1989.**
- ii) **Rise of Mandal issue in national politics.**
- iii) **Decision by new National Front Government in 1990 to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission.**
- iv) **Economic policies followed by various governments towards the New Economic Reforms.**
- v) **Demolition of disputed structure of Ayodhya in 1992.**
- vi) **Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 led to the change in the leadership of the Congress.**
- vii) **Beginning of the era of coalition and alliance politics.**

**( any three to be briefly explained)**

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1**

**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

**Q 1. "Non-alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance ." What is meant by this statement? 1**

**Ans. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. Keeping equal distance means not to join either of the two power blocs.**

**Q 2. What is the new name of former USSR? 1**

**Ans. Russia.**

**Q 3. What is the main function of Amnesty International? 1**

**Ans. Campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.**



- Q 4. What is human security? 1
- Ans. Protection of people more than the protection of the states.**
- Q 5. Differentiate between ‘one party dominance’ and ‘one party system’ 1
- Ans. A party having an over-whelming majority in the legislature is one party dominance whereas when the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country it is one party system.**
- Q 6. What were the election symbols of Congress Party and Bhartiya Janasangh in the first general elections of 1952?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Ans. Congress Party-two oxen.  
Bhartiya Jan Sangh-Earthen Lamp.**
- Q 7. Differentiate between ‘regionalism and separatism’. 1
- Ans. Addressing regional identity, aspirations and specific regional problems only is regionalism. Political conflicts over issues of power of regions, their rights and separate existence is separatism.**
- Q 8. What is meant by Chipko Movement? 1
- Ans. Women’s movement by hugging the trees in order to prevent the forest contractors from cutting the trees in Uttarakhand.**
- Q 9. How far is it correct to say that India is a world power? 1
- Ans. India is not a world power, however it is in the process of emerging as a world power.**
- Q10. Which two diametrically opposed political groups supported the National Front Government in 1989?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Ans. BJP and the Left Front.**
- Q11. What was the main objective of the New International Order? 2
- Ans. Economic development of least developed countries and to lift their people out of poverty.**
- Q12. Mention any four names of the countries belonging to the SAARC.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- Ans. Any four – India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Maldives.**

Q13. How many member- countries have got Veto power in the U.N. Security Council and why ? 1+1=2

**Ans. Five. Larger and effective involvement of great powers without which the U.N. would be ineffective.**

Q14. What is meant by non-traditional notions of security? 2

**Ans. Non-Traditional notions of security has two aspects – Human Security and Global Security. Human security includes hunger, disease, natural disasters, genocide, terrorism. While global security has threat such as global -warming, epidemics like Aids, Bird Flue etc.**

**(Any four)**

Q15. Define Geo-politics. 2

**Ans. Politics relating to uninterrupted supply of strategic resources, in particular, oil from Gulf countries and minerals from Central - Southern Africa as well as West and Central Asia are the important aspects of Geo-politics.**

Q16. What was meant by Princely States. How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence. 1+=2

**Ans. Before the independence several large and small states which were ruled by princes, -who had control over their internal affairs as well as accepted British supremacy. Their number was 565.**

Q17. Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization as developmental goals. 2

**Ans. Modernization is associated with the ideas of the growth, national progress, and scientific rationality.**

**Westernization, on the other hand is the break down of traditional social structure and the rise of capitalism and liberalism.**

Q18. Why has India refused to sign the C.T.B.T.? 2

**Ans. India did not sign the C.T.B.T. because it was –**

- i) Selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers.**
- ii) Legitimized the monopoly of five nuclear powers.**

Q19. How did the Congress Party succeed in maintaining its dominance till 1967? 2

**Ans. Any two-**

- i) Heritage of national movement;**

- ii) **Well-organized party with organizational level, down to local levels;**
- iii) **Nehru's charismatic leadership;**
- iv) **Congress as a social and ideological forum gained popularity, and**
- v) **Tolerance and management of factions within the party did not raise hue and cry.**

Q20. Give any **two** arguments in favour of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in higher educational institutions in India. 1+1=2

**Ans** These sections constitute a large segment of Indian society who remained deprived of their upliftment in social and economic fields. It applies to their right to higher education.

Q21. Describe any **four** consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union. 4x1=4

**Ans.**

- **End of Cold war confrontation;**
  - **Emergence of U.S. as a sole super power;**
  - **Rise of capitalistic economy backed by IMF and World Bank;.**
  - **Emergence of many new countries with their own identity , interests, as well as economic and political difficulties.**
- (any other relevant point.) (to be explained briefly)

Q22. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was an attack on the US hegemony? Explain. 4

**Ans.** 9/11 attack was an attack on the U.S. hegemony because of reaction to operation Infinite Reach launched by America with missile attacks on Sudan and Afghanistan especially on Al-Qaeda targets. U.S. launched Global war on terror through operation Enduring Freedom against Taliban regime and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, specially on Al-Qaeda targets. Their remnants, no doubt have remained potent.

Q23. What were the objectives behind the formation of the ASEAN in 1967? 4

**Ans.**

- **To accelerate economic growth;**
- **To encourage social progress and cultural development;**
- **To promote regional peace and stability based on rule of law and charter of United Nations; and**
- **ASEAN Way i.e. respect for internal sovereignty.**

Q24. Describe any **two** important components of India's security strategy.

2+2= 4

**Ans.**

- i) Strengthening its military capabilities.**
- ii) Strengthening international norms and international organizations.**
- iii) Meeting security challenges within the country.**
- iv) Developing economy in a way to lift the citizens out of poverty, misery and huge economic inequalities.**

**(explaine briefly)**

Q25. Define globalization. How is it different from internationalization?

2+2=4

**Ans. Globalization is world wide interconnectedness through flow of ideas, people moving in search of better livelihood, commodities and technology.**

**Internationalism promotes peace, helps in solving problems where nations must work together, like disease, global warming etc.**

**Globalization plays an important role in the promotion of internationalism.**

Q26. Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

4

**Ans. India's stand is :-**

- i) Per capita emission rates of developing countries are a fraction of those in the developed world.**
- ii) Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, the major responsibility of curtailing emissions rests with developed counties which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.**
- iii) Relies heavily on principles such as enshrined in UNFCC.**
- iv) India is participating in global efforts through a number of programmes like Atomic Fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act of 2003 etc.**

Q 27. Briefly explain the role of opposition parties in India.

4

**Ans.**

- i) Criticism of policies and practices of the ruling party/ alliance.**
- ii) Keeping the ruling party/alliance under check.**

- iii) **By Providing political and democratic alternatives.**
- iv) **Preventing the resentment against the system from turning anti-democratic.**

Q28. “Foreign Policy is always dictated by national interests.” Do you agree with this view. Support your answer with any **two** suitable arguments. 2+2=4

**Ans. Yes, Foreign policy is always dictated by national interests. India’s leadership pursued the national interests within the prevailing international situation.**

- i) **Distance from the two camps.**
- ii) **Afro -Asian unity.**

( to be briefly explained)

Q29. `Examine the factors which helped in the restoration of the Congress Party after its split in 1969. 1+3=4

**Ans The new Congress had an issue, an agenda and a political slogan while Grand Alliance did not have any coherent political programme.**

**These factors were :- Garibi Hatao; Growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity; abolition of princely privileges ( any three)**

Q30. What is alliance politics? How has it influenced the Indian politics? 1+3=4

**Ans. Forming a coalition either to form a government or oppose a government is alliance politics.**

**Influence on Indian Politics:**

- i) **Agreement on new economic policies.**
- ii) **Acceptance of political and social claims of backward classes.**
- iii) **Acceptance of State level parties in the governance of the country.**
- iv) **Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and shifting the focus of political parties from ideological difference to power sharing arrangements.**

( any three)

Q31. What led to the emergence of bipolar world? What were the arenas of cold war between the two power blocks? 3+3=6

Or

Analyse India's changing relationship with post Communist Russia

6

**Ans. After the second world war :-**

- i) Emergence of United States and Soviet Union as greatest powers in the world with ability to influence events everywhere on the earth.**
- ii) Beginning of cold war and nuclear capability by both rivals.**
- iii) Formation of power blocs.**

**Arenas of Cold war**

**Cuba Missile Crisis; Confrontation in Korea ( 1950-53), Berlin ( 1958-62), Congo Crisis ( Early 1960s) etc. (any three)**

**( to be briefly explained)**

Or

**Ans. India has maintained good relations with all the erstwhile socialist countries but most cordial relations are still those between Russia and India.**

- i) Embedded in the history - trust and common interests.**
- ii) Both share vision of multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries etc.**
- iii) Democratisation and empowerment of bodies like the U.N.**
- iv) More than 80 bilateral agreements have been entered into.**
- vi) India benefits on issues like Kashmir issue, energy supplies, sharing information, access to central Asia, balancing the relation with China.**
- v) Russia benefits – India is second largest arms market for Russia, most Army - hardware from Russia, help during oil crisis, energy imports etc.**

**Q32. Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common past?**

6

Or

**What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power?**

**Ans. Social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy.**

- i) Paramilitary groups more powerful due to conflict with India.**
- ii) A myth- Pakistans' security could be harmed by selfish minded parties and chaotic democracy.**
- iii) Lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan. U.S. and other Western nations have encouraged the military authoritarian rule in their own interest for fear of global Islamic Terrorism. (Explain)**

**Or**

**EU is an outcome of European Economic Community and has 12 members, whereas SAARC is a regional initiative to evolve co-operation through multi-lateral means and has 7 members. E.U. has its own flag, anthem, currency, common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home-affairs whereas SAARC does not have any of them,.**

**E.U. is the world's biggest economy and GDP larger than that of United States - SAARC has no joint economy.**

**E.U. has international influence in economic organizations like W.T.O It also has political and diplomatic influence. SAARC has no such influence. SAARC members have signed ( SAFTA- free trade zone for South Asia). E.U. has large military strength. Its total spending on defence is second after the U.S., SAARC has no such military/defence entity.**

**Q 33. What were the major challenges of building democracy in India?**

**6**

**Or**

**What were the early initiatives taken by the Planning Commission for building a new India?**

**Ans.**

- i) Shaping a nation united and accommodative of diversity of languages, cultures and religions.**
- ii) Establishing democracy- representative government based on parliamentary form of government.**
- iii) Development and wellbeing of the entire society and not only of a few sections.**

iv) **Effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.**

**Or**

**Adoption of Five year Plans to focus on the**

- **agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.**
- **land reforms ;**
- **raising the level of national income;**
- **rapid industrialisation- stress on heavy industries.**
- **socialist pattern of society was the goal as was reflected by second Five Year Plan. ( to be briefly explained)**

Q34. Explain the major issues which were responsible for the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

6

**Or**

What were the major conflicts between the parliament and the judiciary during the leadership of Indira Gandhi .

**Ans.**

- i) **Indira Gandhi's contest with Morarji Desai for Prime Minister-ship after the death of P.M. Lal Bahadur Shastri .**
- ii) **Senior Congress leaders thought that Indira Gandhi would depend upon them for their support and guidance in administrative and political matters. She set out to control the party and demonstrated the leadership.**
- iii) **Non-Congressism, internal factions in Congress;**
- iv) **Electoral verdict- political earthquake;**
- v) **Indira vs Syndicate.**
- vi) **Presidential Election-1969-defeat of official Congress candidate.**
- vii) **Split into Congress (o) and Congress (R ).**

**( to be briefly explained )**

**Or**



Ans.

- i) **Can the Fundamental Rights be abridged ?Supreme Court disagreed.**
- ii) **Can Parliament curtail the right to property? Supreme Court answered in negative.**
- iii) **Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles.Supreme Court rejected this provision also.**

**Keshvanand Bharti Case- In this case Supreme Court said that Fundamental Rights are sacrosanct .**

**Supreme Court said, there are certain basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features.**

**Appointment of Justic A.N. Ray as Chief Justice setting aside the seniority of three judges.**

Q35. Explain any **three** elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections of 2004?

3x2=6

**Or**

Study the given political outline map of North-East India in which **six** states have been marked as A, B, C, D, E and F. Identify these states with the help of information provided below and write their names alongwith their respective alphabets i.e. A, B, C, D, E and F in your answer-book.

- i) **Two** states which were not part of the state of Assam at the time of India's independence.
- ii) The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- iii) The state which declared independence from India in 1951.
- iv) The state which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- v) The 22nd state of India due to its merger.

2+1+1+1+1=6

Ans. Elements of consences:-

**Any three**

- i) **Agreement on new economic policies.**
- ii) **Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward classes-support for backward classes in education and employment.**
- iii) **Acceptance of role of state -level parties in the governance of the country.**

iv) **Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological positions.**

(to be briefly explained ) ( any three)

**Or**

**Ans.**

i) **C-Tripura D-Manipur**

ii) **F-Mizoram**

iii) **E-Nagaland**

iv) **B-Meghalaya**

v) **A-Sikkim**

**Note :** The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q.No. 35

Answer the following questions :

i) Which states became the 22nd state of India due to its merger?

ii) Name the state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

iii) Which state of North-East India declared its independence in 1951.

iv) Which state was carved out of Assam in 1972?

v) Which **two** states among the seven sisters were not part of Assam at the time of independence.

1+1+1+1+2=6

**Ans.**

i) **Sikkim**

ii) **Mizoram**

iii) **Nagaland**

iv) **Meghalaya**

v) **Tripura and Manipur**

# GEOGRAPHY

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) *There are 26 questions in all.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
- (iv) *Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.*
- (v) *Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.*
- (vi) *Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*
- (vii) *Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.*
- (viii) *Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.*
- (ix) *Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.*

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1

- |    |   |                                 |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Which continent has the highest growth rate of population?                                      | 1                               |
| 2. | Which country has the lowest sex ratio in the world?  | 1                               |
| 3. | Name the two activities on which the earliest human beings were dependent for their sustenance. | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 4. | What is a household industry?   | 1                               |
| 5. | Give the significance of river St. Lawrence as an inland waterway.                              | 1                               |
| 6. | Give the meaning of human settlement.   | 1                               |
| 7. | What is the contribution of India in the production of rice in the world?                       | 1                               |

8. Name the first major sea port of India developed after independence. 1
9. Which sector of economy accounted for the highest percentage of India's total value of exports in 2003-2004 ? 1
10. Name the two metropolitan cities which are the main polluters of river Ganga before it reaches Varanasi. 1
11. Explain the concept of 'Determinism' with suitable examples. 3x1 = 3
12. Divide the population of the world into two groups on basis of residence. How do they differ from each other? Explain any two points of difference. 1 + 2 = 3
13. What is the importance of 'dairy farming' ? Why is it mainly practised near urban and industrial centres of the world? Explain any two reasons. 1 + 2 = 3
14. Study the table and answer the questions that follow: 1+1+1= 3

**World Imports and Exports (in millions of U.S. \$)**

	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005
Exports Total Merchandise	95,000	1,90,000	8,77,000,	19,54,000	51,62,000	1,03,93,000
Imports Total Merchandise	99,000	1,99,000	9,12,000	20,15,000	52,92,000	1,07,53,000

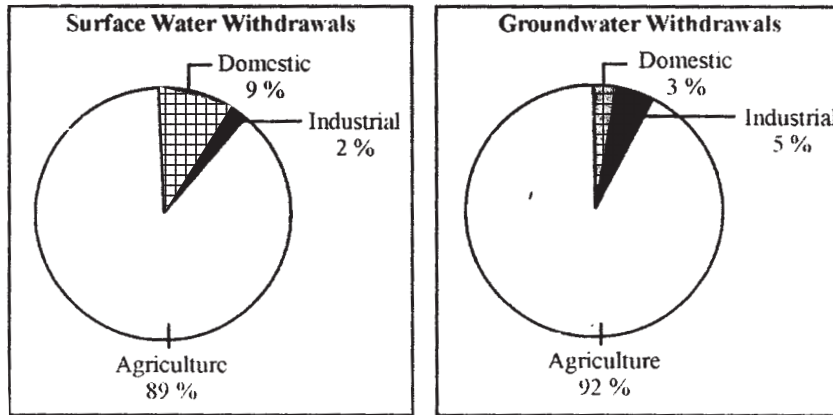
- (14.1) Which decade shows the highest increase of total value of imports and exports of goods and services?
- (14.2) How much is the increase in total value of exports during 1955 to 2005 ?
- (14.3) Why does the need for trade arise?

**Note:** The following question is for the **BLIND CANDIDATES** only, in lieu of Q. No. 14:

What is international trade? Why does international trade exist? Explain. 1+2=3

15. Mention the famous oil pipeline of the U.S.A. How are pipelines one of the most convenient mode of transport? Explain any four points. 1 + 2 = 3

16. Why are ports called 'gateways of international trade'? Explain any three reasons. 3x1=3
17. Explain any three factors that determine the type of rural settlements in India. 3x1=3
18. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow: 1+2=3



- (18.1) Which sector accounts for most of the groundwater utilisation? Give one reason.
- (18.2) Why is the share of water utilization in domestic sector lower in groundwater as compared to surface water?

**Note:** The following question is for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Q. No. 18 :

- Why is the demand of water for irrigation increasing day by day in India? Explain any three reasons. 3 x 1 = 3
19. Explain any three major objectives of the 'New Industrial Policy' of India, which was announced in 1991. 3 x 1 = 3
20. Describe any three major problems related to water in India. 3 x 1 = 3
21. "Services are very important aspect for economic development of a country." Analyse the statement by explaining five components of a service sector. 5x1 = 5
22. What are rural settlements? What are the two types of the rural settlements in the world? How are they different from each other? Give three points of distinction. 1+1+3 = 5
23. Explain with examples the occupational structure of India's population. 5x1 = 5
24. Describe any five major problems related to Indian Agriculture. 5x1 = 5

25. Define the term 'Road Density'. Explain with examples the two main determinants of road density in India. 1+2+2 = 5

26. (26.1) In the given political **Outline Map of the World**, the following **four** features are shown: 4x½ = 2

(A) The major area of commercial livestock rearing.

(B) The major Sea Port:

(C) The major Air Port.

(D) The Mega City

Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

(26.2) In the given political **Outline Map of India**, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3 x 1 = 3

(i) The State having lowest density of population.

(ii) The oil refinery located in West Bengal.

(iii) The major sea port located in Goa.

**Note:** The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Q. No. 26

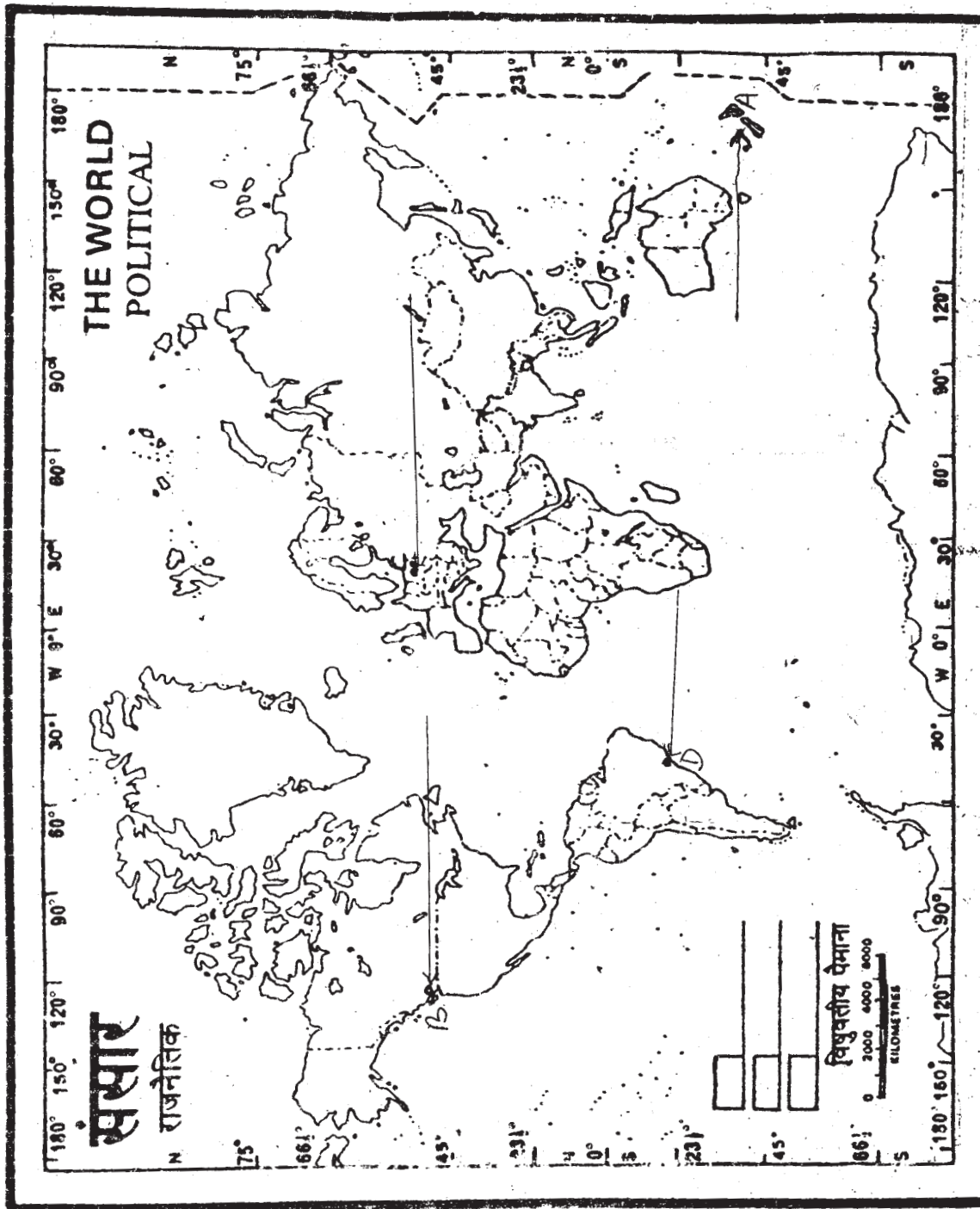
(26.1) Name any one major sea port located on the western coast of North America.

(26.2) Name the coastal mega city of Brazil.

(26.3) Which state of India has the lowest density of population?

(26.4) Name the oil refinery located in West Bengal.

(26.5) Which is the major sea port in Goa ? 5x1=5

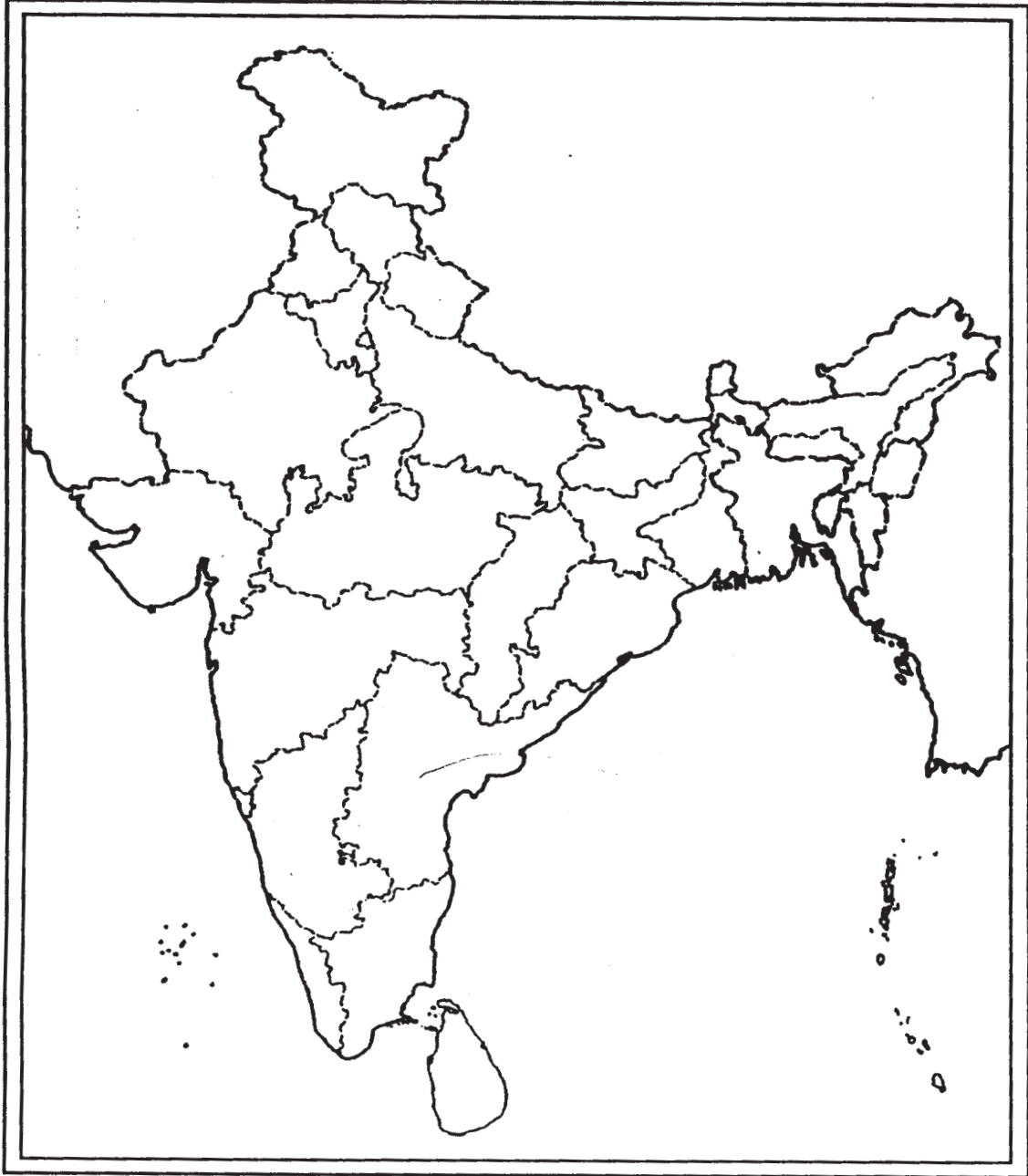


The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line. The External Boundary and Coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Vide their letter No. T. B. 1218/62-A 1st. Published by : VIDYA MANDIR New Delhi.

Map for Q. No. 26.2  
प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए मानचित्र

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

**भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)**

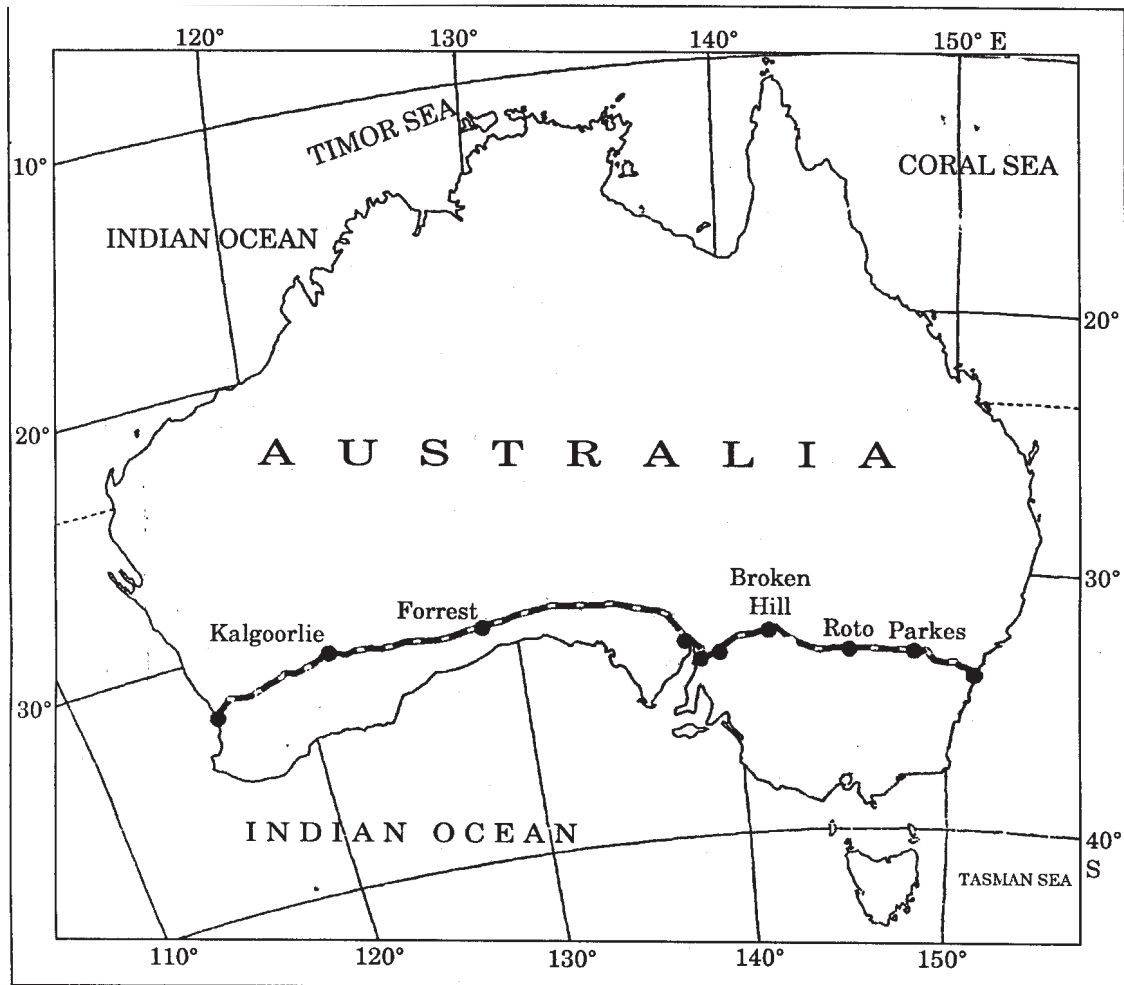


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### QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

1. Which parts of U.S.A. and Europe have density more than 200 persons per sq. km.?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2. Define the term 'positive growth of population'. 1
3. What is nomadic herding? 1
4. Which is the busiest sea route in the world? 1
5. Name the terminal stations of the 'Orient Express' Railway.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6. Name the metropolitan city of Karnataka State as per 2001 census. 1
7. Name any two ferrous minerals other than iron ore.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8. Which port has been developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai Port? 1
9. Name the air service which is widely used in the hilly areas of the north-eastern sector of India. 1
10. Which source of pollution is responsible for acid rain? 1
11. Explain the concept of 'New Determinism' with a suitable example. 3
12. Explain with examples the three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
13. What is subsistence agriculture? Mention any four characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture.  $1 + 2 = 3$
14. How are technological innovations an important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any three aspects in this regard.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
15. Explain any three characteristics of quaternary activities.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
16. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:  $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$



- (16.1) Name the railway line shown in the given map.
- (16.2) Which are the terminal stations of this railway line?
- (16.3) Name the ports located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes.

*Note: The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 16.*

What are Trans-Continental Railways? Write four features of Trans-Siberian Railway.

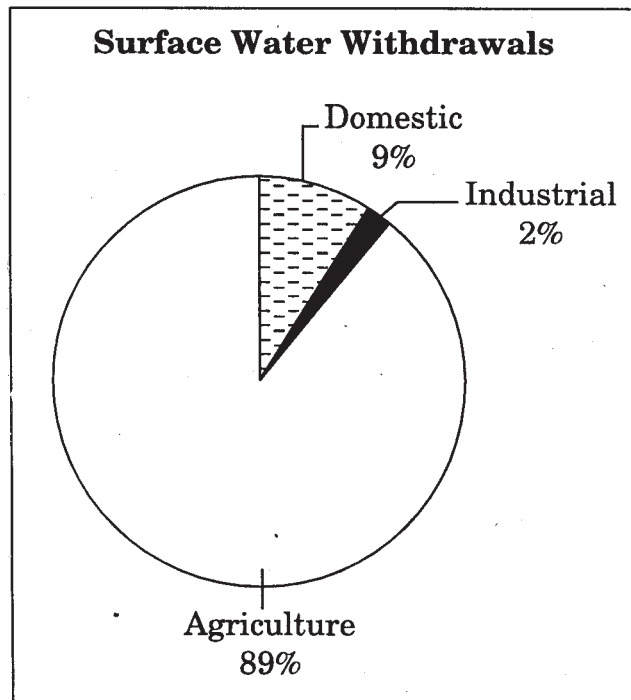
1+2=3

17. Explain any three factors that determine the clustered or compact rural settlements in India.

3x1=3

18. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

1+2=3



- (18.1) Why is the share of surface water very limited to the industrial sector in India?
- (18.2) Which sector accounts for most of the surface water withdrawals and why? Give one reason.

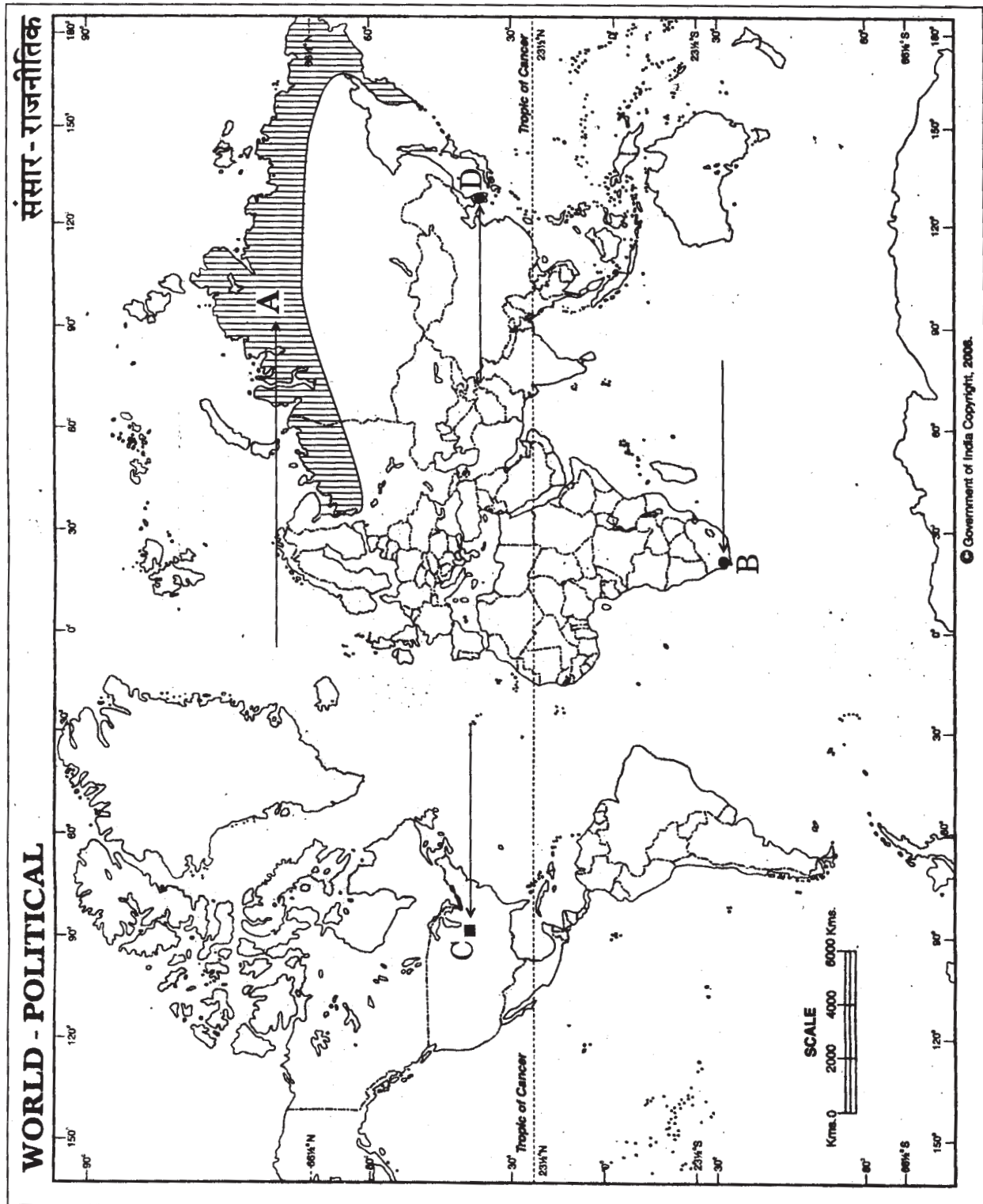
**Note:** The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 18.

- Why is the demand of water for irrigation increasing day-by-day in India? Explain any three reasons. 3x1 =3
19. "Conservation of minerals is more important than other resources." Explain giving three arguments. 3x1=3
20. Explain any three major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India. 3x1 =3
21. Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade. 5x1 =5
22. What is settlement? Classify settlements of the world on the basis of their shape into two categories. Mention any three characteristics of each. 1+1+3 = 5
23. How are physical and economic factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in India? Explain with examples. 5x1 =5

24. Explain with examples any five geographical factors that affect localisation of an industry at a particular place in India. 5x1 =5
25. How are Indian Railways contributing to the growth of national economy? Explain with examples. 5x1 =5
26. (26.1) In the given political outline map of the World the following four features are shown : 4x $\frac{1}{2}$ =2
- A. A major area of nomadic herding
  - B. A major sea port
  - C. A major air port
  - D. A mega city
- Identify these features and write their correct names on the line marked against each feature.
- (26.2) In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3x1 =3
- (i) The state having highest percentage of urban population
  - (ii) The oil refinery located in Bihar
  - (iii) The southern-most major sea port of India

**Note:** The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26.

- (26.1) Name the major sea port located along the western coast of South Africa.
- (26.2) Name the mega city of South Korea.
- (26.3) Which state of India has the highest percentage of urban population?
- (26.4) Name any one oil refinery located in Assam.
- (26.5) Which is the major sea port located in Andhra Pradesh? 5x1 =5

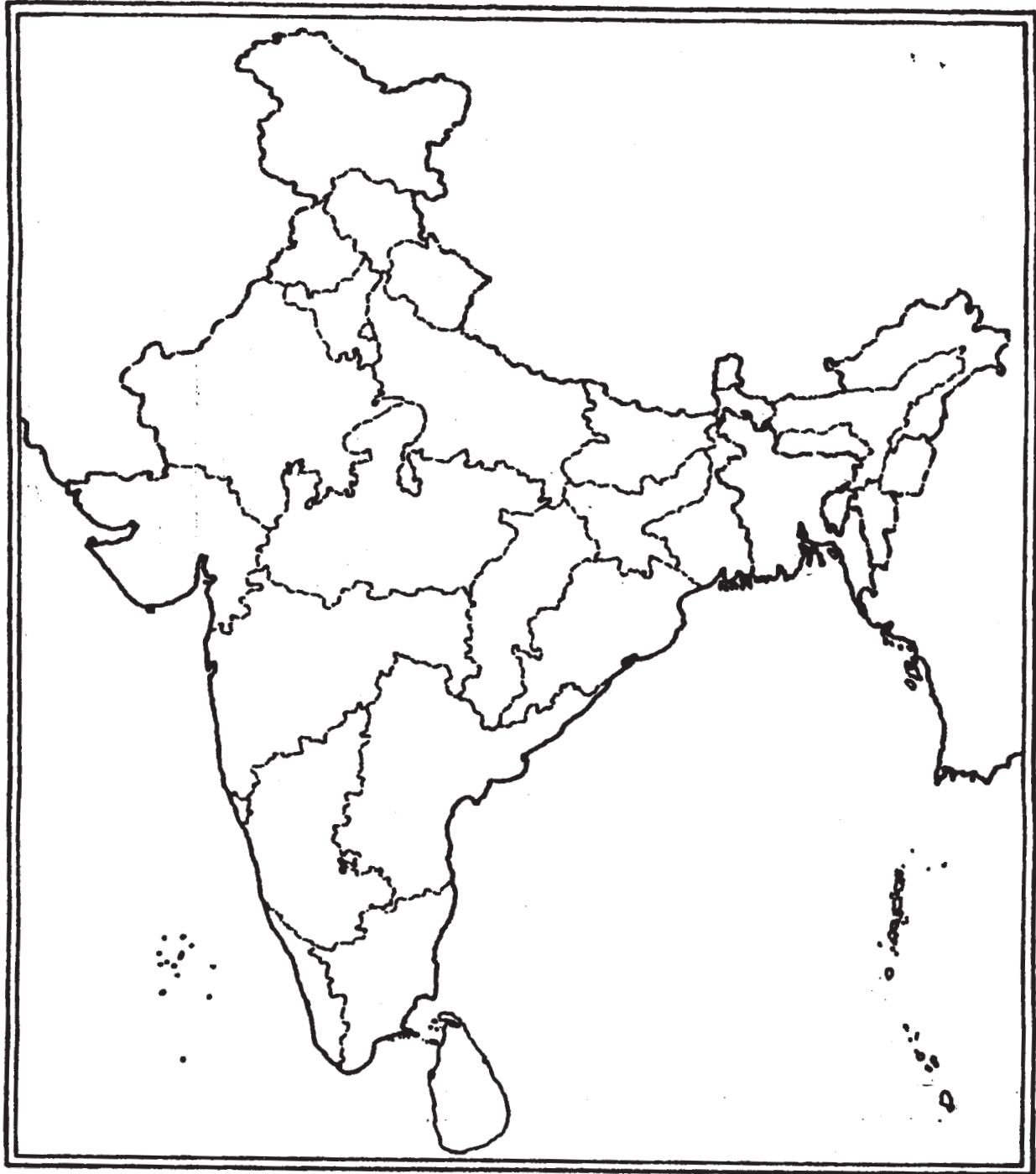


For question no. 26.2

प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



## Marking Scheme — Geography

### *General Instructions :*

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. **If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given due weightage.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instruction provided in the Marking Scheme. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand side and encircled.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. The following textbooks can be referred to detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.  
Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT.  
Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT.
7. **Due care should be given to the star (\*) market questions. These involve Higher Order of Thinking Skills (HOTS).**
8. **A full scale of Marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Marks should not be deducted for bad handwriting and spelling mistakes.**

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1**  
**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

- |     |   |              |                                 |
|-----|---|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.  | Africa  | TBI Pg No14. | 1                               |
| 2.  | United Arab Emirates (U AE)   | TBI Pg No 18 | 1                               |
| 3.  | Hunting and Gathering.  | TBI Pg No 30 | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 4.  | It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The craftsmen use local raw materials and simple hand tools to produce everyday goods in their homes With the help of their family members or part time labourers. | TBI Pg No 49 | 1                               |
| 5.  | St. Lawrence seaway serves the most important industrial region of U.S.A and Canada   | TBI Pg No76. | 1                               |
| 6.  | Human Settlement means cluster of dwelling of any type or size where human beings live.   | TBII Pg 32.  | 1                               |
| 7.  | India Contributes 22(%) percent of rice production in the world   | TBII Pg 45   | 1                               |
| 8.  | Kandla Port   | TBII Pg 129  | 1                               |
| 9.  | Manufacturing/ Industrial Sector  | TBII Pg 126  | 1                               |
| 10. | Kanpur. Allahabad.  | TBII Pg 136  | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 11. | <b>Concept of determinism:-</b>   |              |                                 |
|     | (i) In the early stages humans were greatly influenced by nature.   |              |                                 |
|     | (ii) They listened to nature, were afraid of its fury and worshipped it.  |              |                                 |
|     | (iii) There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them.  |              |                                 |
|     | (iv) The physical environment for societies becomes the Mother Nature.  |              |                                 |
|     | (v) Societies were largely influenced by nature.  |              |                                 |
|     | (vi) Determinism considers humans passive agents. Nature determines their attitudes, decisions and lifestyle.   |              |                                 |

**(Any three points)**

**Ex:- Tribals of AbujhMadd area of central India.:**

**Any other relevant example.**

TB I Pg 2-3

3x1=3



12. **Division of Population**

- (a) Rural
- (b) Urban
  - (i) Rural and urban life styles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.
  - (ii) Sex composition also differs.
  - (iii) Occupation structure is quite different.
  - (iv) Density of population also varies.
  - (v) Level of development varies between rural and urban areas.
  - (vi) **Any other relevant point.**  
**(Any two points to be explained.)**

TB I Pg - 9      1+2 = 3

13. Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals. It is highly capital intensive. It provides milk, butter, cheese, ghee etc.

- (i) It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centers. They provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.
- (ii) There is a great demand of dairy products.
- (iii) The development' of refrigeration pasteurization and other preservation process have also promoted dairy farming near the urban centers. TB I Pg-38-39      1+2 =3

14. **14.1** - 1965-1975

**14.2** -10393000-95000= 102,98,000 millions of US dollers

**14.3**

- (i) Regional difference in production and productivity.
- (ii) Economic development.
- (iii) Difference in national resources

**(Any one point)**

TB I Pg-84      1+1+1 = 3

**For Blind students in lieu of Q.No 14.**

- (i) International trade is the exchange of goods and services among two countries across national boundaries.
- (i) Regional difference in production and productivity.
- (ii) Economic development.
- (iv) Difference in national resources

TB I Pg-84      1+2 = 3

15. (a) **'Big- Inch' Pipe Line**
- (b) **Covinient mode of transportation**
- (i) Pipelines are the most convenient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances
  - (ii) They are energy efficient and environment friendly.
  - (iii) Liquefied coal can also be transported through pipelines.
  - (iv) Uninterrupted supply.
  - (v) No. interruption in other means of transport.
  - (vi) In New Zealand milk is supplied through pipelines.
  - (vii) No pilferage during transit
  - (viii) **Any other relevant point.**  
(Any two points) TB I Pg 77,78      1+2 = 3
16. (i) The sea ports play an important role in international trade, therefore they are called gateways of International trade.
- (ii) Cargoes and travellers pass from one port to another.
- (iii) They act as collection centers of commodities from their hinterlands for further shipment to foreign destinations.
- (iv) They act as receiving centers of foreign consignment.
- (v) International trade on large scale is possible only through ports
- (Any three points) TB I Pg 88      3×1 = 3
17. **Factors that determine the rural settlements:-**
- (i) **Physical Factors:** - Nature of terrain, altitude. climate and water.
  - (ii) **Cultural and Aesthetic Factors:** - Caste, religion and social structure.
  - (iii) **Security Factors:-** Defense against thefts robberies. and wild animals. TB II Pg 33      3x1=3
18. **18.1 Agricultural Sector** (½ Mark)
- Reason:-** Irrigation is needed to increase the agricultural productivity  
(Any other relevant Point) (½ mark)

## 18.2

- (i) Mostly people prefer to live in those areas where surface water is easily available
- (ii) Underground water is not available in most of the areas
- (iii) Underground water is not always potable.
- (iv) **Any other relevant point**

(Any two points)

(1+1 = 2 marks)

TB II Pg.63

1+2=3

### For Blind Students in lieu of Q.No 18

- (i) Increasing demand for agricultural products due to large increase in population.
- (ii) Productivity is higher in irrigated land.
- (iii) Seasonal variation in rainfall.
- (iv) Uncertainty of rainfall.
- (v) Regular moisture supply is needed for high yielding crops
- (vi) **Any other relevant point**

(Any three points)

T.B II Pg-64

3x1=3

## 19. Main objectives of New Industrial Policy

- (i) To build on the gains already made.
- (ii) Correct the distortions or weaknesses that have crept in.
- (iii) Maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment.
- (iv) Attain international competitiveness.
- (v) **Any other relevant point**

(Any three objectives)

T.B II Pg-96

3x1=3

## 20. Water Related Problems in India

- (i) Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population.
- (ii) Industrial expansion has led to the degradation of the quality of water.
- (iii) Per capita availability of water is decreasing due to increasing population.

(iv) The available water resources are getting polluted with industrial agricultural and domestic effluents.

(v) Increasing demand of water in various sectors.

(vi) **Any other relevant point**

**(Any three points)**

T.B II Pg-135

3x1=3

21. **The major components of services.**

(i) Business Sector.

(ii) Finance

(iii) Wholesale and retail trading

(iv) Transportation and Communication.

(v) Entertainment.

(vi) Government of different levels.

(vii) Non Government agencies.

**(Any five component to be analysed)**

TBI Pg 59

5x1=5

22. Rural settlements consist of villages in which most of the people

are engaged in primary activities i.e. agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry etc. They are generally smaller in size.

Types:- (a) Compact or Nucleated Settlements.

(b) Dispersed Settlements

**Differences:**

(i) In compact settlements the houses are closely spaced and streets are narrow, on the other hand in dispersed settlements they consist of one or two dwelling units. In compact settlements communities are closely knit together in common bond by cultural features such as a church, a mosque or a temple.

(ii) Compact settlement are commonly seen in river valleys and fertile plains while dispersed settlements are found over hills, plateaus and highlands

(iii) Plains of India, China, Thailand and Japan have compact settlements while dispersed settlements are in Africa. Mauritania, hills of China and India.

(iv) Any other difference

**(Any three relevant differences)**

TBI Pg 92

1+1+3 =5

23. **Occupational Structure of India:-**

- (i) There is a large proportion of dependent population
- (ii) Most of the India's population is engaged in primary sector rather than secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) About 58.2% of total working population is of cultivators and agricultural labourers, whereas only 4.2% of workers are engaged in household industries and 37.6% are other workers.
- (iv) Male workers outnumber female workers in all the three sectors.
- (v) There has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (vi) The proportion of workers in agriculture sector in India has shown a decline over the last few decades.
- (vii) The Participation rate in secondary and tertiary sector has registered an increase
- (viii) **Any other relevant point.**

**(Explanation of any five points with examples.)**

TB-II Pg-11

5×1 =5

24. **Problems related to Indian Agriculture:-**

- (i) Dependence on erratic monsoon.
- (ii) Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness.
- (iii) Lack of land reforms.
- (iv) Low productivity.
- (v) Small farm size and fragmentation of holdings.
- (vi) Lack of commercialization.
- (vii) Vast underemployment.
- (viii) Degradation of cultivable land.
- (ix) Any other relevant point

**(Any five points with explanation.)**

TB-II Pg-56, 57, 58

5×1 =5

25. **Road Density:-** Length of roads in per 100 Sq kms.

Determinants of road density

- (i) Nature of terrain
- (ii) Level of economic development

Explanation of these two points with examples 2 marks each TB II Pg 117 1+2+2 = 5

26. **26.1 See answer on the given map**

**26.2 See answer on the given map**

**For Blind Students :**

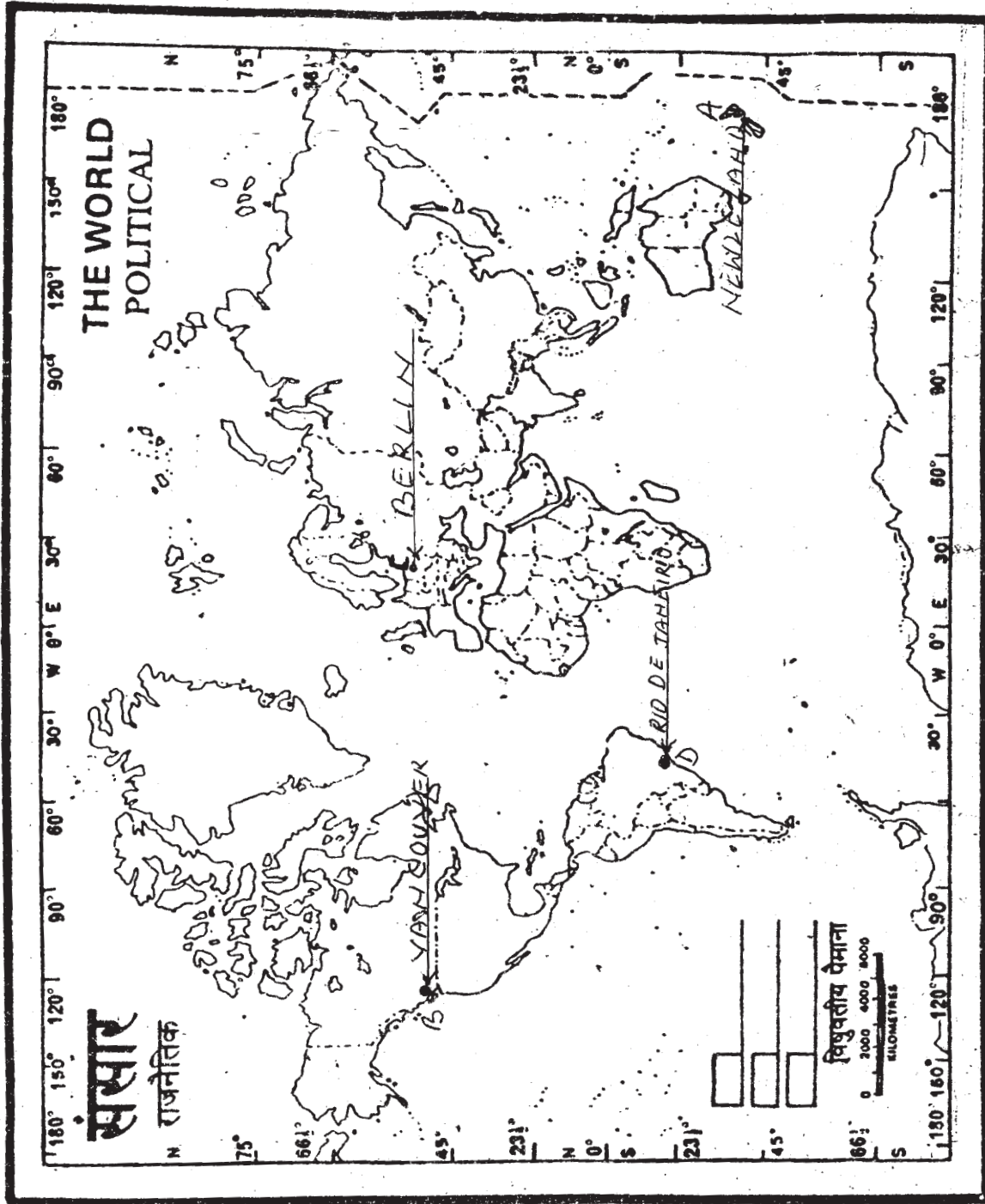
26.1- Vancouver/ San Francisco

26.2- Rio de Janeiro

26.3- Arunachal Pradesh

26.4- Haldia

26.5- Marmagao



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line. The External Boundary and Coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Vide their letter No. T. B. 1218/62-A 1st. Published by : VIDYA MANDIR New Delhi.

Answer for Q.No. 26.2

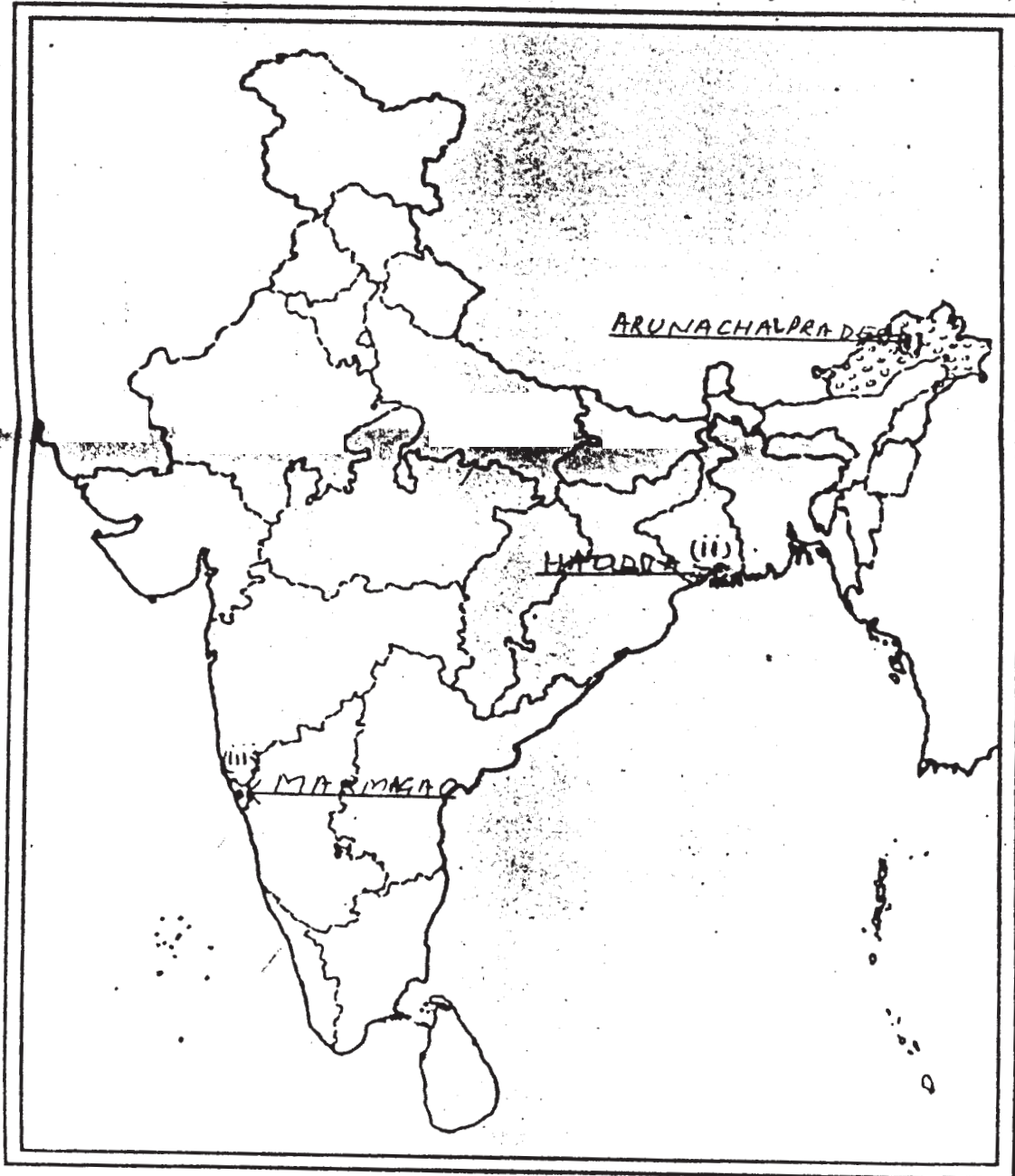
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Outline Map of India (Political)





**QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1**  
**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1. Density of more than 200 persons per sq.km:-  
 U.S.A (a) North Eastern part of U.S.A.  
 Europe (b) North Western part of Europe TB - I Page 9  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
  
2. Positive growth of population:-  
 When the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region. is known as positive growth of population.  
TB - I Page 11 1
  
3. Nomadic Herding-  
 Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food. clothing. shelter, tools and transport  
TB-1 Page 33 1
  
4. Busiest Sea Route:-  
 The Northern Atlantic Sea Route / Big Trunk Route  
TB-1 Page 73 1
  
5. Paris to Istanbul/ (1) Paris (2) Istanbul  
TBI. Page 71  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
  
6. Bangalore  
TB2 Page 35 1
  
7. Two ferrous minerals other than iron ore are:  
 (i) Manganese  
 (iii) Chromite  
TB2 Page 74  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
  
8. Ennore / Tuticorin  
TB2 Page 133 1
  
9. Pawan Hans / Helicopter service  
TB2 Page 122 1

10. Air Pollution

TB2 Page 137

1

11. A Geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neodeterminism or stop and go determinism it means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.

**Example:-**

Those of you who live in cities and those who have visited a city, might have been that traffic is regulated by light on the cross- roads

1. Red light means 'stop'. amber light provides a gap between red & green lights 'to get set' and green lights means 'go' .
2. The concept shows that neither is there is situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism)
3. It means that human beings conquer nature by obeying it.
4. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits modifications.

TB 1 Page 4

5

12. Three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world:-

**(i) Minerals :-**

- (a) Areas with mineral deposits attract industries.
- (b) Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi- skilled workers move to these areas make them densely populated. e.g. Katanga Zambia Copper belt in Africa

**(ii) URBANISATION:-**

- (a) Cities offer better employment opportunities. Educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communications. .
- (b) Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. .
- (c) It leads to rural urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.

**(iii) INDUSTRIALISATION :-**

- (a) Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large number of people.
- (b) This includes not just factory workers but also transport operators, shop keepers. Bank employees. doctors, teachers and other services providers.
- (c) The Kobe - Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

(Explanation of each factor with example)

TB I Page 10

3×1 = 3

13. Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas consume all , or nearly so, of the products locally grown.

**Four characteristics of Primitive Subsistence agriculture are:**

- a) Primitive Subsistence agriculture or Shifting cultivation is widely practiced by many tribes in the tropics, specially in Africa, South and Central America and South East Asia.
- b) The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools, such as sticks and hoes.
- c) After some times ( 3 to 5 years) the soil loses it fertility and the farmer shifts to another part and clears an other patch of the forest for cultivation.
- d) The farmer may return to the earlier patch after some time.
- e) One of the major feature of this cultivation is that the cycle of Jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels.
- f) It is prevalent in tropical region in different names,- e.g. Jhuming in north - eastern states of India, Milpa in central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- g) Any other relevant point

(Any four points, ½ mark each)

TB.1 Page 34 & 36

1+2 = 3

14. **TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS :-**

- (a) Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an

important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.

A complex machine technology.

- (b) Extreme specialization and division of labour for producing more goods with less efforts and low costs.
- (c) Vast capital
- (d) Large organization
- (e) Executive bureaucracy.
- (f) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

TB I Page 46

3×1 = 3

15. **Three characteristics of quaternary activities are:-**

- (i) Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information.
- (ii) Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advance form of services involving specialized knowledge, technical skills and administrative competence.
- (iii) New trends in quaternary services include KPO (knowledge processing outsourcing) and 'home shoring'
- (iv) KPO involves more high skilled workers.
- (v) It is information driven knowledge outsourcing.
- (vi) KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities. Examples of research and development, e- learning, business research intellectual property (IP) research, legal profession and the banking sector
- (vii) Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

TB Page 61 & 62

3×1 = 3

16. Map Based Question

(16.1) Australian Trans- continental Railway

(16.2) (i) Perth(ii) Sydney

(16.3) (i) Port August (ii) Port Pirie

TB I Page 72

1+1+1= 3

16. **Note :- For Blinds candidates:**

Trans- continental-railway run across the continent and link its two ends. They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long runs in different directions.

**Four features of Trans -Siberian Railway :-**

- (i) It is major rail route of Russia.
- (ii) It runs from St. Petersburg in-the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the east.
- (iii) It Passes through Moscow, Ufa, Novasibirsk, Irkutsk, Chita, and Khabarovsk
- (iv) It is the most important route in Asia and the largest (9,332km) double tracked and electrified Transcontinental Railway in the world.
- (v) It has helped in opening up its Asian region with west European markets.
- (vi) It runs across the Ural Mountains, Ob and Yenisei rivers. Chita is an important agro center and Irkutsk fur center.
- (vii) These are connecting links to the south namely to Odessa, (Ukraine~ Baku an the Caspian coast, Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Ulan Bator (Mangolia), And Shenyang (Mukden) and Beijing in China.
- (viii) Any other point

(Any four points)

TB I. Page-70

1+1/2×4 = 3

17. **Factors for Clustered or compact rural settlement-**

- (a) Fertile Plains
- (b) Security or defence.
- (c) Scarcity of water
- (d) Availability of resources.
- (e) Any other relevant point.

(Explanation of any three points)

TB-2 Page 33

3×1 = 3

18 **Diagram based question:-**

(18.1) The share of surface water is very limited to the industrial sector (2%) in India because India has traditionally been an agrarian economy and about two-third of its population have been dependent on agriculture. (1)

(18.2) Agriculture sector accounts for most of the surface water (89%) withdrawals. (1)

**Reasons:-**

- (i) India is an agricultural country
- (ii) Its 2/3 population directly depends on agriculture
- (iii) Agriculture requires large quantity of water for irrigation.
- (iv) Any other relevant point. (1)

TB2. Page 63 1+1+1 = 3

**Note:- Blind candidates:-**

- (i) Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rain fall in the country.
- (ii) The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are droughts prone like north western India and Deccan plateau areas.
- (iii) Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in the most part of the country. It is difficult to practice agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons.
- (iv) The areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar breaks in monsoon or its failure creates dry spells detrimental for agriculture.
- (v) Water requirement for rice, sugarcane, jute etc. is very high which can be met only through irrigation.
- (vi) Increasing demand of agricultural products due to large population.
- (vii) The productivity is high on irrigated land
- (viii) Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be assessed)

TB 2 page 64 3×1 = 3

19. Conservation of Minerals

- (i) Traditional methods of mining generate large quantity of wastes.
- (ii) Traditional methods of mining also create environment problems.
- (iii) Economic/Industrial development depends on minerals
- (iv) Sustainable development calls for the conservation of resources for future generation.

(v) Minerals are exhaustible resources.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

TB 2 Page 83

3x1= 3

20. Major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India:-

(a) Solid wastes because health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell and harboring of flies and rodents which act as carries of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhea, malaria, cholera etc.

(b) This waste cause frequent nuisance as and when these are carelessly handed and spread by wind and splattered through rain water.

(c) The dumping of industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution. River pollution from city-based industries and untreated sewage leads to serious health problems downstream.

(d) Enormous growth in quantity of waste generates from various sources like small pieces of metals, broken glass, plastic containers, polythene bags etc.

(e) In metropolitan cities like Mumbai Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore. etc. about - 90 present of the solid waste collected and disposed untreated.

(f) 30 to 50 percent of the waste generated are left uncollected which accumulate on streets, in open spaces between houses and in wastelands leading to serious health hazards.

(g) Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere including methane.

(h) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

TB 2 page 139-149

3x1 = 3

21. **Bases of International Trade:-**

(a) Difference in national resources.

(b) Population factor.

(c) Stage of Economic development.

(d) Extent of foreign investment.

(e) Transport.

(These five bases are to be examined)

TB I page 83

5x1 = 5

22. **A settlement is a place inhabited more or less permanently.  
The major types classified by shape:-**

- (i) Compact or nucleated settlements.
- (ii) Dispersed settlements

**CHARACTERISTICS:-**

**COMPACT SETTLEMENTS:-**

- (i) Large number of houses is built very close to each other.
- (ii) Such settlements develop along river valleys and fertile plains.
- (iii) Communities are closely knit and share common occupations.

**DISPERSED SETTLEMENTS: -**

- (i) Houses are spaced a apart
- (ii) They are often interspersed with fields.
- (iii) A cultural feature such as a place of worship or a market binds the settlement together.

TB I Page 91-92      1+1+3= 5

23. **Factors of uneven distribution of population**

**PHYSICAL FACTORS:-**

- (i) Terrain

Example:- Hill Region ( Low Population), Plains ( High Population)

- (ii) Climate

Example:- ● High altitude region- Extreme Climate (Low Population)  
● Coastal and Plain region- Equable climate (High Population)

- (iii) Availability of water

Example:- ● Availability of water- Rajasthan (Low Population)  
● Along the Ganga basin (High Population)

- (iv) Availability of minerals or energy resources

Example:- ● Chotanagpur Plateau. ( High Population)



## **ECONOMIC FACTORS:-**

- (1) Development of agriculture  
Example:- Indo Gangetic Plain (High Population)
- (2) Development of irrigation (Punjab Haryana. West U.P.)
- (3) Development of transport network (Nothern Plain)
- (4) Industrialization  
Example:-Bombay- Pune- Ahmedabad Region, Chennai-Bangalore  
Coimbatore Region.
- (5) Urbanization:-  
Example:- Metropolitans & other major cities →  
Mumbai . Kalkata. Delhi and NCR.
- (6) Any other relevant point.

TB 2 Page 3

## **24. Factors that affect localization of an industry at a particular place in India are:-**

### **(a) Location :-**

There is strange relationship between raw material and type of industry. It is economical to locate the manufacturing industries at a place where cost of production goods to consumers are the least. Transport costs to a great extent depend on the nature of raw material and manufactured products.

### **(b) RAW MATERIALS:-**

Industries using weight- losing raw materials are located in the regions where raw materials are located. For example sugar mills in India are located in sugar cane growing areas. The location of pulp industry, copper smelting and pig iron industries are also located near their raw materials.

### **(c) POWER :-**

Power provides the motive force for machines. Its supply has to be ensured before the location of any industry.

Ex.. aluminum and synthetic nitrogen manufacturing industries tend to be located near sources of power because they are power intensive and require huge quantum of electricity.

**(d) MARKET :-**

Markets provide the outlets for manufactured products. Heavy machine tools. heavy chemicals are located near the high areas of demand, as these are market oriented.

Ex. Cotton textile industry uses a non weight -losing raw material and is generally located in large urban centre.

Ex. Mumbai, Ahmedabad etc.

**(e) TRANSPORT: -**

Industries shifted to interior location only when railway lines were laid. All major industrial plants are located on the trunk Rail routes for examples Mumbai Chennai, Delhi & Kolkata are connected through transport links.

**(f) LABOUR:-**

In India, labour is quite mobile and is available in large numbers due to our large population. Cheap skilled labour is available e.g. Ahmedabad for Cotton Textile Industry

Any other relevant Point.

(Any five factors to be explained)

T.B.2 Page 86

5×1 = 5

**25. Contribution of Indian Railways in the growth of national economy by following ways:**

- (1) It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of economy.
- (2) Development of Konkan Railway along the western coast providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangalore.
- (3) Railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses.
- (4) Railway connect areas around towns, raw material producing areas and of plantations and other commercial crops,
- (5) Hill stations and cantonment towns are well connected by railways.
- (6) These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources after independence.

- (7) Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country. Its very large size solves unemployment problems.
- (8) Any other relevant point.

TB 2 Page 118-119  $5 \times 1 = 5$

26. **Map work**

26.1 See answer on the given map  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

26.2 See answer on the given map  $3 \times 1 = 3$

26. **For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.no. 26**

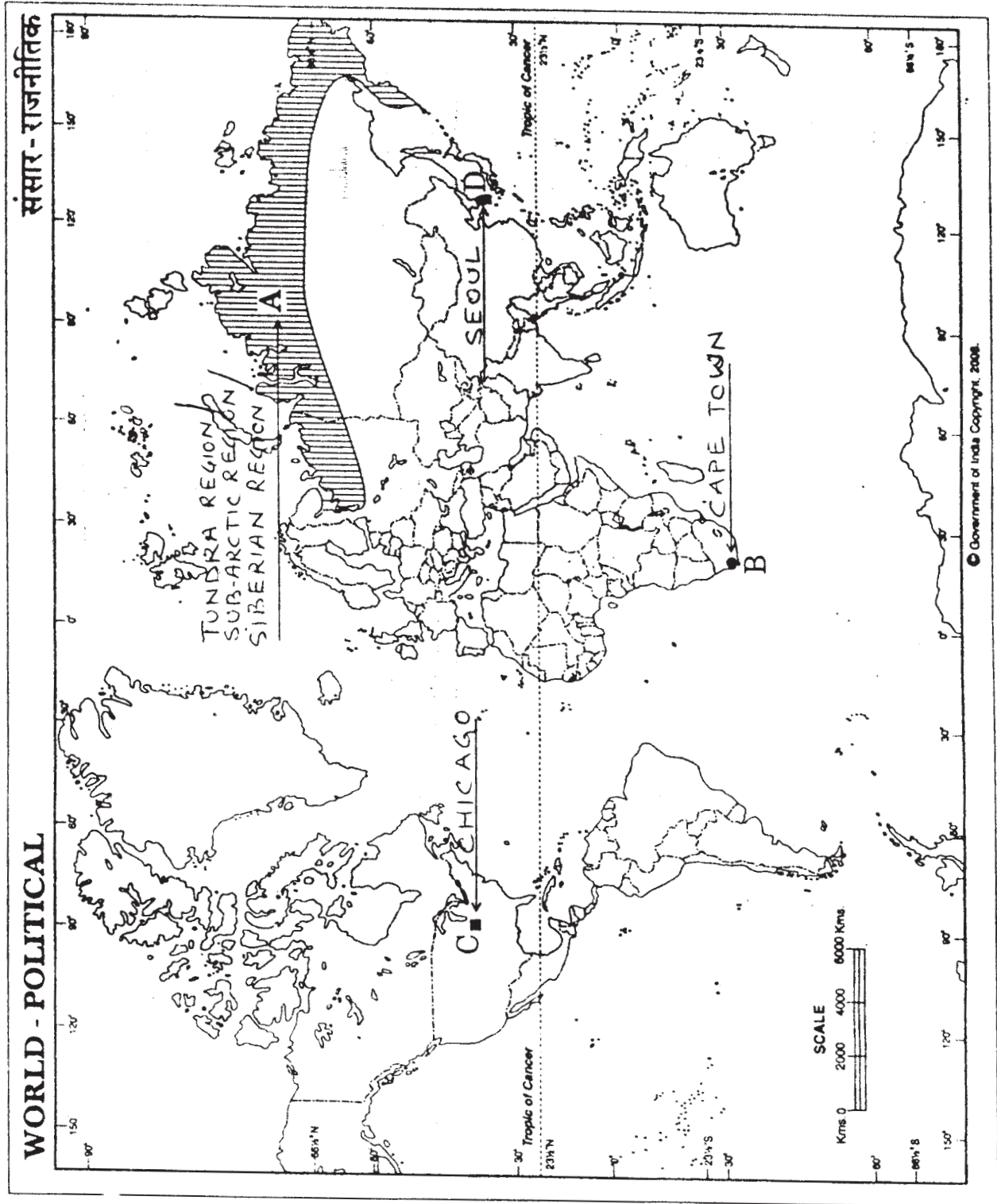
(i) Capetown

(ii) Seoul

(iii) Goa

(iv) Digboi, Guwahati, Bongaigaon (Any one)

(v) Vishakapattanam  $5 \times 1 = 5$

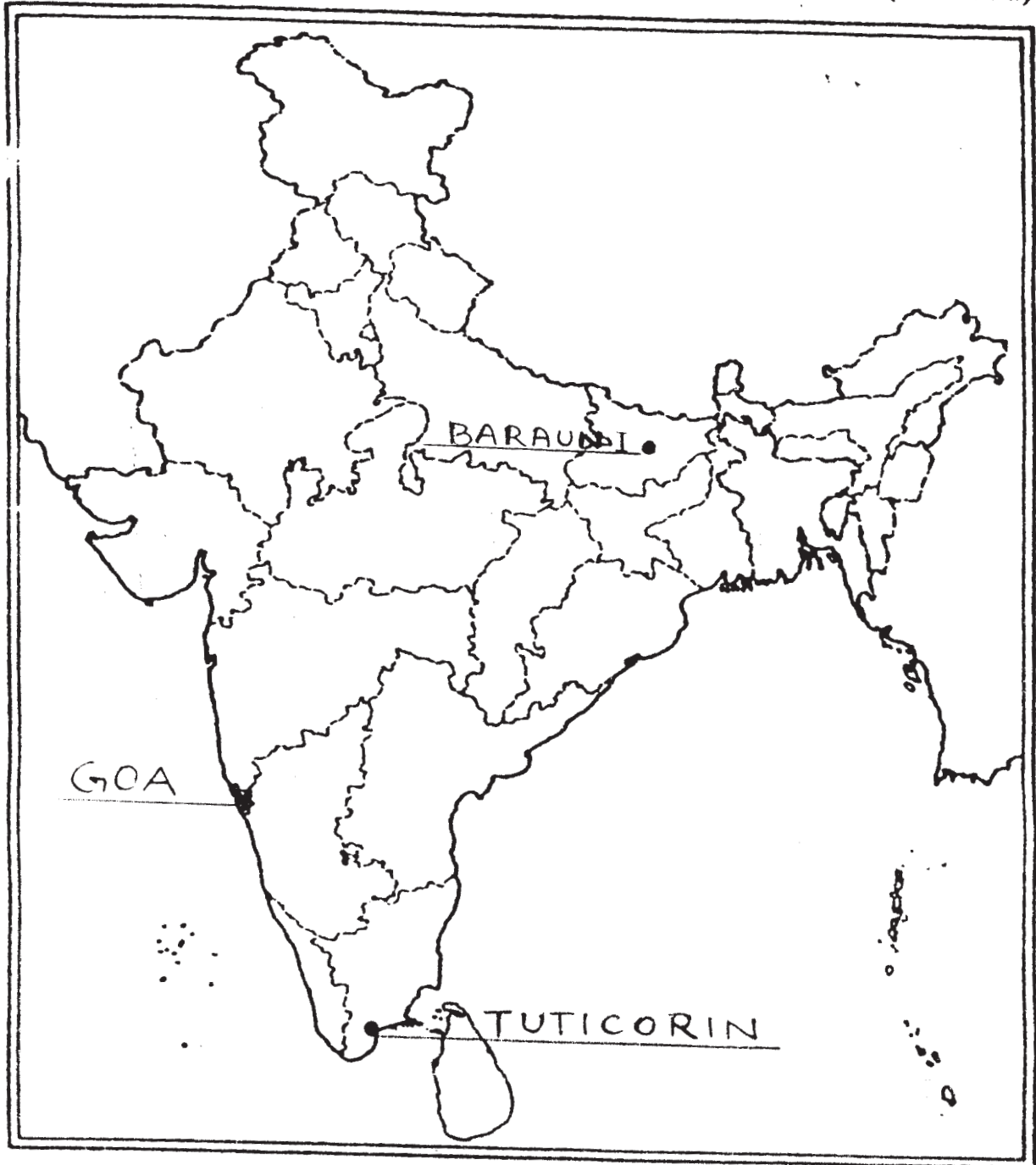


Answer For question no. 26.2

प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए,

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



# PSYCHOLOGY (Theory)

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) Answer should be brief and to the point.*
- (iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
- (iv) Question Nos. 1 to 10 in Part-A are Learning Checks type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed*
- (v) Question Nos. 11 to 16 in Part-B are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*
- (vi) Question Nos. 17 to 20 in Part-C are short answer type-I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- (vii) Question Nos. 21 to 26 in Part-D are short answer type-II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- (viii) Question Nos. 27 to 28 in Part-E are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.*

## **QUESTION PAPER CODE 63/1**

### **Part - A**

**1 Mark each**

1. Individuals having high motivation, lack of patience and who are always in a hurry are characterised as Type ..... personality.
2. Working together to achieve shared goals is called
  - (a) Cooperation
  - (b) Compliance

- (c) Conformity
  - (d) Obedience
3. Using past experiences creatively to solve novel problems is known as ..... intelligence.
4. .... is the study of the relationship between living beings and their environment.
5. An individual reporting loss of part or some bodily functions is showing signs of
- (a) Dissociative disorder
  - (b) Panic disorder
  - (c) Mood disorder
  - (d) Conversion disorder
6. The technique used for treating phobias or irrational fears is .....
7. Pro-social behaviour is more likely to be shown by individuals who are emphathetic.  
True/False
8. Body language is composed of all messages that people exchange besides words.  
True/False
9. .... is the term used to describe stress level that helps in achieving peak performance.
10. Dismissing anxiety provoking behaviours or thoughts from the unconscious is known as
- (a) Projection
  - (b) Rationalization
  - (c) Repression
  - (d) Denial

**Part-B**

(2 Mark each)

11. What do you understand by social identity?
12. Explain the term burnout.
13. What is meant by well-being?
14. Explain positive reinforcement.
15. What is crowding tolerance?
16. Explain intrapersonal communication.

**Part-C**

(3 Mark each)

17. What is bipolar mood disorder?

**OR**

What is obsessive-compulsive disorder? Explain.

18. State any three sources of prejudice.
19. Discriminate between instrumental and hostile aggression.
20. What is encoding in human communication?

**Part-D**

(4 Mark each)

21. Differentiate between psychometric and information processing approaches to intelligence.
22. State the Gardner's eight types of intelligences. Describe any ONE with the help of examples.
23. Explain General Adaption Syndrome (GAS).
24. Distinguish between obsessions and compulsions.

**OR**

Explain the concept of stress giving examples from daily life.



25. Explain 'negative reinforcement' and 'aversive conditioning' techniques of behaviour modification.
26. Discuss the concept of impression formation with the help of examples.

**Part-E**

(6 Mark each)

27. What do people conform? Explain how is conformity difficult from compliance.

OR

What is a group? Explain giving examples the stage of group formation.

28. What is meant by delay of gratification? Discuss the techniques used for self-control.

OR

What do you understand by personality? Explain assessment of personality using behavioural analysis.

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 63**

**Part - A**

**1 Mark each**

1. Using past experiences creatively to solve novel problems is known as ..... intelligence.
2. Individuals having high motivation, lack of patience and who are always in a hurry are characterised as type ..... personality.
3. Dismissing anxiety provoking behaviours or thoughts from the unconscious is known as
  - (a) Projection
  - (b) Rationalisation
  - (c) Repression
  - (d) Denial
4. .... is the term used to describe stress level that helps in achieving peak performance.

5. An individual reporting loss of part or some bodily functions is showing signs of
  - (a) Dissociative disorder
  - (b) Panic disorder
  - (c) Mood disorder
  - (d) Conversion disorder
  
6. The technique used for treating phobias or irrational fears is .....
  
7. Pro-social behaviour is more likely to be shown by individuals who are empathetic.

True/False
  
8. Working together to achieve shared goals is called
  - (a) Cooperation
  - (b) Compliance
  - (c) Conformity
  - (d) Obedience
  
9. .... is the study of the relationships between living beings and their environment.
  
10. Body language is composed of all those messages that people exchange besides words. (True/False)

**Part-B**

(2 Mark each)

11. What is meant by personal identity?
  
12. Explain the term coping.
  
13. What is post traumatic stress disorder?
  
14. Explain vicarious learning.
  
15. What is personal space?
  
16. Explain intrapersonal communication.

**Part-C**

(3 Mark each)

17. What is somatoform disorders?

**OR**

What is bipolar mood disorder?

18. State any three factors that influence attitude change.

19. Suggest any three strategies for reducing aggression and violence.

20. Explain paraphrasing in human communication.

**Part-D**

(4 Mark each)

21. Explain any two methods used for psychological assessment.

22. Give the meaning of aptitude. How is it measured?

23. Differentiate between problem-focused and emotion-focused coping strategies with the help of examples.

24. How does diathesis stress model explain abnormal behaviour?

25. How is Rational Emotive Therapy (RET) used in treating psychological disorders?

26. State the factors that influence attitude formation.

**OR**

Explain the concept of impression formation with the help of examples.

**Part-E**

(6 Mark each)

27. What is a group? Explain giving examples the stages of group formation.

**OR**

Why do people conform? Explain how conformity is different from compliance.

28. Define personality. Explain assessment of personality using behavioural analysis.

**OR**

What do you understand by delay of gratification? Discuss the techniques used for self-control.

# Marking Scheme - Psychology

## ***General Instructions :***

1. The Marking Scheme is a guideline. Any relevant and appropriate information other than that given in the Marking Scheme may be marked correct. Students using their own language for explaining concepts, be given due weightage.
2. Marks are not normally deducted for spelling errors but if the answer obliterates the right concept, marks may be deducted accordingly
3. If a student has attempted both Parts (question as well as its choice question) the part securing the higher marks, is to be considered.
4. Marks are not to be deducted if answers are not written according to the sequence given in the question paper.
5. Marks are not to be deducted for exceeding the word limit

## **QUESTION PAPER CODE 63/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

### **PART - A**

1.	Type A	Page 31	1
2.	a (cooperation)	Page 144	1
3.	Experiential	Page 8	1
4.	Ecology	Page 154	1
5.	d (conversion disorder)	Page 78	1
6.	systematic desensitisation	Page 98	1
7.	True	Page 125	1

8.	True	Page 186	1
9.	Eustress	Page 52	1
10.	c (Repression)	Page 35	1

### PART B

11.	(a) <b>Social Identity</b> – refers to those aspects of a person that link her/him to a social or cultural group or are derived from it.  (b) An example – He is a Hindu or a Muslim  (c) Descriptions characterise the way people mentally represent themselves as persons.  (any two points)	Page 25	1+1=2
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12.	<b>Burnout</b>  Prolonged/chronic stress affects physical health and impairs psychological functions	Page 59	1+1=2
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OR

The state of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion is known as burnout.

Physical effects – chronic fatigue, weakness, low energy.

Mental effects – irritability, anxiety, feelings of helplessness etc.

13.	<b>Well being</b>  (a) not simply maintenance and survival (b) includes growth and fulfilment (c) actualization of potential	Page 71, 63	1+1=2
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OR

(a) for wellbeing, people have constructive attitude

(b) also have a lot of emotional and social support

(c) People learn to survive healthily by managing stress and pressures.

(any two)

14. **Positive reinforcement** – One of the behavioural techniques used to bring about modification of behaviour. It is applied when adaptive behaviour occurs rarely. Page 98 1+1=2
- Any suitable example – mother prepares favourite dish when the child completes his/her homework. (example must be given)
15. **Crowding Tolerance** – refers to the ability to deal with a high population density or crowded environment. page 160 1+1=2
- Any example showing positive or negative crowding tolerance.
16. **Intrapersonal communication** – It involves communicating with oneself. It encompasses such activities as thought process, personal decision making and focussing on self. Page 183 2

### PART C

17. **Bipolar Mood Disorder** Page 77 1+1+1=3
- (a) people suffer from Mania
- (b) people usually have Depression.
- such a mood disorder in which both mania and depression are alternatively present and sometimes interrupted by periods of normal mood is known as bipolar mood disorder
- (or justified with suitable symptoms of Mania and Depression)

OR

#### **Obsessive Compulsive Disorder**

Obsession refers to the inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic, often these thoughts are unpleasant and shameful.

Compulsion refers to the need to perform certain behaviours over and over again such as ordering, checking, touching etc.

Therefore obsessive compulsive disorder is inability to control thinking repeatedly about a particular idea and to stop performing certain behaviours over and over again.

(preferable, if supported with an example)

18. **Sources of Prejudice** Page 118-119 1+1+1=3
- (a) Learning
  - (b) A strong social identity and in-group bias
  - (c) Scapegoating
  - (d) Kernel of truth concept
  - (e) Self fulfilling prophecy
- (Any 3 with brief explanation)

19. **Distinction between Instrumental and Hostile Aggression** Page 169 3
- Instrumental aggression is the act of aggression meant to achieve a certain goal or an object.
- e.g. – a bully slaps a new student in school so that she can snatch the newcomer's chocolate.
- Hostile aggression is an expression of anger towards the target, with the intention of harming her/him, even if the aggressor does not wish to obtain anything from the victim.
- e.g. – A criminal may beat up a person in the community for mentioning his name to the police.

20. **Encoding** Page 183 3
- When we communicate, we encode (i.e. take ideas, give them meaning and put them into message forms) and send the idea through a channel. It is composed of our primary signal system based on our senses (i.e. seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and touching).

#### **PART D**

21. **Differences between Psychometric and information processing approaches to intelligence:** Page, 5,6 2+2=4  
8, 9
- Psychometric approach to intelligence/structural approach
- considers intelligence as an aggregate of abilities (describes what intelligence is)
  - expresses the individual's performance in terms of a single index of cognitive abilities

- any one example

Information processing approach to intelligence

- the process people use in intellectual reasoning and problem solving (how intelligently a person acts)
- the focus is on studying cognitive functions underlying intelligent behaviour
- Triarchic theory/PASS model

22. **Theory of Multiple Intelligence**

Page 7

2+2=4

- Linguistic intelligence
- Logical, Mathematical
- Spatial
- Musical
- Bodily Kinaesthetic
- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Naturalistic

Explanation of any one type of intelligence (above stated) with suitable examples.

23. **General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)**

Page 59

1+1+1+1=4

Given by Hans Selye

Three stages of GAS model

- Alarm reaction
- Resistance
- Exhaustion

Explanation of above three with diagram

24. **Obsession** refers to the inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic, often these thoughts are unpleasant and shameful.

Page 77

4



**Compulsion** refers to the need to perform certain behaviours over and over again such as ordering, checking, touching and washing.

**OR**

- Concept of stress** Page 51, 52 1+1+1+1=4  
53, 54
- The pattern of responses an organism makes to stimulus/event that disturbs the equilibrium and exceeds a person's ability to cope.
  - Origin of the word 'strictus/stringere and its explanation
- Eustress and distress must be mentioned. (Reference to stress/strain, primary and secondary appraisal)
- At least two examples from daily life
25. **Negative Reinforcement** – refers to following an undesired response with an outcome that is painful or not liked Page 97, 98 2+2=4
- e.g. – A student who shouts in the class is denied to take any eatables from school canteen.
- Aversive Conditioning** – refers to repeated association of undesired response with an aversive consequence.
- An alcoholic is given a mild electric shock and asked to smell the alcohol. With repeated pairings the smell of alcohol becomes aversive as the pain of the shock is associated with it and the person will give up alcohol.
26. **Impression forming** is the first part in the process of coming to know another person. Page 120, 121 1+1+1+1=4

**OR**

Every social interaction begins with the formation of an impression about the person(s), we meet.

Process of impression formation involves

- (a) selection
- (b) organisation

(c) inference

Qualities that influence impression formation

- 1) primary effect
  - 2) recency effect and
  - 3) halo effect
- suitable examples

### **PART E**

27. **Conformity** means behaving according to the group norms i.e. according to the expectations of other group members. Pages 139-143 3+3

Reasons for conformity

- People conform because they get information about the group so that they come to know what is expected of them in a specific situation in that group.
- For obtaining approval of other members of the group since disapproval is perceived as a form of social punishment.
- They believe that the majority view is more likely to be right than wrong.

OR

The above can be explained with the help of (a) informational influence  
(b) normative influence

#### **Differences between compliance and conformity**

- Compliance refers to simply behaving in response to a request from another person or a group even in the absence of a norm whereas in conformity, presence of norms is a must which are followed by group members.
- In compliance there is an element of request which is not in conformity.
- In compliance one may refuse to comply with the request where as it is not so in conformity.

- Conformity can be explained with the help of informational influence and normative influence while compliance can be explained with the help of techniques i.e.
    - (a) foot in the door technique
    - (b) deadline technique
    - (c) door in the face technique
- (any three points)

OR

**Definition of group** – A group may be defined as an organised system of two or more individuals, who are interacting and are interdependent, have common motives, have a set of role relationships among its members and have norms that regulate the behaviour of its members.

Page 130,  
13, 133

2+4

OR

### **Characteristics**

- A social unit consisting of two or more individuals who perceive themselves as belonging to the group
- A collection of individuals who have common motives and goals
- A collection of individuals who are interdependent
- A gathering of individuals who interact with each other
- Individuals who are trying to satisfy a need
- Whose interactions are structured by a set of rules and norms

### **Stages of formation of group are**

Forming stage (formation)

Storming stage (conflict)

Norming stage (stabilisation)

Performing stage (performance)

Adjourning stage (dismissal)

Explanation of each stage with suitable examples required

28. There are certain needs which cannot be fulfilled instantly and we often decide to delay or defer the satisfaction of certain needs. This is called delay of gratification.

Page 27

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

Learning to delay or defer the gratification of needs is called self control.

Techniques for self control

- observation of one's own behaviour
- self instruction
- self reinforcement

Explanation of each required

OR

Personality refers to our characteristic ways of responding to individuals and situations.

Page 28, 29,  
46, 47

$2+4=6$

or any other appropriate definition or features of personality

### **Assessment of Personality**

Using behavioural analysis

Observation of behaviour serves as the basis of behavioural analysis.

Tools

- Interview – structured – unstructured
- Observation
- Ratings
- Nominations
- Situational tests

(Brief explanation of any four required)

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 63**  
**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

**PART - A**

1.	Experiential	Page 8	1
2.	Type A	Page 31	1
3.	Repression (c)	Page 35	1
4.	Eustress	Page 52	1
5.	Conversion disorder (d)	Page 78	1
6.	systematic desensitisation	Page 98	1
7.	True	Page 125	1
8.	Cooperation (a)	Page 144	1
9.	Ecology	Page 154	1
10.	True	Page 186	1

**PART B**

11.	(a) <b>Personal Identity</b> – refers to those attributes of a person that make her/him different from others  e.g. when a person describes himself by telling his name or his characteristics	Page 25	2
12.	<b>Coping</b> is a dynamic situation – specific reaction to stress.	Page 61	2

OR

It is a set of concrete responses to stressful situation or events that are intended to resolve the problem and reduce stress.

13.	When people go through experiences of a natural disaster or have been in serious accidents or in a war related situation or a terrorist attack, they may develop post traumatic stress disorder.	Page 77, 163	2
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Symptoms include – recurrent dreams, flashbacks, impaired concentration and emotional numbing.

14. **Behavioural therapy technique - Modelling** – vicarious learning i.e. modelling is the procedure wherein the client learns to behave in a certain way by observing the behaviour of a role model. Vicarious learning i.e. learning by observing others, is used and through a process of rewarding small changes in the behaviour, the client gradually learns to acquire the behaviour of the model. Page 98 2
15. It is comfortable physical space one generally likes to maintain around oneself. It is affected by high density environment. It can also happen because of negative reaction to crowding. page 160 2
16. **Interpersonal communication** – It involves communication that takes place between two or more persons who establish a communicative relationship. Page 183 2  
Forms include - face to face or mediative conversations, interviews and small group discussions

### PART C

17. **Somatiform Disorders** - The individual has psychological difficulties and complaints of physical symptoms for which there is no biological cause. Page 78, 79 1+4×½=3  
The disorders include
- (a) pain disorders
  - (b) somatisation disorders
  - (c) conversion disorders
  - (d) Hypochondriasis
- (brief explanation)

OR

- Bipolar Mood Disorder** Page 77 3
- (a) people suffer from Mania

(b) people usually have Depression

such a mood disorder in which both mania and depression are alternatively present and sometimes interrupted by periods of normal mood is known as bipolar mood disorder

(justified with suitable symptoms of Mania and Depression)

18. Major factors that influence attitude change are: Page 114-117 1+1+1=3

(a) The characteristics of attitude like:

- 1) valence (positivity or negativity)
- 2) extremeness
- 3) simplicity or complexity (multiplexity)
- 4) centrality

determine the attitude change.

(b) Source characteristics

- 1) Credibility
- 2) Attractiveness

(c) Message characteristics

- 1) Rational
- 2) Emotional appeal
- 3) Motive of message
- 4) Mode of spreading message

(d) Target characteristics

- 1) Persuasibility
- 2) Strong prejudices
- 3) Self esteem
- 4) Intelligence

(Brief explanation of any three major points)

19. **Strategies for reducing aggression and violent** Page 171, 172 1+1+1=3
- 1) Carefulness of parents and teachers - not to encourage or reward aggression
  - 2) No Opportunities to observe and imitate the behaviour of aggressive models
  - 3) Implementation of social justice and equality in society – eradication of poverty and social injustice
  - 4) To inculcate a positive attitude towards peace in the community – non-violent approach
- (Brief explanation of any three)

20. **Paraphrasing in human communications** Page 185 3
- It is a form of feedback to know whether someone has listened to and understood the speaker or not.
- The matter spoken by speaker is summarised by the listener and restated and he need not repeat the exact words. He provides a restatement of what he understands. This is called paraphrasing.
- It allows one to understand how much She/he understood of what was communicated. If someone cannot repeat or write down a summary of what was said, then She/he probably did not get the whole message or did not understand it.

#### **PART D**

21. Following are the methods used for psychological assessment Page, 4 2+2=4
- 1) Psychological test
  - 2) Interview
  - 3) Case study
  - 4) Observation
  - 5) Self report
- (Explanation of any two)
22. **Aptitude** – refers to special ability in a particular field of activity. Page 17, 18 1+3=4  
It is a combination of characteristics that indicates an individual's



capacity to acquire some specific knowledge or skill after training.

The knowledge of aptitude can help us to predict an individual's future performance.

**Measurement of aptitude** – Aptitude is measured by using different aptitude tests. There are two forms of aptitude tests –

- 1) Test independent (Specialised Aptitude Tests)
  - a) Clerical aptitude
  - b) Mechanical aptitude
  - c) Numerical aptitude
  - d) Typing aptitude
- 2) Multiple (Generalised Aptitude Test) – These tests are in the form of test batteries, which measure aptitude in several separate but homogenous areas.
  - a) Differential Aptitude Test (DAT)
  - b) General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB)
  - (c) Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)

23. **Problem focused strategy**

Page 62

4

- (a) Attack the problem itself
- (b) With behaviours designated to gain information
- (c) To alter the event and to alter belief and commitments
- (d) They increase the person's awareness, level of knowledge and range of behavioural and cognitive coping options. They can act to reduce the threat value of the event.

**Emotion focusses strategy**

- (a) Call for psychological changes
- (b) Designated to limit the degree of emotional disruption caused by an event

- (c) With minimal effort to alter the event itself

While both problem focussed and emotion focussed strategies are necessary when facing stressful situations, research suggests that people generally tend to use the former more often than the latter.

24. The Diathesis Stress Model provides the most widely accepted explanation of abnormal behaviour. Page 75      1+3=4

Psychological disorders develop when a diathesis (biological predisposition to the disorder) is set off by a stressful situation.

#### Components

- (a) presence of some biological aberration which may be inherited
- (b) the diathesis may carry a vulnerability to develop a psychological disorder. Person is at risk/predisposed to develop a disorder.
- (c) presence of pathogenic stressor.

25. **Rational Emotive Therapy (RET) by Albert Ellis** Page 99      4

Cognitive therapies locate the cause of psychological distress in irrational thoughts and beliefs.

The central thesis of RET is that irrational beliefs mediate between the antecedent events and their consequences.

#### **Steps in RET**

- 1) Antecedent Belief – Consequences (ABC) analysis
- 2) Client is also interviewed to find the irrational beliefs which are distorting the present reality.
- 3) These beliefs are characterised by thoughts with 'must' and 'should', i.e. things must and should be in a particular manner.
- 4) The distorted perception of the antecedent event due to the irrational belief leads to the consequence i.e. negative emotions and behaviour.
- 5) Irrational beliefs are assessed through questionnaires and interviews

- 6) In the process of RET, the irrational beliefs are refuted by the therapist through a process of non-directive questioning
- 7) Gradually the client is able to change the irrational beliefs. The rational belief system replaces the irrational belief system and there is a reduction in psychological distress.

26. **Factors that influence attitude formation** Page 111    1+1+1+1=4
- (a) Family and school environment
  - (b) Reference group
  - (c) Personal experiences
  - (d) Media related influences
- (explanation of each one)

OR

Impression forming is the first part in the process of coming to know another person

or

Every social interaction begins with the formation of an impression about the person(s), we meet Page 120,  
121

Process of impression formation involves

- (a) selection
- (b) Organisation
- (c) inference

Qualities that influence impression formation

- 1) primary effect
  - 2) recency effect and
  - 3) halo effect
- suitable examples

**PARTE**

27. **Definition of group** – A group may be defined as an organised system of two or more individuals, who are interacting and inter- Pages 130-  
131, 133                    2+4

dependent, have common motives, have a set of role relationship among its members and have norms that regulate the behaviour of its members.

OR

### **Characteristics**

- A social unit consisting of two or more individuals who perceive themselves as belonging to the group
- A collection of individuals who have common motives and goals
- A collection of individuals who are interdependent
- A gathering of individuals who interact with each other
- Individuals who are trying to satisfy a need
- Whose interactions are structured by a set of rules and norms

### **Stages of formation of group are**

Forming stage (formation)

Storming stage (conflict)

Norming stage (stabilisation)

Performing stage (performance)

Adjourning stage (dismissal)

Explanation of each stage with suitable examples required

OR

**Conformity** means behaving according to the group norms i.e. according to the expectations of other group members.

Pages 139-  
142

3+3

Reasons for conformity

- People conform because they get information about the group so that they come to know what is expected of them in a specific situation in that group.
- For obtaining approval of other members of the group since disapproval is perceived as a form of social punishment.

- They believe that the majority view is more likely to be right than wrong.

OR

The above can be explained with the help of (a) informational influence  
(b) normative influence

### **Differences between compliance and conformity**

- Compliance refers to simply behaving in response to a request from another person or a group, even in the absence of a norm whereas in conformity presence of norms is a must, which are followed by group members.
- In compliance there is an element of request which is not in conformity.
- In compliance one may refuse to comply with the request where as it is not so in conformity.
- Conformity can be explained with the help of informational influence and normative influence while compliance can be explained with the help of techniques i.e.

(a) foot in the door technique

(b) deadline technique

(c) door in the face technique

(any three points)

28. Personality refers to our characteristic ways of responding to individuals and situations. Page 46, 47 2+4

or any other appropriate definition or features of personality

### **Assessment of Personality**

Using behavioural analysis

Observation of behaviour serves as the basis of behavioural analysis.

Tools

- Interview – structured – unstructured
- Observation
- Rating
- Nomination
- Situational tests

(Brief explanation of any four required)

OR

There are certain needs which cannot be fulfilled instantly and we often decide to delay or defer the satisfaction of certain needs. This is called delay of gratification.

Page 27

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

Learning to delay or defer the gratification of needs is called self control.

Techniques for self control

- observation of own behaviour
- self instruction
- self reinforcement

Explanation of each required

# SOCIOLOGY

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 80*

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- (i) There are 25 questions in all.*
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) Question Nos. 1–14 are of 2 marks each, and are to be answered in about 30 words.*
- (iv) Question Nos. 15–21 are of 4 marks each, to be answered in about 80 words.*
- (v) Question Nos. 22–24 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in about 200 words.*
- (vi) Question No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.*
- (vii) Answers should be precise and to the point.*

## **QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1**

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Write a note on purity and pollution.  | 2 |
| 2. | What is participatory democracy?   | 2 |
| 3. | What features mark or characterize a social movement?                                  | 2 |
| 4. | Define 'State'.  | 2 |
| 5. | What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its rule?       | 2 |
| 6. | What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?                             | 2 |
| 7. | What is meant by support prices?   | 2 |
| 8. | What is meant by assimilationist policies?   | 2 |
| 9. | How did British industrialization lead to deindustrialization in some sectors in India | 2 |

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 10. | What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?                              | 2  |
| 11. | Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India.                       | 2  |
| 12. | What does the principle of nationalism assume?  | 2  |
| 13. | Identify two negative social effects of Green Revolution.                                 | 2  |
| 14. | Highlight any two features of an organized sector.  | 2. |
| 15. | In what ways can changes in the social structure lead to changes in the family structure. | 4  |
| 16. | Discuss what is an Ecological Movement by giving suitable examples.                       | 4  |

**OR**

Write a short note on AITUC.

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 17. | What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local governments? |  |
|-----|---|--|

**OR**

73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in villages. Comment.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 18. | In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?  | 4 |
| 19. | The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson. | 4 |
| 20. | What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?   | 4 |
| 21. | What are community identities? Why are they important?   | 4 |
| 22. | Highlight different dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.  | 6 |
| 23. | Are global interconnections new to the World and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.   | 6 |



24. How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticized?

6

**OR**

State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India

25. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

**Most deaths of children under five occur in India, says Unicef report**

This is another ranking that India would hate to top.

Close on the heels of recording the largest number of women dying during child birth, the country now occupies another top spot. India holds the uneviabile record of being home to the highest number of children who die before reaching their fifth birthday.

According to the latest United Nations under-five mortality estimates, released by Unicef, India recorded 17.26 lakh under-five deaths with a mortality rate of 66 in 2009.

The statistics was much worse in 1990 – the base year when the progress made by countries to combat child mortality is calculated.

In 1990, India had recorded 31 lakh under-five deaths, with a mortality rate of 118.

The under-five mortality is increasingly concentrated in a few countries. About half of global under-five deaths in 2009 occurred in only five countries : India, Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan and China.

(TOI, New Delhi, September 18, 2010)

(1) what is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?

2

(2) Name some of the countries where most children die under-five. According to you what are the most common causes of death?

4

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 62**

1. What is meant by corporate culture?

2

2. What was the central issue behind Tebhaga movement?

2

3. Highlight the features of Ascriptive Identity. 2
4. What do you understand by the term 'social structure'? 2
5. Define the term Globalisation. 2
6. Distinguish between social change and social movement. 2
7. What are the features of an unorganized sector? 2
8. Mention two factors that encourage regionalism. 2
9. What is Jajmani system? 2
10. Write two features of Transnational Corporations. 2
11. Name two associations formed by industrialists. 2
12. What does social exclusion refer to? 2
13. What is a proprietary caste group? 2
14. Give two examples of Dalit movements? 2
15. Under an Industrial System, how can production be increased? 4

**OR**

Highlight the condition of migrant workers in industries by giving suitable examples.

16. Define westernization. Describe some of its forms. 4
17. What is meant by communalism in the Indian context? Why has it been a recurrent source of tension and violence. 4
18. Highlight the role of Colonialism in the emergence of new business communities, with the help of any one example. 4
19. What transformations took place in the rural society in post Independent India? 4
20. Who wrote 'Stree Purush Tulana'? What does it explain? 4

**OR**

Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after Independence.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 21. | What powers and responsibilities have been delegated to the Panchayats?                | 4 |
| 22. | Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development. | 6 |

**OR**

Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste during the colonial period.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 23. | If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place. | 6 |
| 24. | Describe the changes that have been happening in the medium of television.   | 6 |
| 25. | Read the following passage and answer the questions below :  |   |

Surprise! Punjab, Bengal lead in curbing birth rate silently, and without much sarkari fanfare, dramatic changes are taking place in the population indicators of some states that you won't see reflected in country level data. Crude birth rate dipped from 26.4 to 22.8 for the whole country between 1998 and 2008. That's a 14% decline. But in eight major states, the decline was much more. In Punjab, the birth rate fell by a whopping 23%, followed by Kerala and Maharashtra (both 20%) and West Bengal (18%).

Countrywide, the crude death rate, came down by 18% in a decade. Again there were surprises in the toppers' list. Both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan saw a 23% dip in death rates, closely followed by Bihar (22%) and U.P. (20%).

These astonishing figures are computed from the annual Sample Registration System survey done by the Government's Census office for the year 1998 and 2008, the latest available, covering a sample of 7.1 million people spread across the country.

There has been a significant decline in the infant mortality rate in india from 72 in 1998 to 53 in 2008. Although the future is still shocking, at least there has been a decline of 26% over the past decade.

(Times of India, New Delhi, July 26, 2010)

- (i) What is crude birth rate and natural growth rate of population? 2
- (ii) Name the states with maximum amount of decline in birth rate and in death rate. What does the fall in death rate and birth rate indicate? 4

# SOCIOLOGY

## General Instructions for Head Examiner

1. Examiner should adhere to the Marking scheme
2. Examiner to go through the Marking Scheme carefully before commencing evaluation.
3. In the questions which are general in nature, the examiner may take into consideration any relevant points.

4. Detail of Question Papers : Practical Exam = 20  
Theory Exam = 80

Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks

Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks

Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks

Questions 25 is a passage having two questions of 2 & 4 marks

5. Examiners are requested to kindly be objective in checking papers and not to be over sympathetic or over strict in marking.

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

### 1. Write a note on purity and pollution.

Ans. The hierarchical order of caste is based on the concept of purity and pollution. Pure is sacred/ritually pure whereas polluted is profane/impure/defiling. Ritually pure have high status while the impure have low status.

2

### 2. What is participatory democracy?

Ans. The members of a group or a community participate collectively in taking major decisions.

2

**3. What features mark or characterize a social movement?**

- Ans. (a) Sustained collective action over time. 1 + 1  
(b) Some degree of organization  
(c) Leadership and structure  
(d) Shared objectives and ideologies  
(e) General orientation to bring about (or to prevent) change

(Any two)

**4. Define 'State'.**

- Ans. According to Max Weber, a state is a "body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory. 2

OR

Any other relevant meaning of state.

**5. What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its rule?**

- Ans. Colonial rulers introduced many changes – legal, cultural, architectural, western education, social, economic, industrialization, urbanization etc. 1 + 1

(Any two)

**6. What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?**

- Ans. Defence, transport and communication, power and mining, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors etc. 1 + 1

(Any two)

**7. What is meant by support prices?**

- Ans. They are the prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities. 2

OR

It is a mechanism controlled by the government so as to enable the farmer to put a viable price for his marketable produce/surplus.

**8. What is meant by assimilationist policies?**

Ans. Policies aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms. 2

**9. How did British industrialization lead to deindustrialization in some sectors in India**

Ans. (a) Decline in old urban centres because of Manchester competition. 1 + 1  
(b) Decline in traditional export of cotton and silk.  
(c) Decline in cities like Surat & Masulipatnam.  
(d) Initial impact of British industrialization led to more people shifting to agriculture.

(Any two)

**10. What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?**

Ans. (a) By extending working hours. 1 + 1  
(b) By increasing the amount that is produced within a given period.  
(c) Machinery helps to increase production.  
(d) Increasing output by organizing work – scientific management.

**11. Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India?**

Ans. (a) FM channels provide a boost to entertainment programmes. 1 + 1  
(b) They specialize in 'particular kinds' of popular music to retain their audiences.  
(c) Many of the FM channels are now owned by media conglomerates – like Times of India, Star Network etc.  
(d) Caters to local cultures – demand for local news is growing; local radio.

(Any two)

**12. What does the principle of nationalism assume?**

Ans. (a) It assumes that any set of people have a right to be free and exercise sovereign power. 2

OR

(b) It assumes commitment to one's nation and everything related to it. (Glossary)

**13. Identify two negative social effects of Green Revolution.**

- Ans. (a) Increasing inequalities in rural societies. 1 + 1  
(b) Displacement of service caste groups.  
(c) Worsened regional inequalities.  
(d) Fall in prices or bad crop can spell financial ruin.

(Any two)

**14. Highlight any two features of an organized sector.**

- Ans. (a) All units employ 10 or more people throughout the year. 1 + 1  
(b) Employees get proper wages, pensions and other benefits.  
(c) They have to be registered with the government.  
(d) Presence of unions.

(Any two)

**15. In what ways can changes in the social structure lead to changes in the family structure.**

- Ans. (a) Changes in political, cultural, economic and educational sphere are linked to changes in family structure. 1+1+1+1  
(b) Migration of men can lead to women-headed family.  
(c) Composition of family changed – Joint families changing to Nuclear families.  
(d) Work schedule of young parents may lead to increasing number of grand-parents moving in, as care givers to grandchildren.

(or any other relevant point)

**16. Discuss what is an Ecological Movement by giving suitable examples.**

OR

**Write a short note on AITUC.**



- Ans. (a) Over the decades there has been a great concern over the unchecked depletion of natural resources. 1+1+1+1
- (b) The impact of industrial pollution is yet another concern.
- (c) Chipko Movement – In the Himalayan foothills.
- (d) Villagers including women hugged the trees to prevent their being felled.
- (e) The economy of substance was pitted against the economy of profit.
- (f) Chipko movement also raised the issue of ecological sustainability.
- (or any other suitable example of the ecological movement) (Any four)

OR

In 1920 AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress) was formed in Bombay. It was a broad based organization. It had diverse ideologies. The main ideological groups were the communists (S.A. Dange, M.N. Roy), moderates (M. Joshi, V.V. Giri) and nationalists (Lala Lajpat Rai, Jawahar Lal Nehru) too. Formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour. By mid 1920's AITUC had 200 unions affiliated to it and its membership was around 2,50,000.

- 17. What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local governments?**

OR

**73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in villages. Comment.**

- Ans. (a) Dr. Ambedkar was of the view that local self government only means a continuing exploitation of downtrodden masses of Indian society. 1+1+1+1
- (b) The upper castes and elites were so well entrenched in the society that they would silence the lower caste.
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi envisaged each village as a self sufficient unit conducting its own affairs.
- (d) Gandhiji saw Gram Swarajya to be an ideal model to be continuing after independence.

OR

- (a) 73rd amendment provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions – 3 tier system of Panchayati Raj.
- (b) Local self government bodies in rural and municipal areas to be elected after every five years.
- (c) It assured reservation of 1/3 seats for women which bestowed on them the decision making power.
- (d) Out of this 17% seats reserved for the women belonging to SC & ST.

**18. In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?**

- Ans. (a) It disrupted production, trade and agriculture. 1+1+1+1
- (b) Closing handloom units due to flooding of market with cheap manufactured textiles.
- (c) It began to be more fully linked to the world capitalist economy.
- (d) It became a source of raw materials.
- (e) New groups entered into trade and business e.g. Marwaris, Parsis etc.
- (f) Setting up of coffee, tea and rubber plantation.

(Any four)

**19. The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a ‘Nation’ as an ‘imagined community’. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson.**

- Ans. (a) It was in many ways responsible for people across a country to feel connected. 1+1+1+1
- (b) It developed a sense of belongingness or 'we feeling'.
- (c) This helped the growth of nationalism – the feeling that people who did not even know to each other's existence feel like members of a family.
- (d) It gave them a sense of togetherness.

**20. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?**

- Ans. (a) Transition to capitalist agriculture. 1+1+1+1
- (b) Farmers becoming more oriented to the markets.

- (c) Rural areas integrated into wider economy.
- (d) Increased flow of money into villages expanded employment opportunities.
- (e) Loosening of traditional bonds between land owners and agricultural workers leading to shift from 'patronage' to 'exploitation'.
- (f) Commercialization transformed the agrarian structure and rural society itself.

(Any four)

**21. What are community identities? Why are they important?**

- Ans. (a) These are based on birth & 'belonging'. 1+1+1+1
- (b) Gives a sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to a community.
- (c) Creates emotional attachment within the community.
- (d) Provides us language and cultural values.

**22. Highlight different dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.**

- Ans. (a) Exclusion – Prohibited from sharing drinking water, collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals 2+2+2
- (b) Humiliation-subordination – performance of publicly visible acts such as taking off headgear, standing with bowed head or not wearing white clothes, and compelled to play the drums at a religious event.
- (c) Exploitation – economic exploitation through the imposition of forced unpaid or underpaid labour or the confiscation of property.

(Explanation of all three)

**23. Are global interconnections new to the World and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.**

- Ans. (a) No, it was not isolated from the world – famous silk route connected India to the great civilization which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome.
- (b) Colonial and Global connections :
1. New sources of capital, raw material, energy markets and global network that sustained it.

2. Migration of European people who settled in America and Australia.
  3. Indentured labour from India was taken away to work in distant localities.
  4. Slave trade carted thousands of African away to distant shores.
- (c) Independent India and the world –
1. Commitment to liberation struggles, solidarity to people from different parts of world was very much a part of global outlook.
  2. Indians travelled overseas for education and work.
  3. Migration has been an ongoing process.

**24. How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticized?**

**OR**

**State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India**

- Ans. (a) It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility.
- (b) Accepts upper caste as superior and lower cast as inferior
- (c) It rests on the model of inequality and exclusion
- (d) Dalit culture and society gets eroded
- (e) Results in adoption of upper caste rites and rituals, it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices and practicing caste discrimination etc.

6

(Explanation of any three)

**OR**

- (a) Modes of communication – New technologies such as printing press, telegraph etc. speeded up various forms of communication. Exchange of ideas among social reformers, Christian missionaries reached remote corners.
- (b) Forms of organization – Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj etc. were setup. Translation of writings of social reformers from one Indian language to another.
- (c) The nature of ideas – New ideas of liberalism and freedom, home making and marriage, new roles of mothers and daughters, new ideas of self conscious

pride emerged. Value of education became important. This was a period of questioning, reinterpretation and both intellectual and social growth.

**25. Read the passage and answer the questions below:**

**Most deaths of children under five occur in India, says Unicef report  
This is another ranking that India would hate to top.**

**Close on the heels of recording the largest number of women dying during child birth, the country now occupies another top spot. India holds the unenviable record of being home to the highest number of children who die before reaching their fifth birthday.**

**According to the latest United Nations under-five mortality estimates, released by Unicef, India recorded 17.26 lakh under-five deaths with a mortality rate of 66 in 2009.**

**The statistics was much worse in 1990 – the base year when the progress made by countries to combat child mortality is calculated.**

**In 1990, India had recorded 31 lakh under-five deaths, with a mortality rate of 118.**

**The under-five mortality is increasingly concentrated in a few countries. About half of global under-five deaths in 2009 occurred in only five countries : India, Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan and China.**

**(TOI, New Delhi, September 18, 2010)**

- (1) what is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?**
- (2) Name some of the countries where most children die under-five. According to you what are the most common causes of death?**

- Ans. 1. (a) Infant mortality rate is the number of death of babies before the age of one year per thousand live births. (1+1)
- (b) Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die in child-birth per 1000 live births. (2+2)
2. (a) Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan, China, India.
- (b) Common causes of death – Pneumonia, Diarrhoeal diseases, death during home deliveries, lack of medical facilities etc. or any other suitable cause.

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 62**  
**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

**1. What is meant by corporate culture?**

- Ans. (a) It is branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through a unique culture. 1+1
- (b) It may involve company events, rituals and traditions to enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity.
- (c) It also refers to a way of doing things of promotion and packaging products.
- (Any two)

**2. What was the central issue behind Tebhaga movement?**

- Ans. Tebhaga movement was a struggle of sharecroppers in Bengal and North Bihar for two third share of the produce instead of customary half. 2

**3. Highlight the features of Ascriptive Identity.**

- Ans. (a) It is based on birth. 1 + 1
- (b) Does not involve any choice on the part of the individual concerned.
- (c) It is universal.
- (Any two)

**4. What do you understand by the term 'social structure'?**

- Ans. It is a continuing arrangement of persons in relationship defined or controlled by institutions. 2

OR

It refers to the fact that society is structured-that is organized or arranged in particular ways.

OR

It refers to regularities or patterns in how people behave and in the relationships people have with one another.

(Any one)

**5. Define the term Globalisation.**

Ans. Globalization refers to the growing interdependence between different peoples, regions and countries in the world and social and economic relationship stretch world-wide. 1 + 1

OR

A complex series of economic, social, technological, cultural & political changes that have increased interdependence, integration and interaction among people and economic sectors in disparate location.

OR

It is integration and extension of markets around the world.

(Any two)

**6. Distinguish between social change and social movement.**

Ans. (a) Social change is continuous and ongoing. 1 + 1  
(b) Social movements are directed towards some specific goals.

**7. What are the features of an unorganized sector?**

Ans. (a) It is an informal sector. 1 + 1  
(b) Very few people have access to secure jobs.

(Any other relevant point)

**8. Mention two factors that encourage regionalism.**

Ans. (a) Concentration of identity markers in particular regions like languages, cultures, tribes and religion 1 + 1  
(b) A sense of regional deprivation.

**9. What is Jajmani system?**

Ans. It is non market exchange of produce, goods and services within the Indian village, without the use of money, based on caste system and customary practices. 2

**10. Write two features of Transnational Corporations.**

Ans. (a) TNC's produce goods or market services in more than one country. 1 + 1

- (b) They may be relatively small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based or they may be gigantic international ones where operations criss-cross the globe
- (c) They are oriented to the global markets and global profit even if they have a clear national base.

(Any two)

**11. Name two associations formed by industrialists.**

- Ans. (a) FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce)  
(b) ASSOCHAM (Association of Chambers of Commerce).

1 + 1

(or Any other)

**12. What does social exclusion refer to?**

- Ans. Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.

2

OR

It refers to combined outcome of deprivation and discrimination which prevents individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social and political life of the society in which they live

(Any one)

**13. What is a proprietary caste group?**

- Ans. (a) Owns most of the resources.  
(b) Can command labour to work for them.

1 + 1

(Any two)

**14. Give two examples of Dalit movements?**

- Ans. (a) Satnami movement in Chattisgarh  
(b) Adi Dharam movement in Punjab  
(c) Mahar movement in Maharashtra  
(d) Jatavas of Agra

1 + 1

(Any two)



15. Under an Industrial System, how can production be increased?

4

OR

**Highlight the condition of migrant workers in industries by giving suitable examples.**

- Ans. (a) Under this system all work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers. 1+1+1+1
- (b) Workers timed with help of stop watches and had to fulfill certain targets.
- (c) Production is further speeded up by introduction of assembly line.
- (d) The speed of work could be set by adjusting the speed of the conveyor belt.

OR

- (a) Ten to twelve are housed in small rooms. 1+1+1+1
- (b) One shift has to make way for the other
- (c) Have little time to socialize
- (d) Taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability examples – Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka or any other.

16. Define westernization. Describe some of its forms.

- Ans. According to M.N. Srinivas, it is changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of 150 years of British rule. 2 + 2

OR

It refers to western influence on Indian society as a result of 150 years of British rule.

- (a) A section of Indians who first came into contact with western culture
- (b) People affected by western way of thinking
- (c) General spread of western cultural traits
- (d) It influenced Indian art and literature.

(Any two forms)

**17. What is meant by communalism in the Indian context? Why has it been a recurrent source of tension and violence.**

Ans. Communalism is an attitude that sees one's own religious group as the only legitimate group while others as inferior, illegitimate and opposed.

2 + 2

- (a) It is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion
- (b) It is recurrent source of tension and violence because during communal riots people are willing to kill, rape and loot members of other community.
- (c) The instances are, anti-Sikh riots of Delhi, anti-Muslim violence in Gujarat (with explanations).

(Any two reasons)

**18. Highlight the role of Colonialism in the emergence of new business communities, with the help of any one example.**

Ans. (a) During colonial rule new groups entered into trade and business to take advantage of the economic opportunities.

1+1+1+1

- (b) A good example is Marwaris represented by leading industrialist families as the Birlas.
- (c) They carry out trade and money lending and also acted as bankers.
- (d) In late colonial period some Marwaris transformed themselves into modern Industrialists.

(Any other relevant example)

**19. What transformations took place in the rural society in post Independent India?**

Ans. (a) Increase in the use of agricultural labour

1+1+1+1

- (b) Shift from payment in kind to cash
- (c) Loosening of traditional bonds.
- (d) Rise of a class of free wage labourers.

(Any other relevant point)

**20. Who wrote 'Stree Purush Tulana'? What does it explain?**

**OR**

**Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after Independence.**

- Ans. (a) Tarabhai Shinde. 1+1+1+1
- (b) It is a protest against the prevalence of double standards in a male dominated society
- (c) A young Brahmin widow sentenced to death for giving birth to an illegitimate child.
- (d) No effort done to identify or punish the man who fathered the baby.

**OR**

- (a) No change before or after independence in their condition. 1+1+1+1
- (b) Colonial govt. reserved the forests for its own use while Indian government reserved it for national development
- (c) The mainstay of their livelihood was taken away by the colonial government and after independence too they were displaced without any appropriate compensation or rehabilitation.
- (d) They were alienated from the lands and resources upon which they depended

**21. What powers and responsibilities have been delegated to the Panchayats?**

- Ans. (a) To prepare plans and schemes for economic development 1+1+1+1
- (b) To promote schemes that will enhance social justice
- (c) To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees
- (d) Help in the devolution of governmental responsibilities, especially that of finance to local authorities

(Any four)

**22. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.**

**OR**

**Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste during the colonial period.**

- Ans. (a) National Development involves building of dams, factories etc. for which tribals have been paid a disproportionate price 6
- (b) The process disposses tribals of their land
- (c) The loss of forests is a major blow to the tribal's distinct way of life
- (d) Heavy in-migration of non-tribals threatens and disrupts their culture
- (With any relevant example)

**OR**

- (a) They wanted to understand the complexities of caste to govern the country efficiently 1 × 6
- (b) Very methodical and intensive surveys census were conducted that highlighted caste identity
- (c) Reports on customs and manners of various castes all over the country
- (d) Seeking information on social hierarchy of caste led to positioning of each caste in rank order
- (e) Before this kind of intervention caste identities had been relatively more fluid but now it became rigid
- (f) Representatives of different caste started claiming higher position in social status
- (g) Legal recognition was given to the customary rights of the upper caste
- (h) Government of India Act of 1935 was passed to give legal recognition to the Schedules of Castes and tribes

**23. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.**

- Ans. (a) Capitalism is a process where means of production are privately owned and based on accumulation of profits 1 × 6
- (b) Capitalism in the west emerged subsequent to the European exploration of

the rest of the world to plunder wealth and resources, growth of science and technology

- (c) It was marked by its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, use technology and labour to ensure greatest profits – global nature
- (d) A nation-state is a dominant political form of modern society, state has sovereign power with a defined territorial area
- (e) People are citizens of a single nation with rights guaranteed by the state
- (f) Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism.

**24. Describe the changes that have been happening in the medium of television.**

- Ans. (a) Privately run satellite channels have multiplied 1 × 6
- (b) Viewership has increased
- (c) Several new channels and regional networks have been introduced
- (d) Expansion in the cable television industry
- (e) Multiplied entertainment options for the audience
- (f) Foreign networks have introduced regional language segment or regional language

(Any other relevant point)

**25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below :**

**Surprise! Punjab, Bengal lead in curbing birth rate silently, and without much sarkari fanfare, dramatic changes are taking place in the population indicators of some states that you won't see reflected in country level data. Crude birth rate dipped from 26.4 to 22.8 for the whole country between 1998 and 2008. That's a 14% decline. But in eight major states, the decline was much more. In Punjab, the birth rate fell by a whopping 23%, followed by Kerala and Maharashtra (both 20%) and West Bengal (18%).**

**Countrywide, the crude death rate, came down by 18% in a decade. Again there were surprises in the toppers' list. Both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan saw a 23% dip in death rates, closely followed by Bihar (22%) and U.P. (20%).**

**These astonishing figures are computed from the annual Sample Registration System survey done by the Government's Census office for the year 1998 and 2008, the latest available, covering a sample of 7.1 million people spread across the country.**

**There has been a significant decline in the infant mortality rate in india from 72 in 1998 to 53 in 2008. Although the future is still shocking, at least there has been a decline of 26% over the past decade.**

**(Times of India, New Delhi, July 26, 2010)**

- (i) What is crude birth rate and natural growth rate of population?**
- (ii) Name the states with maximum amount of decline in birth rate and in death rate. What does the fall in death rate and birth rate indicate?**

Ans. (i) Crude birth rate is the rough/average birth rate

Natural growth rate is difference between the birth rate and the death rate 2

(ii) Max. number of decline in birth rate - Punjab (23%) 1+1+2

Max. number of decline in death rate - MP & Rajasthan (23%)

According to the theory of demographic transition this is the last stage found in developed countries where both birth rate and death rate have been reduced resulting in low growth rate.

# HOME SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory..*
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
- (iii) Read each question carefully and answer to the point.*
- (iv) All parts of a question should be attempted together.*

## **QUESTION PAPER CODE 69/1**

1. Mention the standard marks you would look for while buying packets of baking powder and pure ghee. 1
2. Name any two grease solvents which are used to remove stains from garments. 1
3. At what age does an infant child cut his first milk tooth? How many milk teeth does he have when he is 2½ years old? 1
4. Why is friction method not used to wash woollens? 1
5. State two important points you would consider while buying clothes for an adolescent boy. 1
6. Indicate two cognitive abilities of a child at the age of six months. 1
7. Mention two adulterants which are commonly found in tea leaves. 1
8. When suffering from diarrhoea, which two kinds of foods should Sudha avoid in her meals. 1
9. Present two arguments to justify that crying is important in the language development of a child. 1

10. State two indicators of good workmanship in the collar of a gent's shirt. 1
11. To ensure accuracy in length, what four points would you check while buying fabric from a shopkeeper. 2
12. Rini is using a chemical to remove stains from her silk dress. What precautions should she take to prevent any damage to the fabric? 2
13. Home Science offers vast self employment opportunities in each of its fields. Support this statement with the help of an example from each field. 2
14. What four qualities of a fabric would qualify it to be comfortable? 2
15. State two indicators each by which a mother knows that her eight month old child has normal motor and social development. 2
16. Name two things which can damage cotton clothes during storage. What two steps should you adopt to prevent this spoilage? 2
17. In what four ways can a one year old express his emotion of fear? 2
18. Recommend four facilities you would want in the creche of your three years old brother. 2
19. Give four reasons as to why lactating women should regularly visit an ICDS centre. 2
20. Pradeep is a bank manager. He lives in a coastal area with his wife, old parents and grand-mother. Mention four important factors which would influence the meal planning of this family. 2
21. Use of chlorine tablets may not always assure you to get safe potable water. Support this statement with four reasons. 2
22. Most villages are suffering from swelling in feet and legs. The doctor has ascribed it to some adulteration in their food. What could be this adulterant? Mention three other symptoms associated with this adulterant. Suggest two ways by which villagers can safeguard themselves from buying adulterant foods. 3



- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 23. | What could be six possible unhygienic practices adopted by roadside vendors selling chaat papri?  | 3 |
| 24. | What six things your mother can do to supplement her real income?   | 3 |
| 25. | Justify with six reasons as to why all families should maintain their household accounts.   | 3 |
| 26. | Outline the steps of washing a silk sari at home.   | 3 |
| 27. | Identify four symptoms of diphtheria. Present two important points for its prevention.  | 3 |
| 28. | Illustrate four ways each of creating emphasis and harmony in a salwar-kameez suit.   | 4 |
| 29. | List any four difficulties a deaf and dumb child may face in a normal classfoorm. What are the aids available which can help meet their specific needs.   | 4 |
| 30. | A family where the daughter-in-law is pregnant has been served aloo parantha and curd for breakfast. What modifications will you carry out in this meal to suit the nutritional needs of a pregnant woman? Why does she require these additional nutrients? | 4 |
| 31. | Describe the right to information and right to safety. Write one step each taken by government which ensures that these two rights of consumers are adequately met.   | 4 |
| 32. | Your brother works in a bank and wants to invest one lakh rupees. Suggest to him any two schemes which are safe and also provide tax rebate. Mention three other features of each of these two schemes.   | 4 |

### QUESTION PAPER CODE 69

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Mention the standard marks you would look for on the packets of salt and honey, while buying.       | 1 |
| 2. | Name two grease absorbents which are used to remove stains from garments.                           | 1 |
| 3. | At what age does an infant cut his first milk tooth? How many milk teeth does he get till one year. | 1 |

4. Give two suggestions to remove excessive blue from cotton garments. 1
5. State two important points you would consider while buying clothes for a seven-month-old child. 1
6. Indicate two cognitive abilities of a child at the age of one year. 1
7. Mention two adulterants which are commonly found in coffee. 1
8. When suffering from fever, which two kinds of foods should Sudha have in her meals? 1
9. How does babbling help in the language development of a child? 1
10. State two indicators of good workmanship in the cuff of a gent's shirt. 1
11. To ensure accurate quantity, what four points would you check while buying milk from a milkman? 2
12. Rini spoilt her silk dress while removing stains with a chemical. What precautions should she have taken to prevent this? 2
13. "Home Science offers vast self employment opportunities in each of its fields." Support this statement with the help of an example from each field of Home Science 2
14. What four qualities of a fabric would determine its property of durability? 2
15. State two indicators each by which a mother knows that her four-month-old child has normal motor and social development. 2
16. Name two things which can damage silk clothes during storage. What two steps should you adopt to prevent this spoilage? 2
17. List four main reasons for a two-year-old child to get angry. 2
18. Which four qualities would you look for, while selecting staff for a creche? 2

19. Give four reasons as to why pregnant women should regularly visit an ICDS centre. 2
20. Rehman is a farmer. He lives in a hilly area with his wife, two school-going children and an old mother. Mention four important factors which would influence the meal planning of this family. 2
21. “Use of boiling method may not always assure you to safe potable water.” Support this statement with four reasons. 2
22. Most villages are suffering from paralysis. The doctor has ascribed it to some adulterant in their food. What could be this adulterant? Mention two other symptoms associated with this adulterant. How can villagers safeguard them-selves from buying adulterated foods? 3
23. List six desirable hygienic habits you would propose to a vendor who sells chat-papri by the roadside. 3
24. What six ways can college-going students adopt to help themselves in supplementing their real income? 3
25. Predict six problems a family can face if it does not maintain record of its household expenses. 3
26. Outline the steps of washing a woollen sweater at home. 3
27. Identify any three specific symptoms of polio. How can it be prevented? 3
28. Illustrate any four ways each of creating emphasis and rhythm in a dress of skirt and a top. 4
29. List any four difficulties a partially blind child may face in a normal classroom. What facilities can be made available in school which can help meet his/her specific needs. 4
30. A family with a lactating mother has been served aloo parantha and curd for breakfast. Modify the meal to suit the nutritional needs of the lactating mother, justifying your selection adequately. 4

31. Describe the right to information and right to basic needs. Write one step each taken by government which ensures that these two rights of consumers are adequately met. 4
32. Your brother works in a bank and wants to invest one lakh rupees. Suggest to him any two schemes which are safe and also provide tax rebate. Mention three other features of each of these two schemes. 4

# Marking Scheme — Home Science

## IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. Instructions for drawing up the Marking Scheme should be followed carefully.
2. If general instructions have to be given, do so at the beginning of the page itself.
3. Some subjects will require specific directions for particular type of questions.

Do not omit indication of value points, time required for any of the questions even though it may seem obvious.

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 69/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1. (i) Baking power - ISI  
(ii) Ghee-Agmark [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
2. (i) Acetone  
(ii) Petrol  
(iii) Methylated spirit  
(iv) Carbon tetrachloride  
(v) Ether  
(vi) Benzene (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]

### For Hindi Medium (above and below answers)

- (vii) Talcum powder
- (viii) Bran
- (ix) Chalk powder
- (x) Soap/detergent (any two)

3. (i) Between 5-8 months [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]  
(ii) Teeth at 2½ months - Twenty
4. (i) Woollens have rough scaly surface. These scales overlap each other and some get entangled which leads to felting.  
(ii) Delicate fibre becomes weak when wet (any one) [1]
5. (i) Variety - mix and match  
(ii) According to fashion  
(iii) Correct fit (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
6. (i) Repeats interesting sounds caused by own actions (coos, gurgles)  
(ii) Actions more purposeful/intentional behaviour  
(iii) Can copy familiar actions (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
7. (i) Iron fillings  
(ii) Exhausted tea  
(iii) Non-edible tea leaves artificially colored  
(iv) Extraneous colour (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
8. (i) Laxative/fibrous foods  
(ii) Spicy  
(iii) Irritants (chemicals/mechanical)  
(iv) Oily/fried  
(v) Stale foods  
(vi) Extremely cold or hot foods (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
9. (i) It is a pre-speech form which helps in communicating needs of a child  
(ii) Know urgency of child's needs (cry loudly if need is urgent) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
10. (i) Has buckrum  
(ii) Reinforced  
(iii) Stitched with strong, coloured thread

- (iv) Collar size according to size of shirt
  - (v) No puckering at neckline
  - (vi) Collars evenly cut
  - (vii) Any other (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
- 11.
- (i) He does not use a table to measure cloth
  - (ii) Measuring rod is not bend or broken
  - (iii) Does not stretch cloth while measuring
  - (iv) Cuts the fabric at the point where he has measured [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
- 12.
- (i) Select chemical according to the stain and fabric
  - (ii) Test chemical in hidden corner
  - (iii) Simple to complex procedure
  - (iv) Use blotting paper to absorb extra chemicals
  - (v) Use chemicals in mild form
  - (vi) Work from outside to inside
  - (vii) Rinse all chemicals
  - (viii) Any other (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
- 13.
- (i) Food and nutrition - cater parties, any other
  - (ii) Clothing and textiles - fashion designer, any other
  - (iii) Child development - baby sitter, open a school, any other
  - (iv) Home management - free lancer interior decorator, open florist shop, any other [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
- 14.
- (i) Air permeability
  - (ii) Good conductivity
  - (iii) Stretchability
  - (iv) Absorbent
  - (v) Light weight
  - (vi) Soft (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

15. Motor

- (i) Stand upright with support
- (ii) Crawl on stomach, hand and feet
- (iii) Crasp things
- (iv) Any other (any two)

Social

- (i) Attached to mother shows attachment by pulling hair/spectacles/bindi
- (ii) Can differentiate between angry/friendly voices
- (iii) Stranger anxiety (any two)

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

16. Causes of damage

- (i) Silver fish/Starch
- (ii) Mild dew
- (iii) Damp/dirty clothes
- (iv) Rust, if pins are left in the garment/rusted hooks (any two)

Precautions

- (v) Remove starch
- (vi) Store when completely clean/dry
- (vii) Air dry/Sun dry
- (viii) Spray insecticide in boxes before storing it
- (ix) Put newspaper on base of storage box (any two)

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

17. (i) Pulls away from source of fear

- (ii) Hides face
- (iii) Turns face away
- (iv) Cries

(v) Bed wetting

(vi) Any other (any four)

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]



18. (i) Hygienic environment  
(ii) Flexible timing  
(iii) Trained staff  
(iv) Suitable/safe toys  
(v) Company of own age  
(vi) First aid facility  
(vii) Comfortable sleeping space  
(viii) Safety and security  
(ix) Any other (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
19. (i) Postnatal care provided  
(ii) Breast feeding promoted  
(iii) Immunization of her child  
(iv) Provided knowledge about balanced diet, weaning foods, child care  
(v) Education for hygiene and sanitation (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
20. (i) Regional - coastal - will include coconut, bananas/sea foods in meals  
(ii) Age - grandmother will need meals which are easily digestible and bland  
(iii) Activity - he is sedentary worker  
(iv) Religion - Hindu - will not include beef in meals  
(v) Like and dislikes  
(vi) Use seasonal vegetables  
(vii) Any other (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
21. (i) Tablet not used in correct proportion to amount of water / 4 mg to 1 litre or one tablet to 20 litres  
(ii) Tablet not allowed to react with water for sufficient time / 10 minutes for normal water / 20 minutes for more dirty water  
(iii) Tablet not stirred properly/Water not shaken after putting tablet  
(iv) Container not rinsed/Screw bands not rinsed  
(v) Not stored in clean utensils (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

22. (i) Adulterant-argemone

**Symptoms**

- (ii) Heart diseases
- (iii) Rash on exposed parts of body
- (iv) Enlarged liver
- (v) Renal failure
- (vi) Glaucoma
- (vii) Respiratory distress (any three)

**Safeguard**

- (viii) Buy food with standard mark/Agmark
- (ix) Reputed company and reputed brand
- (x) Sealed/not buy open packets (any two)

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

23. (i) Plates are not washed with clear water and detergents/does not use disposable plates and spoons.

- (ii) Does not use gloves to serve
- (iii) Does not cover food
- (iv) Does not cover dustbin
- (v) uses stale food
- (vi) Long and dirty nails and hands
- (vii) Has boils and cuts in hands
- (viii) Handle food when suffering from cold/cough
- (ix) Do not wipe spills with clean cloth
- (x) Does not use ladles to take out food

(any six) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

24. (i) Does her household chores herself
- (ii) Use community facilities - public bus to go for shopping
  - (iii) Shares carpool to leave children to school or go to office

- (iv) Does not order food/cook at home
  - (v) Teaches own child
  - (vi) Grows vegetables in pots/garden
  - (vii) Stitches garments for family
  - (viii) Bulk buying
  - (ix) Any other (any six) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]
25. (i) Will know exact amount of money available to family
- (ii) Prevent wasteful expenditures
  - (iii) Avoid getting overcharged
  - (iv) Money lasts throughout the month
  - (v) Money is spend systematically
  - (vi) Helps to refer from the past and compare prices [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]
26. (i) Use luke warm water (do not soak)
- (ii) Use mild liquid soap reetha-nut solution
  - (iii) Use kneading and squeezing method (light pressure)
  - (iv) Rinse all soap in cold water
  - (v) Add few drops of vinegar lime juice in last rinse for shine. Add gum water along with vinegar for stiffness
  - (vi) Dry in shade on clothesline [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]
27. **Diphtheria**
- (i) Loss of appetite
  - (ii) Bull neck appearance
  - (iii) Tonsils get inflammed
  - (iv) May choke the patient
  - (v) High fever
  - (vi) Difficulty in swallowing

- (vii) Difficulty in breathing
- (viii) Grey lining in throat (any three) (½ each)

**Prevention:**

- (i) DPT vaccine given in 3 doses starting from 1½ months at one month interval
- (ii) booster dose given after 1½ year
- (iii) Isolate patient
- (iv) Disinfect clothing, beddings, toys, etc
- (v) Disposal of nasal/oral discharges in proper manner. (any three) [½ × 6 = 3]

28. **Emphasis:**

- (i) To emphasize neckline-embroider around neckline/any other example
- (ii) Contrasting collar will emphasize it/any other example of any other part
- (iii) Repeat color on neckline, hem, dupatta, cuff/Matching same color accessories (necklace, earring, bangles, any other example
- (iv) Using an unusual collar/doing applique work on bodice to emphasize it, any other example (½ mark each)

**Harmony:**

- (i) Repetition of colour/design/embroidery/Duppata, salwar should have same print embroidery as in kameez/any other example
- (ii) Same fabric quality in all parts of dress/e.g. Use same texture/related colours fabric in duppata and salwar as the kameez/any other example
- (iii) Structural lines should have compatible angles/Align print of shirt and sleeves/ different panels in kameez should have same direction of print
- (iv) Gradation of colours/design
- (v) Size of print should be according to size of kameez (small print for small size kameez
- (vi) Design of embroidery should complement the dress and not clash with it/e.g. geometrical design on flowers clash with each other
- (vii) Any other (any four) [½ × 8 = 4]

29. **FOR FULLY DEAF AND DUMB**

- (i) Cannot hear, so have to rely on sight
- (ii) Problems in social adjustment due to lack of communication
- (iii) Take time to learn concepts which rely on language
- (iv) Teacher talking in exaggerated way - cannot guess the words through lip reading
- (v) Teacher not standing still in one place, while talking
- (vii) Negative attitude of children and teachers/no guidance and support from teachers
- (viii) Not given opportunities/activities not organized keeping their disability in mind
- (ix) Problem in social adjustment due to difficulty in communication (Any four)

**AIDS AVAILABLE**

- (i) Sign language (use of manual alphabets)
- (ii) Maketon (pictures with sign language)
- (iii) Lip reading
- (iv) Seating in semi circle
- (v) Organize activities according to abilities (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ ]

OR

**PROBLEM FOR PARTIAL DEAD AND DUMB**

- (i) Difficulty in hearing
- (ii) Too much noise can hamper hearing with hearing aid
- (iii) Teacher talking in exaggerated way - cannot guess the words through lip reading
- (iv) Teacher not standing still in one place, while talking
- (v) Own personality may be irritable, pessimistic, introvert, moody, inferiority complex
- (vi) Not given opportunities/activities not organized keeping their disability in mind. (any four)

## AIDS FOR PARTIALLY DEAD AND DUMB

- (i) Use of hearing aids
- (ii) Auditory hearing units
- (iii) Seating in semi circle
- (iv) Organize activities according to abilities (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ ]

30. (i) Any thing rich in iron (mint, anar) in curd
- (ii) Give more curd for calcium
  - (iii) Add methi for folic acid in parantha
  - (iv) Add besan/dal in atta for proteins (any four relevant suggestions)

### Reasons:

- (i) Iron is needed for hemoglobin, increased iron absorption
- (ii) Folic acid is needed for regeneration of blood cells/helps reduce abnormalities, prevents anemia
- (iii) Proteins is needed for growth of foetus, placenta, uterus, breast size
- (iv) Calcium is needed for increased mineral absorption, formation of bones of foetus deficiency, leads to decalcification of mothers bones/teeth [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ ]

31. **The right to information:** This ensures provision of information about the quality, standard, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods and services through detailed labels/leaflets/booklets, so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices and not be misled by lack of information or misinformation.

### Steps taken by government:

- (i) Issuing warnings along with advertisement of toxic products (e.g. cigarette smoking is injurious to health)
- (ii) Prohibits deceptive packaging. Example of imitation labels
- (iii) Makes sure packages clearly identify their price and content
- (iv) Any other (any one)

**Right to safety:** A consumer has the right to demand safe goods and be protected against all harmful products like adulterated food or unsafe electrical appliances.

For example, if your oven gives an electrical shock, or your cooker bursts, then under the right to safety, you can file a complaint against the manufacturers

## **ROLE OF GOVERNMENT**

- (i) Issues standardized marks
- (ii) Has enforced PFA act to curb adulteration
- (iii) Organizes consumer awareness programmes
- (iv) Formulates right and responsibilities by COPRA
- (v) Consumer forums set up to protect consumer rights.
- (vi) Any other (any one)

[1 × 4 = 4]

## 32. **PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND**

- (i) Loan facility
- (ii) High rate of interest / 8% interest
- (iii) Interest tax free
- (iv) Can withdraw money after 6 years/premature withdrawal allowed

### **Or NSC**

- (i) High rate of interest/8%
- (ii) No limit of investment
- (iii) Short time investment/Matures after 6 years
- (iv) Can take loan against it

### **OR LIC**

- (i) Interest tax free in LIC
- (ii) Easy/Low premiums in installments
- (iii) Can take loan
- (iv) Family secure/future secure

### **OR Employees Provident Fund**

- (i) Rate of interest is 8.5%
- (ii) Compound interest (interest on interest)
- (iii) Every month cut from salary/easy payments
- (iv) Take loan
- (v) Safe future/old age/retirement

**Or Fixed deposit in banks for 5 years**

- (i) Loan
- (ii) Higher rate of interest than savings
- (iii) Inculcate habit of saving
- (iv) Simple and accessible

(½ mark each for name of scheme and ½ mark each for three features each of two schemes)

[½ × 8 = 4]

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 69**

**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1.
  - (i) Salt-ISI
  - (ii) Honey - Agmark [½ × 2 = 1]
2.
  - (i) Talcum powder
  - (ii) Bran
  - (iii) French chalk
  - (iv) Powdered magnesia (any two) [½ × 2 = 1]
3.
  - (i) Around 6 months/5-8 months
  - (ii) At one year – 6 teeth [½ × 2 = 1]
4.
  - (i) Dip in plain water
  - (ii) Put vinegar/lime in this water [½ × 2 = 1]
5.
  - (i) Reinforced from knees
  - (ii) Extra allowance
  - (iii) Comfortable
  - (iv) Soft clothes
  - (v) Easy to maintain
  - (vi) Easy to wear



- (vii) Pastel/pleasant colors
  - (viii) Correct size
  - (ix) Any other (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
- 6.
- (i) One action leads to another
  - (ii) Imitates behaviour
  - (iii) Actions become more purposeful/intentional behaviour
  - (iv) Repeats action in variety of ways
  - (v) Can anticipate events better (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
- 7.
- (i) Chicory
  - (ii) Powdered date seeds
  - (iii) Powdered tamarind seeds (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
- 8.
- (i) Bland/non spicy
  - (ii) Soft
  - (iii) Digestible
  - (iv) Lot of fluids
  - (v) High calorie diet (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
- 9.
- (i) Helps in vocal mechanism/Clears speech
  - (ii) Helps in muscular coordination
  - (iii) Quickens the learning process of speech (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]
- 10.
- (i) Placket of cuff front over back
  - (ii) Stitched with strong, matching colored thread
  - (iii) Even stitches
  - (iv) Reinforced with buckrum/tatum
  - (v) Cuffs equal in size/even stitches
  - (vi) Any other (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ ]

11. (i) Measure should not have a false bottom  
(ii) When he measures he should fill it to the brim  
(iii) He should empty the content completely  
(iv) Standard measure with stamp is used  
(iv) Let foam settle (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
12. (i) Test chemical in hidden corner  
(ii) Use chemicals in mild form  
(iii) Follow simple to complex procedure  
(iv) Work from outside to inside  
(v) Rinse all traces of chemicals  
(vi) Select chemical according to fabric/stain  
(viii) Use blotting paper to absorb extra chemical (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
13. (i) Food and nutrition - chef, lobby, manager, any other  
(ii) Clothing and textiles - fashion designer in a garment factory, any other  
(iii) Child development - counselor, open a school, baby sitter, any other  
(iv) Home management - interior decorator with an architect, any other [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
14. (i) Blended fibre/manmade fibre  
(ii) Filament stronger than staple yarns  
(iii) Mercerized  
(iv) High thread count  
(vi) Twill weave/plain weave (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
15. Motor  
(i) Sit with support  
(ii) Roll from back to side  
(iii) Reach for dangling object (any two)

Social

- (i) Can distinguish between noise and voice
- (ii) Responds with smile
- (iii) Recognizes people who care for him (any two) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

16. Causes of damage

- (i) Perspiration
- (ii) Carpet beetle

Precautions

- (iii) Clean/dry clean before storage
- (iv) Spray insecticide in boxes before storing it
- (v) Change newspaper
- (vi) Air dry to remove perspiration [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

17. (i) Inability to carry out certain actions

- (ii) Denial to wishes
- (iii) Take away possessions
- (iv) Minor discomfort
- (v) Feeling jealous (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

18. (i) Trained to handle emergencies

- (ii) Patient
- (iii) Loves and cares for children
- (iv) Honest
- (ix) Any other (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

19. (i) Supplementary foods and nutrition supplements are given to pregnant women

- (ii) Tetanus shots
- (iii) Prenatal monitoring and referral services

- (iv) Educated for hygiene and sanitation
  - (v) Educated for nutrition and child care (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
- 20.
- (i) Region - hilly - rice is grown more so would eat more rice/locally grown foods are planned
  - (ii) Religion - muslim - would eat halal meat, no pork
  - (iii) Activity - heavy worker will need more calories
  - (iv) Age appropriate - children need more protein, calcium and iron rich foods
  - (v) Health appropriate - if suffer from any illness (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
- 21.
- (i) Not strained/sedimentation not done before boiling
  - (ii) Not boiled for 10 minutes
  - (iii) not stored in clean containers/not allowed to boil
  - (iv) not stored in clean containers/not covered [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]
- 22.
- (i) **Adulterant** - kesari dal/lathyrus satyvus
- Symptoms**
- (ii) Stiff knees
  - (iii) Pain in ankle joints
- Safeguard**
- (iv) Buy food with standard mark/Ag mark
  - (v) Reputed company and reputed brand
  - (vi) Buy sealed packets/do not buy open packets [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]
- 23.
- (i) Cleans plates with clean water and detergents/use disposable plates and spoons
  - (ii) Uses gloves to serve
  - (iii) Uses ladles to serve
  - (iv) Covers food
  - (v) Uses covered dustbin

- (vi) Uses fresh food/does not use any leftovers
- (vii) Keeps nails trim
- (viii) Does not dip fingers in water glass while serving
- (ix) Uses spoon for tasting food
- (x) Does not sneeze on food/does not handle food when cold/cough
- (xi) Immediately wipes spills with clean cloth (any six) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

- 24.
- (i) Share transport to go to college
  - (ii) Reduce expenditures - mix and match clothes/eat at home
  - (iii) Use community facilities - library instead of buying books/public transport
  - (iv) Grow vegetables in pots/garden
  - (v) Help at home instead of keeping servants
  - (vi) Exchange notes/books
  - (vii) Share rental accommodation/books
  - (viii) Any other (any six) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

**For Hindi medium above alongwith below answer is correct**

- (i) Bargain prices and save and get satisfaction
- (ii) Borrow notes/books and derive satisfaction
- (iii) Buying things which will last for long time - get satisfaction
- (iv) Watching movie together at home instead of spending in movie halls
- (v) Any other (any six including for direct/indirect) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

- 25.
- (i) Will know exact amount of money in hand
  - (ii) Leads to wasteful expenditure
  - (iii) May get overcharged
  - (iv) Money may not last throughout the month
  - (v) Money may be spent unsystematically
  - (vi) No records - do not have anything to refer from the past
  - (vii) Any other (any six) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

26. (i) Draw an outline of sweater on paper  
 (ii) Use mild liquid soap or reetha-nut solution (do not soak)  
 (iii) Use light pressure (kneading and squeezing)  
 (iv) Use lukewarm water  
 (v) Rinse all water - don't squeeze  
 (vi) Place on outline, pull to shape and leave dry on flat surface, in shade [½ × 6 = 3]

27. (i) Mild fever with chilliness and body pain  
 (ii) Pain when bends forward or lifts limbs  
 (iii) Foot drop  
 (iv) Paralysis after 2-3 days (any three) (½ mark each)

**Prevention:**

- (i) Polio drops given in 4 doses started at birth/booster dose at 18 months  
 (ii) Avoid crowding  
 (iii) Use pasteurized milk  
 (iv) Swimming pool chlorinated  
 (v) Adopt anti fly measures/food hygiene  
 (vi) Dispose off excreta carefully (any three) [½ × 6 = 3]

28. **Emphasis:**

**Skirt:**

- (i) Belt on waist will emphasize it  
 (ii) Embroidery around the waist/hemline/any other  
 (iii) Contrasting colour on waist/border  
 (iv) Putting unusual button or applique work (any two)

**Shirt:**

- (i) Contrast collar/pocket/cuff  
 (ii) Embroidery around the waist/hemline/any other  
 (iii) Contrasting colour or waist/border  
 (iv) Putting unusual button or applique work (any two)

**Rhythm:**

- (i) Repetition - repeat piping on neckline, hem and cuff
- (ii) Gradation - Embroider flowers of varying sizes
- (iii) Radiation - have puff sleeves/gathers in skirt
- (iv) Parallelism - Pleats in skirt/tucks in shirt
- (vii) Alteration - Embroider alternate row of flower and lines on upper bodice/  
skirt (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ ]

29. **Difficulties:**

- (i) Unable to follow blackboard work
- (ii) Poor lighting
- (iii) Lack of big prints in books
- (iv) Non-availability of grey/green boards
- (v) Too much glare in visual aids
- (vi) Clumsy
- (vii) Feeling of inferiority complex
- (viii) Feel isolated
- (ix) Any other (any four)

**Aids Available**

- (i) Green/grey board
- (ii) Magnifying glass
- (iii) Audio aids
- (iv) Motivation from teachers
- (v) Help from classmates
- (vi) Enough lighting in class (any four) [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ ]

30. **Modification:**

- (i) Add anything rich in vitamin A and C in curd parantha
- (ii) Give more curd for calcium

- (iii) Add methi/and other folic acid rich food (green leafy, soyabean etc.) in parantha
- (iv) Add besan/dal/soyabean/kale chane powder in atta for proteins

(any four relevant suggestions)

**Reasons:**

- (i) Vitamin A is needed for healthy glowing skin, healthy bones and vision of infant
- (ii) Vitamin C is needed to provide immunity to child
- (iii) Folic acid is needed for regeneration of blood cells
- (iii) Proteins is needed for repair and maintenance of cells and tissues
- (v) Calcium is needed for production of milk/mineral absorption efficiency increases (any four reasons)

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ ]

31. **A. The right to information:** This ensures provision of information about the quality, standard, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods and services through detailed labels/leaflets/booklets, so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices and not be misled by lack of information or misinformation.

**Steps taken by government:**

- (i) Issuing warnings along with advertisement of toxic products (e.g. cigarette smoking is injurious to health) any other
- (ii) Prohibits deceptive packaging. Example of imitation labels
- (iii) Makes sure packages clearly identify their price and content
- (iv) Any other (any one)

- B. Right to basic needs:** Right to basic goods and services guarantees dignified living. It includes adequate food, clothing, health care, drinking water and sanitation, shelter, education, energy and transportation

**Steps taken by government**

- (i) Rations at subsidized rates for low income families
- (ii) Health care facilities



- (iii) Safe drinking water
- (iv) Low cost housing schemes
- (vi) Any other (any one)

[1 × 4 = 4]

32. **PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND**

- (i) Loan facility
- (ii) High rate of interest/8% interest
- (iii) Interest tax free
- (iv) Can withdraw money after 6 years/premature withdrawal allowed
- (v) Compound interest

**OR NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATE (NSC)**

- (i) High rate of interest/8%
- (ii) No limit of investment
- (iii) Short time investment/Matures after 6 years
- (iv) Can take loan against it

**OR LIC**

- (i) Interest tax free
- (ii) Easy/Low premiums in installments
- (iii) Can take loan
- (iv) Family secure/future secure/life accident cover

**OR PROVIDENT FUND**

- (i) High rate of interest is (8.5% 9.5%)
- (ii) Compound interest (interest on interest)
- (iii) Every month cut from salary/easy payments
- (iv) Take loan
- (v) Safe future

**OR FIXED DEPOSIT IN BANKS FOR 5 YEARS**

- (i) Loan
- (ii) Higher rate of interest than savings

(iii) Inculcate habit of saving

(iv) Simple and accessible

**(½ mark each for name of scheme and ½ mark each for three features  
each of two schemes)**

[½ × 8 = 4]

\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_

# संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)

कोड नं. 22/1

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

निर्देशा :

सङ्केताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि ।

उत्तराणि पृथक् दत्तायाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि ।

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति ।

खण्डः क	अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्	10 अङ्काः
खण्डः ख	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
खण्डः ग	अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम्	30 अङ्काः
खण्डः घ	भाग I - पठितांश - अवबोधनम्	35 अङ्काः
	भाग II - सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः	10 अङ्काः

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22/1

खण्ड — 'क'

अपठितांश - अवबोधन

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत में लिखिए :

**गद्यांशः**

लोभः मूलमनर्थानाम् इति सूक्तिः प्रसिद्धा । भर्तृहरिणा अपि कथितम् — 'यदि लोभः अस्ति, अन्यपातकैः किम्?' यस्य मनः सन्तुष्टं न भवति, यश्च लोभी भवति, सः सर्वदा अधिकाधिकं वाञ्छति । सः कदापि शान्तिं न लभते । इच्छानाम् तु सीमा एव नास्ति । एका इच्छा पूर्णा भवति, अन्या उत्पन्ना भवति । यस्य समीपे एकं भवनम्, सः द्वितीयं वाञ्छति । निर्लोभी मनुष्यः यत् प्राप्नोति, तेन एव सन्तुष्टः भवति । लोभी मनुष्यः निःशंकः भूत्वा शयनं कर्तुम् अपि असमर्थः भवति । सर्वदा चिन्तया व्याकुलः भवति । उच्चयते च - 'ये आशायाः दासाः ते दासाः सर्वलोकस्य, आशा दासी येषां, तेषां दासायते लोकः ।'

**प्रश्नाः**

(अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(i) लोभी मनुष्यः सर्वदा कया व्याकुलः भवति?

- (ii) कासाम् सीमा नास्ति?
- (iii) लोभः केषाम् मूलम्?
- (iv) लोभी मनुष्यः कदापि कां न लभते?
- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। 2 × 1 = 2
- (i) निर्लोभी मनुष्यः केन सन्तुष्टः भवति?
- (ii) लोकः केषां दासः भवति?
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए। 1 × 4 = 4
- (i) 'वाञ्छति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (ii) 'सन्तुष्टम्' इति पदस्य विशेष्यं किम्?
- (iii) 'पुण्यैः' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iv) 'यस्य समीपे एकं भवनम्.....' इति वाक्ये 'यस्य' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?
- (इ) इस अनुच्छेद के लिए समुचित शीर्षक संस्कृत में लिखिए। 2

### खण्ड — 'ख'

#### संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्

2. आप सज्जय हैं। आपके मित्र विजय प्रायः अस्वस्थ रहते हैं। उनको समझाने के लिये लिखे गए इस पत्र में मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों से रिक्त-स्थानपूर्ति करके पत्र को पुनः लिखिए। ¼ × 10 = 5

राजकीयमहाविद्यालयः  
ब्यासछात्रावासः,  
रमेशनगरम्, दिल्ली।  
तिथि : .....

प्रिय

.....(i).....

नमोनमः।

भवतां पत्रेण ज्ञातम् यत् .....(ii)..... स्वास्थ्यं समीचीनं नास्ति। नूनं शरीरम् एव  
.....(iii).....प्रथमं साधनम्। मित्र! प्रायः अस्वस्थतायाः कारणं पाचनक्रियायां

.....(iv)..... भवति । मया चरकशास्त्रे पठितम् यद् यः .....(v)..... भवति, ऋतोः अनुसारं च भुङ्क्ते, स सर्वथा रोगमुक्तः भवति । अतः भवान् अपि .....(vi)..... भोजनं कुर्यात्, उदरस्य चतुर्थः भाग सर्वदा .....(vii)..... भवेत्, ऋतोः अनुसारं भोजनं स्वीकुरु । एवं सर्वदा रोगमुक्तः भविष्यसि ।

भवताम् .....(viii)..... अनेकाः शुभकामनाः । पितरौ .....(ix)..... मम प्रणामाञ्जलिः निवेदनीयः ।

भवतां प्रियसुहृत्,

.....(x).....

### मञ्जूषा

रिक्तः, विजयः, विकृतिः, स्वास्थ्यलाभाय, हितकरम्, धर्मस्य, प्रति,  
भवताम्, मितभुक्, सञ्जयः ।

3. मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित कथा में रिक्त स्थानपूर्ति करके कथा को पुनः लिखिए :

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

#### कथा

कश्चित् श्रेष्ठिपुत्रः पितुः मृत्योः अनन्तरं तस्य धनस्य स्वामी भूत्वा धनस्य .....(i)..... अकरोत् । ईदृशं क्विपि पापं नासीत् यत् तेन न .....(ii)..... । ईदृशं मादकद्रव्यं नासीत् यत् तेन न सेवितम् ।

एकदा एकः महात्मा तम् अवदत्-प्रिय .....(iii)..... लक्ष्मीः तु चञ्चला भवति अतः प्रथमम् आयसाधनाय प्रयत्नं कुरु अपि च धनस्य .....(iv)..... कुरु, दीनानां सहायतां कुरु इति । कुपितः श्रेष्ठिपुत्रं अवदत् - .....(v)..... किं भविष्यति इति विचार्य अद्यतनीयं सुखं न त्यजामि इति । महात्मा उक्तवान् - 'प्रिय मित्र! एवम् .....(vi)..... भवतां स्वास्थ्यधनम् अपि नष्टं भविष्यति' इति । सः श्रेष्ठिपुत्रः न अमन्यत । .....(vii)..... सः मार्गेषु .....(viii)..... याचते स्म । तस्य शरीरे .....(ix)..... जाताः । तेभ्यः रुधिरं स्रवति स्म । महात्मा अतीव दुःखी अभवत् । तेन उक्तम् - 'नूनम् .....(x)..... विपन्मूलम्' इति ।

### मञ्जूषा

सदुपयोगं, व्रणाः, रोटिकाखण्डान्, श्वः, अपव्ययं, दुर्व्यसनैः, कालान्तरे, बन्धो,  
असंयमः, आचरितम् ।

4. निम्नलिखित पदों की सहायता से पांच वाक्यों में संस्कृत में 'अक्रोधः परमं सुखम्' इस विषय का वर्णन कीजिए :

1 × 5 = 5

### मञ्जूषा

क्रोधः, विवेकं, हितम्, अहितम्, नाशयति, न पश्यति, स्वास्थ्यं, अनेके रोगाः, रक्तचापः, बालान्, ताडयति, वर्धते, स्वयम्, अशान्तः, आचरति, पापकर्म, मद्यद्रव्याणां, सेवनम्, महाशत्रुः, अक्रोधेन, प्राप्नोति, परमां, शान्तिम् ।

खण्डः — 'ग'

### अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

5. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखाङ्कित पदों में सन्धि-विच्छेद कीजिए :

1 × 6 = 6

- (i) 'सत्यमेव जयति नानृतम् ।'
- (ii) 'येनाक्रमन्त्यृषयो ह्याप्तकामाः ।'
- (iii) 'तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक्चतुर्थी च सुनृता ।'
- (iv) 'दुर्गं पथस्तत् कवयो वदन्ति ।'
- (v) 'तदन्यत्र गम्यताम्' इति ।
- (vi) 'किन्नु खलु असाध्यं दृढसंकल्पवताम्?'

6. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखाङ्कित समस्त पदों के विग्रह लिखिए :

1 × 6 = 6

- (i) 'अनेन एव सम्पादिताः युगभेदाः ।'
- (ii) 'आः, किम् एतेन वः प्रणहरेण कथाप्रसङ्गेन?'
- (iii) 'राज्यं हि नाम धर्मवृत्तिपरकस्य नृपस्य कृते महत् कष्टदायकम् ।'
- (iv) 'ततः प्रविशति आसनस्थः चाणक्यः ।'
- (v) 'किम् अस्थाने महान् प्रजाधनापव्ययः?'
- (vi) 'सर्वे कक्षायां यथास्थानम् उपविशन्ति ।'

7. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कोष्ठक के प्रकृति के साथ निर्दिष्ट प्रत्यय को जोड़कर रिक्त स्थान भरिए :

1 × 8 = 8

- (i) सम्पन्नम् अशनम्..... (अश् + त्वयत्)
- (ii) कञ्चिद् जनम् ..... इच्छामि । (नि + मन्त्र + तुमुन्)
- (iii) दीर्घ ..... भो: दारिद्र्यं खलु पुरुषस्य सोच्छ्वासं मरणम् ।  
(नि + श्वस् + क्त्वा > ल्यप्)
- (iv) आर्य! दिष्ट्या खलु ..... असि । (आ + गम् + क्त)
- (v) अहम् अन्यत्र ..... एव गच्छामि । (भुज् + क्त्वा)
- (vi) चारुदत्तः पूर्वं ..... आसीत् । (धन + मतुप्)
- (vii) चारुदत्तस्य ..... अन्यत्र भुक्त्वा गच्छामि । (दरिद्र + तल् + तृतीया)
- (viii) अद्य छात्रैः ..... कृता । (प्र + स्तु + क्तिन्)

8. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कर्ता एवं क्रियापदों में अन्विति कीजिए :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) अद्भिः गात्राणि ..... । (शुध्यति/शुध्यन्ति)
- (ii) दुर्गं पथस्तत् कवयो ..... । (वदन्तु/वदन्ति)
- (iii) एनम् एव आश्रित्य ..... परमेष्ठिनः परार्द्धसंख्या (भवन्ति/भवति)
- (iv) गायत्री अमुम् एव ..... । (गायति/अगायन्)
- (v) चन्दनवारिणा यूयं भूमिं शीघ्रं ..... । (सिञ्चत/सिञ्चन्ति)

### अथवा

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में विशेष्यों के साथ मञ्जूषा में दिए गए विशेषण पदों को जोड़िए : 1 × 5 = 5

- (i) न खलु आर्यचाणक्येन अपहतः ..... चक्षुषो विषयः ।
- (ii) आः, किम् एतेन वः ..... कथाप्रसङ्गेन?
- (iii) अयम् आगतः एव ..... चन्द्रगुप्तः ।
- (iv) विरम विरम ..... दुर्व्यसनात् ।

- (v) ..... वैतालिकाभ्यां सुवर्णशतसहस्रं दापय ।

### मञ्जूषा

देवः, अस्मात्, अतिशयरमणीयः, आभ्याम्, प्राणहरेण ।

9. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों के साथ उपयुक्त विभक्ति का प्रयोग करके रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) कथं स्पर्धते ..... (अस्मद्) सह दुरात्मा राक्षसः ।  
(ii) आर्य! ..... (देव) एव अहम् आर्यस्य चरणयोः प्रेषितः ।  
(iii) अस्मिन् समये किं ..... (कौमुदीमहोत्सव) इति प्रतिषिद्धः ?  
(iv) अनागतविधाता प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिश्च निष्क्रान्तौ सह ..... (परिजन) ।  
(v) ..... (सिन्धुनदी) पूर्वतः लेहनगरम् अस्ति ।

खण्ड — 'घ'

35 अङ्काः

भाग I

पठितांश-अवबोधनम्

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश, पद्यांश तथा नाट्यांश को पढ़कर उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के संस्कृत में उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) गद्यांश

‘वयं वर्तमानकाले सङ्गणकस्य प्रयोगं कुर्मः परन्तु यदि आर्यभटेन शून्यस्य आविष्कारः न कृतः स्यात् तर्हि संगणकभाषायाः जन्म एव न अभविष्यत् यतः तत्र तु एकं शून्यञ्च द्वे एव संख्ये महत्त्वपूर्णं । अपि च सूर्य प्रति पूर्वाभिमुखा पृथिवी 365.25 वारं प्रतिवर्षं भ्रमति । आधुनिकैः वैज्ञानिकैः अपि तथैव मन्यते ।’

प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए ।

½ × 2 = 1

- (i) आर्यभटेन कस्य आविष्कारः कृतः ?  
(ii) पृथिवी कं प्रति परिभ्रमति ?



- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। 1  
संगणकस्य कृते कति संख्ये महत्त्वपूर्णे?
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) 'भ्रमति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (ii) 'प्राचीनकाले' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (द) (i) 'पूर्वाभिमुखा' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (ii) यः विज्ञानं जानाति सः कः?

### (ख) पद्यांश

'वन्दनं प्रसादसदनं सदयं हृदयं सुधामुचो वाचः ।  
करणं परोपकरणं येषां केषां न ते वन्द्याः ।।'

#### प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) सज्जनानां हृदयं कीदृशं भवति?
- (ii) सज्जनानां करणं कीदृशम्?
- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। 1
- के खलु जनैः वन्दनीयाः एव?
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) 'मुखम्' इत्यस्य कृते किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (ii) 'अमृतम्' इति अर्थे किं पदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (द) (i) 'पूजनीयाः' इति अर्थे किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (ii) 'सुधामुचः' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?

### (ग) नाट्यांश

'(परिक्रम्य अवलोक्य च)

एष तत्रभवान् चारुदत्तः यथाविभवं गृहदेवतानि अर्चयन् इत एव आगच्छति ।

यावदेनम् उपसर्पामि । (ततः प्रविशति चारुदत्तो, विदूषकः, चङ्गेरिकाहस्ता चेटी च)

चारुदत्तः - (दीर्घ निःश्वस्य) भो! दारिद्र्यं खलु नाम मनस्विनः पुरुषस्य  
सोच्छ्वासं मरणम् ।

विदूषक - अलम् इदानीं भवान् अतिमात्रम् सन्तप्तुम् । दानेन विपन्नविभवस्य  
बहुलपक्षचन्द्रस्य ज्योत्स्नापरिक्षयः इव भवतः रमणीयोऽयं  
दारिद्र्यभावः ।

चारुदत्तः - न खल्वहं नष्टां श्रियम् अनुशोचामि । गुणरसज्ञस्य तु पुरुषस्य  
व्यसनं दारुणतरं मां प्रतिभाति । कृतः -

सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते यथान्धकारादिव दीपदर्शनम् ।'

### प्रश्नाः

(अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) दुःखानि अनुभूय किं शोभते?

(ii) दीपदर्शनम् कस्मात् अनन्तरम् अधिकं शोभते?

(ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए ।

1

चारुदत्तस्य दारिद्र्यभावः कस्य परिक्षयः इव शोभते?

(स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) 'रमणीयः' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?

(ii) 'कृष्णपक्षस्य' अर्थे किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

(द) (i) 'शोभते' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?

$1 \times 2 = 2$

(ii) 'विगतम् ऐश्वर्यम् यस्य स तस्य' इति पदस्य स्थाने कि पदमत्र  
प्रयुक्तम्?

11. यथानिर्देश प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

$2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) 'सूर्यः एव प्रकृतेः आधारः' इति पाठस्य सन्दर्भग्रन्थः कः?

(ii) 'न निष्प्रयोजनं प्रभुभिः आहूयन्ते अधिकारिणः' इति कः कं प्रति कथयति?

12. प्रत्येक अंश के लिए प्रदत्त तीन भावार्थों में से शुद्ध भावार्थ का चयन करके लिखिए। 2 + 2 = 4

(i) 'मनः सत्येन शुध्यति।'

(क) मनसा सत्यस्य आचरणं करणीयम्।

(ख) यः सत्यं वदति स शुद्धः भवति।

(ग) यदि मनुष्यः सत्याचरणं करोति, तस्य मनः अपि पवित्रं भवति।

(ii) 'क्षुरस्य धारा निशिला दुरत्यया।

दुर्गं पथस्तत् कवयः वदन्ति।।'

(क) छुरिकायाः धारा तीक्ष्णा भवति, दुःखेन गन्तुं शक्या, एवं महापुरुषाः ज्ञानस्य मार्गम् अतीव कठिनम् इति वर्णयन्ति।

(ख) छुरिकायाः धारायाम् ज्ञानिनः स्वज्ञानेन चलितुं शक्नुवन्ति, सः मार्गः अन्येभ्यः कठिनः भवति।

(ग) यः छुरिकायाः धारायाः उपरि चलति, सः सपदि ज्ञानी भवति, महापुरुषः च भवति।

### अथवा

निम्नलिखित पद्य के लिए दिए गए भावार्थ को मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों से पूर्ण करके पुनः लिखिए :

1 × 4 = 4

'तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक्चतुर्थी च सूनुता।

एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन।।

### भावार्थ

सज्जनानां गृहेषु अतिथीनां कृते .....(i)....., वासाय स्थानम् .....(ii).....  
मधुरवाण्या .....(iii)..... इति भावानाम् कदापि .....(iv)..... न भवति। ते  
सर्वदा अतिथिसत्काराय उद्यताः भवन्ति।

### मञ्जूषा

अभावः, जलम्, आसनम्, सत्कारः।

13. निम्नलिखित दो श्लोकों के लिए दिए गए अन्वयों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करके पुनः लिखिए :

2 + 2 = 4

(अ) पद्यांश

‘विद्यमाना गतिः येषामन्यत्रापि सुखावहा ।

ते न पश्यन्ति विद्वांसो देहभङ्गं कुलक्षयम् ।।’

अन्वयः

येषाम् अन्यत्र अपि .....(i)..... सुखावहा .....(ii)..... ते विद्वांसः  
.....(iii)..... कुलक्षयं .....(iv)..... पश्यन्ति ।

(ब) पद्यांश

‘अशक्तैर्बलिनः शत्रोः,

कर्तव्यं प्रपलायनम् ।

आश्रितव्योऽथवा दुर्गः,

नान्या तेषां गतिर्भवेत् ।।’

अन्वयः

अशक्तैः .....(i)..... शत्रोः प्रपलायनम् .....(ii)..... अथवा  
.....(iii)..... आश्रितव्यः । तेषाम् .....(iv)..... गतिः न भवेत् ।।

14. निम्नलिखित ‘क’ स्तम्भ के वाक्यांशों के साथ ‘ख’ स्तम्भ के वाक्यांशों का सार्थक ।

मिलान कर पुनः लिखिए :

1 × 4 = 4

‘क’

‘ख’

(i) अरुणः एषः प्रकाशः

अ. द्वादशसु भागेषु विभनक्ति ।

(ii) एषः भगवान् मणिः

ब. षण्णाम् ऋतूनाम् ।

(iii) अयम् एव वत्सरं

स. भगवतो मरीचिमालिनः ।

(iv) अयम् एव कारणं

द. आकाशमण्डलस्य ।

15. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के प्रसंगानुसार सार्थक अर्थ चुनकर लिखिए :

1 × 4 = 4

(अ) ‘आर्यप्रसादात् अनुभूयते एव सर्वम् ।’

(i) आर्यस्य भवनात्,

- (ii) आर्यस्य कृपया,  
 (iii) आर्यस्य प्रसन्नतया ।
- (ब) 'न प्रयोजनमन्तरा चाणक्यः स्वप्नेऽपि चेष्टते ।'  
 (i) उद्देश्यं विना,  
 (ii) उद्देश्यस्य अन्तरालात्,  
 (iii) योजनायाः अनन्तरम् ।
- (स) 'अतः इदानीं दुर्गसंस्कारः प्रारब्धव्यः ।'  
 (i) कठिनमार्गः,  
 (ii) दुर्गस्य दृढीकरणम्,  
 (iii) दुर्गे यज्ञादिकृते प्रबन्धः ।
- (द) 'किन्तु न कदाचित् आर्यस्य निष्प्रयोजना प्रवृत्तिः ।'  
 (i) कार्यवशात्  
 (ii) उद्देश्यहीना,  
 (iii) परियोजना-पूर्णा ।

खण्ड 'घ'

भाग II

सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः

16. निम्नलिखित कवियों के देश, काल एवं कृतियों के निर्देशानुसार नाम लिखिए : 1 × 10 = 10

कवयः

- |   |   |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|
| (अ) (i) विष्णुशर्मा,<br>(ii) भारविः,<br>(iii) आर्यभटः,<br>(iv) चरकः | } | काचिद् एका कृतिः । |
|---|---|--------------------|

- |     |                        |   |               |
|-----|------------------------|---|---------------|
| (ब) | (i) भर्तृहरिः,         | } | कालः ।        |
|     | (ii) विष्णुशर्मा,      |   |               |
|     | (iii) बाणभट्टः ।       |   |               |
| (स) | (i) अम्बिकादत्तव्यासः, | } | जन्मस्थानम् । |
|     | (ii) भासः,             |   |               |
|     | (iii) श्रीहर्षः ।      |   |               |

### अथवा

- (अ) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में मञ्जूषा से पदों को चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
- (i) केन-उपनिषद् ..... वेदेन सह सम्बद्धः?
- (ii) नाटकं ..... भेदः ।
- (iii) नाट्यशास्त्रस्य रचयिता ..... अस्ति ।
- (iv) छन्दोयुक्तरचना ..... कथ्यते ।
- (v) अष्टाध्यायी ..... ग्रन्थः वर्तते ।
- (vi) ..... नाटकस्य श्लोकचतुष्टयम् अतिप्रसिद्धम् ।
- (vii) पञ्चतन्त्रस्य लेखकः ..... अस्ति ।
- (viii) अश्राव्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह ..... मतम् ।
- (ix) मुद्राराक्षसनाटके ..... अभावः वर्तते ।
- (x) अम्बिकादत्तव्यासः ..... ऐतिहासिक - उपन्यासरचयिता अस्ति ।

### मञ्जूषा

पद्यम्, भरतमुनिः, रूपकस्य, सामवेदेन, आधुनिकयुगस्य, व्याकरणस्य,  
विष्णुशर्मा, अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलस्य, नायिकायाः, स्वगतम् ।

- (ब) पद्यकाव्य की पांच विशेषताओं को लिखिए  $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रदत्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत में लिखिए :

**गद्यांशः**

एकः व्यापारी व्यापारार्थम् उष्ट्रेण गच्छति स्म । यदा स मरुभूमिं प्राप्तः, तदा सः मार्गभ्रष्टः अभवत् । सः इतस्ततः अभ्रमत् परन्तु मार्गं न अलभत । दश दिनानि व्यतीतानि । आहारः समाप्तः जातः । जलमपि समाप्तम् । उष्ट्रस्य अपि दीनदशा अभवत् । व्याकुलः भूत्वा सः दैवं प्रार्थितवान् -- 'भगवन्! मह्यम् आहारः दीयताम्, जलं दीयताम्', परन्तु कोऽपि परिणामः न जातः । अन्ते उष्ट्र अपि विकलः भूत्वा भूमौ पतितः । व्यापारिणः मुखात् प्रार्थना निःसृता -- 'भगवन्! एतस्य दीनस्य सत्त्वस्य रक्षां कुरु । अस्य कः दोषः? मत्कृते एषः प्राणान् त्यजति।' तदैव व्यापारिणा दूरे गते जलं दृष्टम् । व्यापारी जलम् आनयति, प्रथमम् उष्ट्राय ददाति, ततः स्वयं पिबति । समीपे खर्जूरफलानि अपि आसन् । तदैव देववाणी अभवत् -- 'यः परहितं चिन्तयति तस्य एव देवाः सहायतां कुर्वन्ति!'

**प्रश्नाः**

- (अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए । ½ × 4 = 2
- (i) यः परहितं चिन्तयति, के तस्य सहायतां कुर्वन्ति?
- (ii) मरुभूमौ कस्य दीनदशा अभवत्?
- (iii) दूरे गते किं दृष्टम्?
- (iv) व्यापारी कुत्र मार्गभ्रष्टः अभवत्?
- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए । 1 × 2 = 2
- (i) व्याकुलः व्यापारी ईश्वरं प्रति कां प्रार्थनां करोति?
- (ii) उष्ट्रस्य मरुभूमौ दीनदशा किमर्थं जाता?
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए । 1 × 4 = 4
- (i) 'अलभत' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदम्?
- (ii) 'दीनस्य' इति पदस्य किं विशेष्यम्?
- (iii) 'प्रारम्भे' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iv) 'अस्य कः दोषः' इत्यत्र 'अस्य' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(द) इस अनुच्छेद के लिए समुचित शीर्षक संस्कृत में लिखिए।

2

खण्ड — ख

रचनात्मक कार्यम् (रचनात्मक कार्य)

2. आप प्रतीक हैं। आपने संस्कृत श्लोकपाठ-प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम पुरस्कार के रूप में एक सान्द्रमुद्रिका (सी.डी.) प्राप्त की है। उसमें दस संस्कृत कथाओं का सङ्कलन है। उसकी प्रतिलिपि करवा कर भेजते हुए अपने मित्र को लिखे गए निम्नलिखित पत्र को मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की सहायता से पूरा करके पत्र को पुनः लिखिए

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

पत्रम्

छात्रवासः,

संस्कृतकेन्द्रीयविद्यालयः।

(i).....

प्रिय मित्र (ii).....!

सस्नेहम् अभिवादनम्। भवान् इदं (iii)..... अतीव प्रसन्नः भविष्यति यद् अन्तर्विद्यालयीय-संस्कृतश्लोकपाठप्रतियोगितायां माय प्रथमः पुरस्कारः (iv).....। तत्र पुरस्काररूपेण अहम् (v)..... सान्द्रमुद्रिकां प्राप्तवान्। (vi)..... संस्कृतभाषायां दश कथाः संकलिताः। (vii)..... प्रतिलिपिम् अहम् भवतः समीपे प्रेषयामि। कृपया तां दृष्ट्वा स्वप्रतिक्रियां (viii)..... प्रेषयतु भवान्।

स्वमातापितरौ प्रति मम (ix)..... निवेद्यताम्।

भवताम् प्रियः सुहृद्,

(x).....।

मञ्जूषा

एकां, ज्ञात्वा, लिखित्वा, तस्याः, प्रणामाञ्जलिः, प्रतीकः,  
सौरभ, जयपुरतः, प्राप्तः, यस्याम्।

3. मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित कथा में रिक्त स्थानपूर्ति करके कथा को पुनः लिखिए :

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

एकदा एकः राजा धनपूर्णं (i)..... सेवकाय दत्त्वा अवदत् -- 'गच्छ, एतद् धनम् साधुषु (ii)..... आगच्छ।' सेवकः सर्वत्र अभ्रमत्, बहून् साधून् मिलित्वा



धनं दातुं प्रयत्नम् अकरोत् परन्तु कोऽपि साधुः तस्मिन् रुचिं न (iii)..... ।  
 सेवकं (iv)..... अन्ये जनाः एकत्रिताः अभवन् । ते सर्वे सेवकं धनं दातुं  
 (v)..... । सेवकः अवदत् -- 'एतद् धनं साधुषु एव वितरितुम् इच्छति  
 (vi)..... राजा । यदि केभ्यश्चित् अन्येभ्यः ददामि तर्हि राजा (vii).....  
 भविष्यति इति । (viii)..... सः स्यूतं राज्ञः समीपे आनयत् अवदत् च --  
 'राजन! ये साधवः सन्ति ते धनं नेच्छन्ति, ये धनम् इच्छन्ति ते (ix)..... न  
 सन्ति । इदानीं कः आदेशः?' राजा तेन धनेन साधुभ्यः (x)..... व्यवस्थाम्  
 अकारयत् ।

### मञ्जूषा

वित्तीय, परितः, अस्माकम्, आश्रमाणां, स्यूतं, प्रदर्शितवान्, प्रार्थितवन्तः,  
 अन्ततः, क्रुद्धः, साधवः ।

4. मञ्जूषा में लिखित पदों की सहायता से पांच संस्कृत वाक्यों में संस्कृत में 'परिश्रमस्य महत्त्वम्' इस विषय का वर्णन कीजिए :

1 × 5 = 5

### मञ्जूषा

परिश्रमेण, क्षुधा, पूर्णा, भोजनम् मधुरम्, उद्योगिनं, विद्यायां साफल्यम्,  
 परिश्रमी जनः, स्वावलम्बी, कठिनसमये, कदापि, दुःखी, जलम् अपि  
 अमृतम्, परिश्रमेण प्राप्तम्, अलसाः, भाग्यस्य आश्रिताः, उपरि ।

### खण्ड — 'ग'

### अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

30

5. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखाङ्कित पदों का सन्धि-विच्छेद कीजिए :

1 × 6 = 6

- (i) एष एव अङ्गीकरोति उत्तरं दक्षिणं चायनम् ।  
 (ii) यद्येवं, तर्हि कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधस्य तावत् प्रयोजनं श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।  
 (iii) सोऽयम् व्यायामकालो न उत्सवकालः ।  
 (iv) अशक्तैर्बलिनः शत्रोः कर्तव्यं प्रपलायनम् ।

(v) हितान्न यः संश्रृणुते स किंप्रभुः ।

(vi) लोभश्चेदगुणेन किम्?

6. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखाङ्कित समस्त पदों के विग्रह लिखिए :

1 × 6 = 6

(i) आः अनार्ये! एवं ते आशा छिद्यताम् ।

(ii) चारुदत्तस्य गेहे अहोरात्रम् आकण्ठमात्रम् अशित्वा दिवसान् अनयम् ।

(iii) एष तत्रभवान् चारुदत्तः गृहदैवतानि अर्चयन् इत एव आगच्छति ।

(iv) सखे! दानं श्रेयस्करम् ।

(v) एतत् तु मां दहति नष्टधनश्रियो मे यत् सौहृदानि सुजने शिथिलीभवन्ति ।

(vi) नानाविधाः चिन्ताङ्कुराः प्रादुर्भवन्ति ।

7. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कोष्ठक के प्रकृति के अन्तर्गत साथ निर्दिष्ट प्रत्यय को जोड़कर रिक्त स्थान भरिए :

1 × 8 = 8

(i) अस्माकं मध्ये प्रतिभाशालिनः छात्राः ..... । (सम् + उप + स्था + क्त)

(ii) सुश्रुतविरचिता सुश्रुतसंहिता अवश्यमेव ..... । (पठ् + अनीयर्)

(iii) नक्षत्रादयः नरस्य कृते पश्चिमं प्रति ..... प्रतीयन्ते । (धाव् + शतृ)

(iv) अहमदनगरे ..... स्तम्भाः स्थिताः । (कम्प् + शानच्)

(v) सुखं हि दुःखानि ..... (अनु + भू + क्त्वा > ल्यप्) शोभते ।

(vi) ..... (पिशुन + तल्) यद्यस्ति, किं पातकैः?

(vii) ब्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभवं, भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न ..... ।  
(माया + विनि)

(viii) एषा ..... (भग + मतुप्) बुद्धस्य विशालकाया मूर्तिः ।

8. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कर्ता एवं क्रिया पदों में अन्विति कीजिए :

1 × 5 = 5

(i) नेपथ्ये वैतालिकौ काव्यपाठं ..... । (कुर्वन्ति/कुरुतः) ।

(ii) मत्स्यजीविनः अत्र समागत्य मत्स्यसंक्षयं ..... । (करिष्यतः/करिष्यन्ति) ।

- (iii) मठानां विशालता भव्यता च प्रेक्षकान् प्रसभम् ..... (आकर्षन्ति/आकर्षतः)।  
 (iv) स्टाकपैलेस इति संग्रहालये सप्तसप्ततिः कक्षाः ..... । (सन्ति/अस्ति)।  
 (v) पर्वतारोहणाय 'लिकिर' 'स्टाक'-नामनी स्थले उपयुक्त ..... । (सन्ति/स्तः)।

### अथवा

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में विशेष्यों के साथ मञ्जूषा में दिए गए विशेषण पदों को जोड़िए :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) ..... नृपेषु एव सर्वसम्पदः सदा रतिम् कुर्वते ।  
 (ii) कुत्र नु खलु ..... जनं लभेय ।  
 (iii) ..... अशनम् अशितव्यं भविष्यति इति ।।  
 (iv) अहम् ..... जनं निमन्त्रयितुम् इच्छामि ।  
 (v) अहम् ..... चारुदत्तस्य आवासमेव गच्छामि ।

### मञ्जूषा

दरिद्रं, कञ्जित्, सदानुकूलेषु, सम्पन्नम्, तत्रभवतः ।

9. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों के साथ उपयुक्त विभक्ति का प्रयोग करके रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) तत् अलं भवतः ..... । (सन्ताप) ।  
 (ii) ..... (सूर्य) प्रति पूर्वाभिमुखी पृथिवी 365.25 वारं प्रतिवर्षं भ्रमति ।  
 (iii) ..... (सर्व) नमो नमः ।  
 (iv) स स्तम्भः ..... (विकृति) विना तथैव तिष्ठति ।  
 (v) अस्माकं प्राचार्यः ..... (छात्र) पारितोषिकं दास्यति ।

### खण्ड — 'घ'

#### भाग I

#### पठितांश-अवबोधन

35

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश, पद्यांश तथा नाट्यांश को पढ़कर उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के संस्कृत में उत्तर दीजिए :

## (क) गद्यांश

प्रियबान्धवाः! यूयं सर्वे दिल्लीस्थलौहस्तम्भेन परिचिताः एव । कोऽपि न अद्य यावत् जानाति कथं सः स्तम्भः विकृतिं विना तथैव तिष्ठति । अन्ये विस्मयकराः स्तम्भाः सन्ति -- अहमदनगरे कम्पमानाः स्तम्भाः, सुचिन्दरं-देवालये स्थिताः संगीतमयाः स्तम्भाः, गोलकुण्डादुर्गे प्रतिघ्वन्यात्मकाः स्तम्भाः अद्य यावत् दिग्दिगन्तेषु अस्माकं भारतीयवैज्ञानिकानां गौरवगाथां वर्णयन्ति ।

### प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए । ½ × 2 = 1
- (i) लौहस्तम्भः कां विना तथैव तिष्ठति?
- (ii) कम्पमानाः स्तम्भाः कस्मिन् नगरे स्थिताः?
- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए । 1
- सुचिन्दरं देवालयस्य स्तम्भाः कीदृशाः सन्ति?
- (स) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए । ½ × 2 = 1
- (i) 'विस्मयकराः' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?
- (ii) अस्मिन् अनुच्छेदे सम्बोधनपदं किम्?
- (द) (i) 'जानाति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्? 1 × 1 = 2
- (ii) 'यशोगानम्' इति पदस्य समानार्थकं पदं किम्?

## (ख) पद्यांश

लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं, पिशुनता यद्यस्ति किं पातकैः,  
सत्यं चेत्तपसा च किं शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किम् ।  
सौजन्यं यदि किं गुणैः सुमहिमा यद्यस्ति किं मण्डनैः,  
सद्विद्या यदि किं धनैरपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना ।।

### प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए । ½ × 2 = 1
- (i) सर्वेभ्यः श्रेष्ठं धनं किम्?
- (ii) किं नु खलु मृत्योः अपि दुःखदायि वर्तते?

- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। 1  
किं नाम तपसः अपि अधिकं श्रेयस्करम्?
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) 'शुचि' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?
- (ii) 'यशः' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (द) (i) 'सज्जनता' इति कृते किं पदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? 1 + 1 = 2
- (ii) 'दोषेण' इत्यस्य किं समानार्थकं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

### (ग) नाट्यांश

- नटी - (प्रविश्य) आर्य! इयमस्मि। आर्य! दिष्ट्या खलु आगतोऽसि।
- सूत्रधारः - आर्ये! किम् अस्त्यस्माकं गेहे कोऽपि प्रातराशः?
- नटी - अस्ति, घृतं, गुडं, दधि, तण्डुलाश्च सर्वम् अस्ति।
- सूत्रधारः - चिरं जीव, एवं शोभनानां भोजनानां दात्री भव। आर्ये! किमेतत् सर्वम् अस्माकं गेहेऽस्ति?
- नटी - नहि, नहि अन्तरापणे।
- सूत्रधारः - (सरोषम्) आः अनार्ये! एवं ते आशा छिद्यताम्। अहं पर्वताद् दूरमारोप्य पातितोऽस्मि।
- नटी - मा बिभीहि, मा बिभीहि। मुहूर्तकं प्रतिपालयतु आर्यः। सर्वं सज्जं भविष्यति। आर्य! अद्य ममोपवासः अस्ति! कञ्चिद् जनं निमन्त्रयितुम् इच्छामि।'

### प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) सर्वे भोज्यपदार्थाः कुत्र आसन्?
- (ii) वस्तुतः सूत्रधारः कुतः आरोप्य पातितः?
- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। 1
- नटी किमर्थं कमपि जनं निमन्त्रयितुम् इच्छति?

- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) 'अस्मि' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (ii) 'शोभनानाम्' इति पदस्य विशेष्यं किम्?
- (द) (i) 'आर्ये' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं किमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (ii) 'एवं ते आशा छिद्यताम्' इति वाक्ये 'ते' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

11. निर्देशानुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।  $2 + 2 = 4$
- (i) 'राष्ट्रचिन्ता गरीयसी' इति पाठः कस्माद् ग्रन्थात् संगृहीतः?
- (ii) 'किन्तु न कदाचित् आर्यस्य निष्प्रयोजना प्रवृत्तिः।' इति कः कं कथयति?

12. प्रत्येक अंश के लिये दिए गए तीन भावार्थों में से शुद्ध भावार्थ का चयन कर लिखिए।
- (अ) 'उत्तिष्ठत, जाग्रत, प्राप्य, वरान् निबोधत।'  $2 + 2 = 4$

**भावार्थः**

- (i) यूयम् सबलाः भवत, अज्ञानस्य निद्रां त्यजत, वरान् प्राप्तुं प्रयत्नं कुरुत।
- (ii) यूयम् ज्ञानाय प्रयत्नं कुरुत, निद्रां त्यजत, महापुरुषाणां समीपं गत्वा रहस्यं जानीत।
- (ii) हे जनाः! यूयं ज्ञानं प्राप्तुं तत्पराः भवत। अज्ञाननिद्रां त्यक्त्वा उत्तिष्ठत। महापुरुषाणां समीपे गत्वा ज्ञानं प्राप्तुं प्रयत्नं कुरुत।

- (ब) 'सत्येन पन्था विततो देवयानः।

**भावार्थः**

- (i) देवतानां यानानि सत्यस्य मार्गे गच्छन्ति।
- (ii) महापुरुषाणां मार्गः सत्येन एव परिपूर्णः।
- (ii) देवतानां मार्गः एवं तपसः मार्गः।

**अथवा**

निम्नलिखित पद्य के लिए दिए गए भावार्थों को मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों से पूर्ण करके पुनः

लिखिए :

$1 \times 4 = 4$

‘येनाक्रमन्त्यृषयो ह्याप्तकामाः,

यत्र तत् सत्यस्य परमं निधानम् ।’

### भावार्थ

सफलमनोरथाः (i)..... यं मार्गं स्वीकुर्वन्ति, यस्य (ii)..... अनुसरणं कुर्वन्ति, सः मार्गः सत्यस्य परमं (iii)..... तदेव, अर्थात् सः मार्गः (iv)..... मार्गः एव ।

### मञ्जूषा

पथः, धाम, ऋषयः, सत्यस्य ।

13. निम्नलिखित दो श्लोकों के दिए गए अन्वयों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करके पुनः लिखिए :

2 + 2 = 4

#### (अ) पद्यांश

अरक्षितं तिष्ठति दैवरक्षितं,

सुरक्षितं दैवहतं विनश्यति ।

जीवत्यनाथोऽपि वने विसर्जितः,

कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे न जीवति ॥

#### अन्वयः

अरक्षितम् (i)..... तिष्ठति । सुरक्षितम् (ii)..... विनश्यति ।  
अनाथः (iii)..... विसर्जितः अपि जीवति । कृतप्रयत्नः (iv).....  
अपि न जीवति ।

#### (ब) पद्यांश

अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य,

हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् ।

एको हि दोषो गुणसन्निपाते,

निमज्जतीन्दोः किरणेष्विवाङ्कः ॥

**अन्वयः**

यस्य अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य (i)..... सौभाग्यविलोपि न जातम्,  
(ii)..... किरणेषु अङ्कः इव एकः हि (iii).....  
गुणसन्निपाते (iv)..... ।

14. निम्नलिखित 'क' स्तम्भ के वाक्यांशों के साथ 'ख' स्तम्भ के वाक्यांशों का सार्थक  
मिलान कर पुनः लिखिए :

1 × 4 = 4

**'क'**

**'ख'**

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) एष एव अङ्गीकरोति       | (अ) परमेष्ठिनः परार्द्धसंख्या । |
| (ii) एनम् एव आश्रित्य भवति | (ब) द्वादशसु भागेषु विभनक्ति ।  |
| (iii) एष भगवान् मणिः       | (स) उत्तरं दक्षिणं चायनम् ।     |
| (iv) अयमेव वत्सरं          | (द) आकाशमण्डलस्य ।              |

15. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के प्रसंगानुसार सार्थक अर्थ चुनकर लिखिए :

1 × 4 = 4

(अ) 'तत्कथं कौमुदीमहोत्सवः न प्रारब्धः?'

- (i) भाग्यम्,
- (ii) समाप्तः,
- (iii) उद्घाटितः ।

(ब) 'तथा हि गोमयानाम् उपलभेदकम् एतत् प्रस्तरखण्डम् ।'

- (i) कोमलयन्त्रम्,
- (ii) गोः पुरीषम्, तेन निर्मितखण्डस्य त्रोटकम्,
- (iii) गोः पुरीषस्य समूहस्य विनाशकम् ।

(स) 'प्रासादस्य उपरि स्थिताः प्रदेशाः संस्क्रियन्ताम् ।'

- (i) अलङ्कियन्ताम्,
- (ii) संशोध्यन्ताम्,
- (iii) निर्मायन्ताम् ।



- (द) 'न खलु आर्यचाणक्येन अपहतः प्रेक्षकाणाम् चक्षुषोः विषयः?'
- (i) आलोचकानाम्,
- (ii) दर्शकानाम्,
- (iii) अभिनेतृणाम् ।

खण्ड — 'घ'

भाग II

सामान्य संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचय

16. निम्नलिखित कवियों के देश, काल एवं कृतियों के निर्देशानुसार नाम लिखिए : 3 + 3 + 4 = 10

कवयः

- |     |                |   |            |
|-----|----------------|---|------------|
| (अ) | (i) अश्वघोषः   | } | देशः ।     |
|     | (ii) जयदेवः    |   |            |
|     | (iii) माघः     |   |            |
| (ब) | (i) भर्तृहरिः, | } | कालः ।     |
|     | (ii) व्यासः    |   |            |
|     | (iii) बाणः ।   |   |            |
| (स) | (i) भवभूतिः    | } | एका रचना । |
|     | (ii) भारविः    |   |            |
|     | (iii) चरकः     |   |            |
|     | (iv) वाल्मीकिः |   |            |

अथवा

- (अ) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में मञ्जूषा से पदों को चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
- (i) पद्यसाहित्यस्य भेदद्वयम् अस्ति महाकाव्यम् ..... च ।
- (ii) ..... आख्यायिका च गद्यकाव्यस्य प्रमुखं भेदद्वयम् ।
- (iii) पञ्चसन्धिसमन्वितं ..... भवति ।

- (iv) प्रकरणं ..... एकः भेदः अस्ति ।  
 (v) महाभारते ..... पर्वाणि सन्ति ।  
 (vi) गद्यपद्यमयी रचना ..... इति कथ्यते ।  
 (vii) सर्वप्रथमः त्वक्-प्रत्यारोपकः ..... अस्ति ।  
 (viii) ईशोपनिषद् ..... चत्वारिंशत्तमः अध्यायः अस्ति ।  
 (ix) मुद्राराक्षसे ..... अभावः वर्तते ।  
 (x) बुद्धचरितस्य रचयिता ..... अस्ति ।

### मञ्जूषा

चम्पूः, अष्टादश, कथा, खण्डकाव्यम्, रूपकस्य, अश्वघोषः, सुश्रुतः,  
नाटकम्, यजुर्वेदस्य, विदूषकस्य ।

- (ब) गद्यकाव्य की किन्हीं पांच विशेषताओं को संस्कृत में लिखिए ।

5

# अंक योजना - संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

कृपया ध्यान दीजिए :

1. किसी भी प्रश्न के विकल्पात्मक उत्तर भी हो सकते हैं। इस अंक योजना में दिये गए उत्तर निर्देशात्मक हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त भी संदर्भानुसार सही उत्तर हो सकते हैं, अतः अंक दिए जाएँ।
2. अनुच्छेद अथवा श्लोकों पर आधारित प्रश्न अवबोधनात्मक हैं। विद्यार्थी अनुच्छेद में दिये गए शब्दों के स्थान पर पर्यायवाची शब्दों का प्रयोग भी कर सकते हैं इसके लिए भी अंक दिए जाएँ। विद्यार्थी उत्तर देते समय उपयुक्त विभक्ति अथवा वचन का प्रयोग नहीं करते तो अंशतः अंक काटे जाएँ संपूर्ण नहीं।
3. त्रुटिपूर्ण वर्तनी अथवा व्याकरणात्मक प्रयोगों के लिए अनुपाततः अंक काटे जाएँ न कि पूरे अंक।
4. आंशिक दृष्टि से सही उत्तरों के लिए भी अंशतः अंक अवश्य दिए जाएँ।

संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक) प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22/1

खण्ड — 'क'

अपठितांश - अवबोधन

1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - चार प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए आधा अंक।  $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 2$ 
  - (i) चिन्तया।
  - (ii) इच्छानाम्।
  - (iii) अनर्थानाम्।
  - (iv) शान्तिम्।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए एक अंक।  $1 \times 2 = 2$ 
  - (i) .....यत् प्राप्तनोति, तेन एव.....।
  - (ii) आशा येषां दासी लोकः तेषां दासः भवति.....।
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।  $1 \times 4 = 4$ 
  - (i) सः/लोभी
  - (ii) मनः

- (iii) पातकैः/अन्यपातकैः  
(iv) लोभिनः  
(द) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत । 2  
लोभः मूलमनर्थानाम्, लोभः महापातकम् ..... इत्यादिकम् ।

खण्ड — 'ख'

रचनात्मकं कार्यम् (रचनात्मक कार्य)

15 अङ्काः

2. पत्रलेखनम् - दस रिक्तस्थान । प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
- (i) विजय!  
(ii) भवताम्  
(iii) धर्मस्य  
(iv) विकृतिः  
(v) मितभुक्  
(vi) हितकरम्  
(vii) रिक्तः  
(viii) स्वास्थ्यलाभाय  
(ix) प्रति  
(x) सञ्जयः ।
3. कथालेखनम् - दस रिक्तस्थान, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
- (i) अपव्ययं  
(ii) आचरितम्  
(iii) बन्धो!  
(iv) सदुपयोगं  
(v) श्वः  
(vi) दुर्व्यसनैः  
(vii) कालान्तरे

(viii) रोटिकाखण्डान्

(ix) व्रणाः

(x) असंयमः ।

4. अनुच्छेदलेखनम् -

1 × 5 = 5

बच्चों से सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य पूर्ति अपेक्षित है। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। वाक्य दीर्घ हो यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं। वाक्य आलंकारिक हो यह भी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि में शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ। बच्चे शब्द मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की विभक्तियां भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिए जाएं। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएँ।

खण्ड — 'ग'

अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

30

5. संधिविच्छेदम् :

1 × 6 = 6

(i) न + अनृतम्

(ii) हि + आप्तकामाः

(iii) भूमिः + उदकं

(iv) पथः + तत्

(v) तत् + अन्यत्र

(vi) किम् + नु।

6. समस्तपदानां विग्रहः -

1 × 6 = 6

(i) युगानाम्/युगस्य भेदाः

(ii) प्राणान्/प्राणं हरति इति, तेन

(iii) यः धर्मवृत्तिपरकः/वृत्तिपरकः

(iv) आसने स्थितः

(v) न स्थाने

(vi) स्थानं अनतिक्रम्य ।

7. प्रकृति-प्रत्यय संयोजनम् -

1 × 8 = 8

- (i) अशितव्यं
- (ii) निमन्त्रयितुम्
- (iii) निःश्वस्य/निश्वस्य
- (iv) आगतः
- (v) भुक्त्वा
- (vi) धनवान्
- (vii) दरिद्रतया
- (viii) प्रस्तुतिः ।

8. कर्तृक्रियापदयोः अन्वितिः -

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) शुध्यन्ति
- (ii) वदन्ति
- (iii) भवति
- (iv) गायति
- (v) सिञ्चत ।

**अथवा**

विशेष्यैः सह विशेषणपदानि -

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) अतिशयरमणीयः
- (ii) प्राणहरेण
- (iii) देवः
- (iv) अस्मात्
- (v) आभ्याम् ।

9. उपयुक्तविभक्तिं लिखत -

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) मया/अस्माभिः
- (ii) देवेन
- (iii) कौमुदीमहोत्सवः
- (iv) परिजनेन/परिजनैः
- (v) सिन्धुनद्याः ।

खण्ड — 'घ'

भाग I

पठितांश - अवबोधनम्

10. (क) गद्यांश

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक । 1/2 × 2 = 1

(i) शून्यस्य

(ii) सूर्यम् ।

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक । 1/2 × 2 = 1

एकं शून्यञ्च द्वे एव संख्ये...../.....द्वे..... ।

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक । 1/2 × 2 = 1

(i) पृथिवी

(ii) वर्तमानकाले ।

(द) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक । 1 × 2 = 2

(i) पृथिवी

(ii) वैज्ञानिक ।

(ख) पद्यांश

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक । 1/2 × 2 = 1

(i) सदयम्

(ii) परोपकरणम् ।

- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। एक प्रश्न के लिए एक अंक। 1  
 येषां मुखे प्रसन्नता हृदये दया, वाणी अमृतमयी, कार्यं परोपकरणम् ते.....।
- नोट :-** पर्यावाची शब्दों का प्रयोग होने पर भी पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
 (i) वदनम्  
 (ii) सुधा।
- (द) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक।  $1 \times 2 = 2$   
 (i) वन्द्याः  
 (ii) वाचः।
- (ग) नाट्यांश**
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
 (i) सुखम्  
 (ii) अन्धकारात्।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक। 1  
 .....बहुलपक्षचन्द्रस्य ज्योत्सना.....।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
 (i) दरिद्रभावः  
 (ii) बहुलपक्षः/बहुलपक्षम्।
- (द) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक।  $1 \times 2 = 2$   
 (i) सुखम्  
 (ii) विपन्नविभवस्य
11. यथानिर्देश प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।  $2 + 2 = 4$   
 (i) शिवराजविजयः  
 (ii) चाणक्यः राजानम्/चन्द्रगुप्तम्



12. शुद्धं भावार्थं लिखत -

- (i) ग
- (ii) क।

अथवा

प्रदत्त भावार्थं लिखत -

- (i) आसनम्
- (ii) जलम्
- (iii) सत्कारः
- (iv) अभावः।

13. अन्वयं पूरयत -

2 + 2 = 4

(अ) पद्यांश

- (i) विद्यमाना
- (ii) गतिः
- (i) देहभगं
- (ii) न।

(ब) पद्यांश

- (i) बलिनः
- (ii) कर्तव्यं
- (i) दुर्गः
- (ii) अन्या।

14. सार्थकसम्मेलनम् -

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) स
- (ii) द
- (iii) अ
- (iv) ब।

15. प्रसंगानुसारं सार्थकम् अर्थं लिखत -

1 × 4 = 4

- (अ) (ii)
- (ब) (i)
- (स) (ii)
- (द) (ii)।

खण्ड 'घ'

भाग II

सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः

सामान्य संस्कृत परिचय

अङ्क 10

16. कवीनां देशकालकृतीनां नामानि लिखतः

1 × 10 = 10

(अ) काचिद् एका कृतिः-

- (i) पञ्चतन्त्रम्
- (ii) किरातार्जुनीयम्
- (iii) आर्यभटीयम्
- (iv) चरकसंहिता।

(ब) कालः -

- (i) षष्ठी शताब्दी उत्तरार्द्ध/सप्तमी शताब्दी पूर्वार्द्ध
- (ii) 300 ई. पूर्व
- (iii) सप्तमी शताब्दी।

(स) जन्मस्थानम् -

- (i) जयपुरम्
- (ii) दक्षिणभारतम्
- (iii) कन्नौजः।

अथवा

(अ) रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः क्रियताम् -

½ × 10 = 5

- (i) सामवेदेन

- (ii) रूपकस्य
- (iii) भरतमुनिः
- (iv) पद्यम्
- (v) व्याकरणस्य
- (vi) अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलस्य
- (vii) विष्णुशर्मा
- (viii) स्वगतम्
- (ix) नायिकायाः
- (x) आधुनिकयुगस्य ।

(ब) विशेषताः लिखत -

1 × 5 = 5

पद्यकाव्य की कोई भी पांच विशेषताएं संस्कृत भाषा में लिखने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं।

संस्कृत (केन्द्रिकम्) प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22

खण्ड — 'क'

अपठितांश - अवबोधन

10

1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। चार प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए आधा अंक।  $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 2$
- (i) देवाः  
(ii) उष्ट्रस्य  
(iii) जलम्  
(iv) मरुभूमौ।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए एक अंक।  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) .....भगवन्! मह्यम्.....दीयताम्/भगवन्! एतस्य.....कुरु।  
(ii) .....आहारं विना जलं विना...../। आहारः.....समाप्तम् अतः.....।
- (स) यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।  $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) सः  
(ii) सत्तवस्य  
(iii) अन्ते  
(iv) उष्ट्रस्य कृते/उष्ट्राय।
- (द) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।  $1 \times 1 = 2$
- परहितचिन्तनम् फलप्रदम्, दीनेषु दया सफला भवति।..... इत्यादिकम्।

खण्ड — 'ख'

रचनात्मकं कार्यम् (रचनात्मक कार्य)

2. पत्रलेखनम् - दस रिक्तस्थान। प्रत्येक के लिए  $\frac{1}{2}$  अंक।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
- (i) जयपुरतः  
(ii) सौरभ  
(iii) ज्ञात्वा  
(iv) प्राप्तः

- (v) एकां
- (vi) यस्याम्
- (vii) तस्याः
- (viii) लिखित्वा
- (ix) प्रणामाञ्जलिः
- (x) प्रतीकः ।

3. कथालेखनम् - दस रिक्तस्थान । प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

- (i) स्यूतं
- (ii) वितीर्य
- (iii) प्रदर्शितवान्
- (iv) परितः
- (v) प्रार्थितवन्तः
- (vi) अस्माकं
- (vii) क्रुद्धः
- (viii) अन्ततः
- (ix) साधवः
- (x) आश्रमाणां ।

4. अनुच्छेदलेखनम् -

$1 \times 5 = 5$

बच्चों से सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य पूर्ति अपेक्षित है केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। वाक्य दीर्घ हों यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं। वाक्य आलंकारिक हों यह भी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि में शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ। बच्चे शब्द मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की विभक्तियां भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिए जाएँ। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएँ।

5. संधिविच्छेदम् - 1 × 6 = 6
- (i) च + अयनम्
  - (ii) यदि + एवम्
  - (iii) सः + अयम्
  - (iv) अशक्तैः + बलिनः
  - (v) हितात् + न
  - (vi) चेत् + अगुणेन ।
6. समस्तपदानां विग्रहः - 1 × 6 = 6
- (i) न आर्ये
  - (ii) अहश्चू रात्रिः च (तयोः समाहारः)
  - (iii) गृहस्य दैवतानि
  - (iv) श्रेय करोति इति
  - (v) शोभनः जनः तस्मिन्
  - (vi) चिन्तायाः ।
7. प्रकृति-प्रत्यय संयोजनम् - 1 × 8 = 8
- (i) समुपस्थिताः
  - (ii) पठनीया
  - (iii) धावन्तः
  - (iv) कम्पमानाः
  - (v) अनुभूय
  - (vi) पिशुनता
  - (vii) मायिनः
  - (viii) भगवतः ।

8. कर्तृक्रियापदयोः अन्वितिः - 1 × 5 = 5
- (i) कुरुतः
  - (ii) करिष्यन्ति
  - (iii) आकर्षतः
  - (iv) सन्ति
  - (v) स्तः ।

**अथवा**

- विशेष्यैः सह विशेषणपदानि - 1 × 5 = 5
- (i) सदानुकूलेषु
  - (ii) दरिद्रं
  - (iii) सम्पन्नम्
  - (iv) कञ्चित्
  - (v) तत्रभवतः ।
9. उपयुक्तविभक्तिं लिखत - 1 × 5 = 5
- (i) सन्तापेन
  - (ii) सूर्यम्
  - (iii) सर्वेभ्यः
  - (iv) विकृतिम्
  - (v) छात्रेभ्यः/छात्राय ।

**खण्ड — ष**

**भाग I**

**पठितांश - अबबोधनम्**

10. (क) गद्यांशः
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक । 1/2 × 2 = 1

- (i) विकृतिम्  
(ii) अहमदनगरे ।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । एक प्रश्न के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
.....संगीतमया:..... ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
(i) स्तम्भाः  
(ii) प्रियवान्धवाः !
- (द) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक ।  $1 \times 2 = 2$   
(i) कोऽपि/कः  
(ii) गौरवगाथाम् ।
- (ख) पद्यांशः**
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
(i) सद्विद्या  
(ii) अपयशः ।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - एक प्रश्न के लिए एक अंक । 1  
.....सत्यम्..... ।
- नोट :-** पर्यावाची शब्दों का प्रयोग होने पर भी पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
(i) मनः  
(ii) अपयशः ।
- (द) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक ।  $1 \times 2 = 2$   
(i) सौजन्यम्  
(ii) अगुणेन ।
- (ग) नाट्यांशः**
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
(i) अन्तरापणे  
(ii) पर्वतात् ।



- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। एक प्रश्न, के लिए 1 अंक। 1  
नोट-प्रश्न की अस्पष्टता के कारण छात्र के कुछ भी लिखने पर पूर्णांक दिए जाएं।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
(i) अहं  
(ii) भोजनानाम्
- (द) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक।  $1 \times 2 = 2$   
(i) अनार्ये  
(ii) नट्या कृते/नट्यै/नटी इति पदाय।
11. यथानिर्देश प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।  $2 + 2 = 4$   
(i) मुद्राराक्षसात्  
(ii) चन्द्रगुप्तः, चाणक्यम् प्रति।
12. शुद्धं भावार्थ लिखत -  
(i) i/ii/iii  
(ii) ii ।
- अथवा
- प्रदत्त भावार्थ लिखत -  
(i) ऋषयः  
(ii) पथः  
(i) धाम  
(ii) सत्यस्य ।
13. अन्वयं पूरयत -  $\frac{1}{2} + 8 = 4$   
(अ) पद्यांश  
(i) दैवरक्षितम्  
(ii) दैवहतं

- (i) वने
- (ii) गृहे ।

(ब) पद्यांश

- (i) हिमम्
- (ii) इन्दोः
- (i) दोषः
- (ii) निमज्जति ।

14. सार्थकसम्मेलनम् - 1 × 4 = 4
- (i) स
  - (ii) अ
  - (iii) द
  - (iv) ब ।

15. प्रसंगानुसारं सार्थकम् अर्थ लिखत - 1 × 4 = 4
- (अ) (iii)
  - (ब) (ii)
  - (स) (i)
  - (द) (ii) ।

खण्ड 'घ'

भाग II

सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः

अङ्काः 10

16. कवीनां देशकालकृतीनां नामानि लिखत - 1 × 10 = 10
- (अ) देश :-
    - (i) साकेत
    - (ii) केन्द्रविल्बः/उड़ीसा
    - (iii) भीनताल ।

- (ब) कालः -
- (i) षष्ठी शता. उत्तरार्द्ध/सप्तमी शता. पूर्वार्द्ध
  - (ii) चतुर्थी/पंचमी शताब्दी ई. पूर्व
  - (iii) सप्तमी ।
- (स) काचिद् एका कृतिः -
- (i) उत्तररामचरितम्/मालतीमाधवम्/महावीरचरितम्
  - (ii) किरातार्जुनीयम्
  - (iii) चरकसंहिता
  - (iv) रामायणम् ।

**अथवा**

(अ) रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः क्रियताम् -

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

- (i) खण्डकाव्यम्
- (ii) कथा
- (iii) नाटकम्
- (iv) रूपकस्य
- (v) अष्टादश
- (vi) चम्पूः
- (vii) सुश्रुतः
- (viii) यजुर्वेदस्य
- (ix) विदूषकस्य
- (x) अश्वघोषः ।

(ब) विशेषताः लिखत -

$1 \times 5 = 5$

पद्यकाव्य की कोई भी पांच विशेषताएं संस्कृत भाषा में लिखने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं ।

# संस्कृतम् (ऐच्छिकम्)

कोड सं 49/1

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अङ्क : 100

निर्देशा :

1. उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि ।
2. संकेताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि ।

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति ।

खण्डः क	अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्	15 अङ्काः
खण्डः ख	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
खण्डः ग	पठितांश - अवबोधनम् संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च	40+10 = 50 अङ्काः
खण्डः घ	छन्दोऽलङ्काराः	20 अङ्काः

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 49/1

खण्डः क

अपठितांश - अवबोधनम्

15 अङ्काः

1. निम्नलिखितम् अनुच्छेदद्वयं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरत :

(क) प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः

प्राणिनां जन्मनः प्रक्रिया एतादृशी गभीरा अस्ति या केवलं तमसि एव जायते । मानवानाम् चेतसि येषां भावानां जन्म भवति तदपि अन्धकारे एव भवति । किं बहुना कवेः कविताऽपि अचेतनमनसि एव प्रस्फुरति । चित्रकारस्य चित्रमपि मनसः तासु गभीरासु स्थितिषु जायते यत्र प्रकाशस्य स्फुरणं न भवति । एवं यदपि तथ्यं प्रकृतौ दृश्यते तत्सर्वं तमिस्रायां प्रकृतिं प्राप्य प्रकाशे विकृतिमधिगच्छति । कदाचित् भगवान् श्रीकृष्णोऽपि अन्धकाराच्छन्नायां रात्रौ अत एव जन्म लेभे यत् स सत्यस्य प्रतिमानमस्ति ।

प्रश्नाः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) भावानां जन्म कदा भवति?

(ii) सत्यस्य प्रतिमानं कः?

- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । 1 x 2 = 2  
श्रीकृष्णः कस्मात् कारणात् रात्रौ जन्म लेभे?
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । ½ x 4 = 2
- (i) 'स्थितिषु' अस्य पदस्य विशेषणं किम्?  
(ii) 'प्रस्फुरति' अस्याः क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?  
(iii) 'सरला' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?  
(iv) 'विकारम्' अस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?

(ख) द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः

मनसि प्राप्तानां विचाराणां परान् प्रति प्रेषणस्य साधनं शब्दाः एव । न वयं सदैव तान् तान् भावान् शब्दरूपेण प्रकटयामः ये चेतसि प्रतिक्षणं समागच्छन्ति । अस्माकं मतिरेव तत्सर्वं निर्धारयति यद्वयं मुखेन वदामः । प्रमत्तजनस्य अप्रमत्तस्य च मध्ये इदमेव अन्तरं भवति यद् अप्रमत्तः कथयति पूर्वं विचार्य, प्रमत्तश्च अविचार्य सर्वान् भावान् निवेदयति । बुद्धिर्हि भवति तस्य निष्क्रिया । वाणी हि जनं लघुं गुरुं च करोति । यो हि जनः बुद्धिमान् सन्नपि वक्तुं कलायामनभिज्ञः, स्वविचारप्रेषणे चासमर्थः स आधुनिके युगे सर्वत्र अग्रेसरीभवितुम् अक्षम एव भवति । वाणी तु परेभ्यः एव भवति । यदि जनाः मनोभावान् अस्माकं न बोधन्ति तर्हि वयं नैव बोधामः वक्तृशक्तिम् । प्रत्येकं भाषायाः प्रकृतिरपि भिन्ना एव । आंग्लभाषा तु शीघ्रतया उच्यते परं हिन्दीभाषा तु शनैः शनैः । यदि कोऽपि अनयोः स्वरूपं परिवर्तयति तु स भाषायाः मौलिकसिद्धान्तेभ्यः एव भ्रश्यति । अत एव च परेषु तस्याः भाषायाः प्रभावो न जायते ।

प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) वयं कां न बोधामः?  
(ii) भाषा केभ्यः भ्रश्यति?
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । 2 x 2 = 4
- (i) शब्दाः कस्य साधनं सन्ति?  
(ii) मुखेन उच्चारणे का सर्वं निर्धारयति ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) 'बुद्धिर्हि भवति तस्य निष्क्रिया' अत्र 'तस्य' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?  
(ii) 'सक्रिया' अस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (द) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत । 2

खण्डः ख

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्

15 अङ्काः

2. मञ्जूषातः उचितसङ्केतान् गृहीत्वा निम्नलिखितां कथां पूरयित्वा लिखत :

1 x 10 = 10

**कथा**

एकः अतिलुब्धः स्वार्थी च वैद्यः आसीत् । तस्य स्वभावहेतोः रोगिणः तस्मात् चिकित्सां नाकारयन् .....(i)..... वैद्य एकस्य वृक्षस्य अधः अतिष्ठत् । स तत्कोटरे .....(ii).  
..... एकं सर्पम् अपश्यत् । स अचिन्तयत् यदि सर्पोऽयं कमपि .....(iii)..... तर्हि स चिकित्सार्थं मत्पाश्वे .....(iv)..... । अहं महान्तं धनराशिं लभेय । विचार्य एवं समीपे क्रीडन्तम् एकं शिशुमकथयत् .....(v)..... वृक्षकोटरे सारिका तिष्ठति, त्वं तामानय पंजरबद्धां च कुरु । शिशुः सस्नेहम् तां प्राप्तुमैच्छत् । वैद्यः संकेतेन शिशुं कोटरे .....(vi)..... । शिशुः यावत् पश्यति तावत् तस्य हस्ते सर्पः आगतः । भीतः स सत्वरम् .....(vii)..... तम् । सर्पस्तु वैद्यस्य कन्धरया संलग्नः । वैद्यस्य बहुभिः प्रयासैरपि सर्पः ततः न अगच्छयत् .....(viii)..... चादशत् । शिशुः तु .....(ix).  
..... आकारायत् । ग्रामीणाः तस्य उपचारं कृतवन्तः । .....(x)..... वैद्यः स्वकर्मसु पौनःपुन्येन खिन्नः शिशुं ग्रामीणान् च क्षमामयाचत् ।

**मञ्जूषा**

अक्षिपत्, शयानम्, निराशः, वत्स!, दशेत्, प्रैषयत्, वैद्यम्,  
संज्ञितः, समागमिष्यति, ग्रामीणान् ।

3. मञ्जूषातः शब्दान्, संचित्य नदीतटस्य वर्णनं संस्कृतेन पञ्चसु वाक्येषु कुरुत ।

1x5 = 5

**मञ्जूषा**

प्रातः, जनाः, यात्रिणः, हवनम्, स्नान्ति, अर्चनाम्, तरन्ति, शिशवः, नावः,  
वृक्षेषु, खगाः, सूर्यनमस्कारम् ।

खण्डः ग

40+10=50 अङ्काः

**पठितांश - अवबोधनम् एवं संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च**

4. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यांशं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरत :

(क) गद्यांशः

अहं देशसेवां कर्तुं गृहाद् बहिरभवम् । मया निश्चितमासीत् “एतावन्ति दिनानि स्वोदरसेवायै क्लिष्टोऽभवम् । इदानीं कियन्तं कालं देशसेवायामपि लक्ष्यं ददामि । यथैवाहं मार्गेऽग्रेसरीभवामि, तथैव मम बाल्याध्यापकमहोदयः सम्मुखोऽभवत् । मास्टरमहोदयेन प्रस्थानहेतौ पृष्टे सति सम्पूर्णसमाचार - निवेदनं ममाऽऽवश्यकमभूत् ।” अध्यापकमहोदयः प्रावोचत् - “तात, सर्वमिदं सम्यक् । किन्तु स्वगृहाभिमुखमपि किञ्चिद् विलोकनीयं भवेत् । येषां भरणपोषणं भवत्येवायत्तम्, तान् किं भवान् निराधारमेव निर्मुच्य स्वैरं गन्तुमर्हेत् ।”

प्रश्नाः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । 1/2 x 2 = 1

(i) कः गृहाद् बहिः अभवत्?

(ii) कुत्र लक्ष्यं दातुमिच्छति लेखकः?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । 1 x 2 = 2

(i) लेखकेन किं निश्चितम्?

(ii) अध्यापकमहोदयः किं प्रावोचत्?

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । 1/2 x 4 = 2

(i) ‘अर्हेत्’ अस्याः क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?

(ii) ‘विमुखः’ अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?

(iii) ‘अधीनम्’ अस्य करु पर्यायः?

(iv) ‘दिनानि’ अस्य किं विशेषणम्?

(ख) पद्यांशः

“स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा, विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः ।

विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनपण्डितानम् ।।”

प्रश्नाः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । 1/2 x 2 = 1

(i) विधात्रा कस्याः छादनं विनिर्मितम्?

(ii) अपण्डितानां भूषणं किम्?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत ।

2 x 1 = 2

विदुषां समाजे मूर्खाणां किं भूषणम्?

(स) यथानिर्देशमुत्तरत ।

1 x 2 = 2

(i) मूर्खतायाः कः पर्यायः?

(ii) 'अज्ञानाम्' अस्य किं विलोमपदम्?

(ग) नाट्यांशः

लव : (प्रविश्य स्वगतम्) अविज्ञातवयः क्रमौचित्यात् पूज्यानपि सतः  
कथमभिवादयिष्ये? (विचिन्त्य)

अयं पुनरविरुद्धप्रकार इति वृद्धेभ्यः श्रूयते । (सविनयमुपसृत्य) एष  
वो लवस्य शिरसा प्रणामपर्यायः ।

अरुन्धति-जनकौ : कल्याणिन् आयुष्मान् भूयाः ।

अरुन्धती : एहि वत्स! (लवमुत्सङ्गे गृहीत्वा आत्मगतम्) दिष्ट्या न केवलमुत्सङ्ग-  
श्चिरान्मनोरथोऽपि मे पूरितः?

प्रश्नाः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत ।

1/2 x 2 = 1

(i) लवः कथमुपसर्पति?

(ii) अरुन्धती लवं कुत्र गृह्णाति?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत ।

2 x 1 = 2

लवानुसारम् अभिवादनप्रकारः कः?

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।

1 x 2 = 2

(i) 'क्रोडे' अस्य कः पर्यायः?

(ii) 'अचिरात्' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?



5. शब्दान् अर्थैः सह मेलयत ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

शब्दाः	अर्थाः
(अ) उपार्जितानाम्	(i) कुर्वन्
(ब) समाचरन्	(ii) चक्रवर्तिनाम्
(ग) विश्वविजयिनाम्	(iii) गर्विताम्
(द) दृप्ताम्	(iv) सञ्चितानाम् ।

6. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत ।

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- अन्धेन तमसावृताः ।
- शरद्घनं नार्चति चातकोऽपि ।
- भवन्ति भाजनान्युपदेशानाम् ।
- इमामेवाशां पोषयति ।

7. अधोलिखितभावार्थयोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं मञ्जूषापदसहायतया कुरुत :

$3 + 3 = 6$

(अ) 'विद्यां चाविद्यां च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह ।

अविद्यया मृत्युं तीर्त्वा विद्ययाऽमृतमश्नुते ॥'

**भावार्थ**

यः नरः .....(i)..... सृष्टिविज्ञानादिकं च .....(ii)..... जानाति स एव  
.....(iii)..... आयुर्विज्ञानादिना .....(iv)..... दूरीकरोति अध्यात्मज्ञानेन  
.....(v)..... अमरताम् .....(vi)..... ।

(ब) 'ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति गुह्यमाख्याति पृच्छति ।

भुङ्क्ते भोजयते चैव षड्विधं प्रीतिलक्षणम् ॥'

**भावार्थ**

समुद्ररूपी .....(i)..... राजानं विक्रमादित्यं .....(ii)..... षट् रूपाणि  
.....(iii)..... कथयति यः नरः ददाति कस्मैचित् .....(iv)..... च  
नयति, स्वरहस्यं कथयति परस्य .....(v)..... पृच्छति, स्वयं तु खादति परं

परानपि खादयति स एव प्रीतेः .....(vi)..... स्वरूपाणि जानाति!

### मञ्जूषा

रहस्यम्, अध्यात्मज्ञानम्, उभयम्, नरः, मृत्युम्, ब्राह्मणः, षट्, वर्णयन्, प्रीतेः,  
च, कस्माच्चित्, अश्नुते।

8. अधोलिखितयोः श्लोकयोः अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत :

1½ x 1½ = 3

(अ) 'यदि नो सन्ति सन्त्येव केयमद्य विभीषिका।

किमुक्तैरेभिरधुना तां पताकां हरामि वः।।'

**अन्वयः**

यदि नो सन्ति .....(i)..... एव। अद्य 'इयम्' का .....(ii)..... अधुना  
एभिः .....(iii)..... किम्? वः तां पताकाम् हरामि।

(ब) 'अस्ति यद्यपि सर्वत्र नीरं नीरजराजितम्।

रमते न मरालस्य मानसं मानसं विना।।'

**अन्वयः**

यद्यपि .....(i)..... नीरजराजितम् नीरम् अस्ति। (तथापि) .....(ii).....  
मानसं .....(iii)..... विना न रमते।

9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।

(अ) कर्तृपदं क्रियापदं च चिनुत।

1 x 2 = 2

(i) 'अहं पुनः दीर्घावकाशं स्वीकरिष्यामि।'

(ii) 'अहम् एतस्य आक्रमणात् सुरक्षितो भवेयम्।'

(ब) विशेषणपदं चिनुत।

1 x 2 = 2

(i) 'महता वीरदर्पेण प्रचलितः अहम्।'

(ii) 'प्रवाहः पूर्णमात्रेण प्रवर्द्धमान आसीत्।'

(स) अधोलिखितपंक्तिषु रेखाङ्कितसर्वनामपदानि केभ्यः प्रयुक्तानि?

1 x 2 = 2

(i) शिववीरस्य विश्वासपात्रं तस्यैव पत्रमादाय प्रयाति।

(ii) अनया दैववशेन परिगृहीता विक्लवा भवन्ति राजानः।

- (द) अधोलिखितपंक्तिभ्यां 'पर्वत' तथा 'नीचैः' इति पदयोः समानार्थकेपदे चित्वा लिखतः 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) 'सप्त कुलाचलान् वदन्ति ।'
- (ii) 'समुद्रेभ्योऽधोभागे तिष्ठन्ति ।'
- (य) कः कं वदति? 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) "यद्रत्नं चतुरङ्गबलं ददाति तद्ग्रहीष्यामः ।"
- (ii) "भो समुद्र! विक्रमार्को राजा यज्ञं करोति ।"
10. (अ) अधोलिखितलेखकानाम् कस्यापि काव्यस्य नाम लिखतः 1 x 5 = 5  
भारविः, व्यासः, भर्तृहरिः, चन्द्रशेखरदासः, दाराशिकोहः
- (ब) अधोदत्तानां रचनानां लेखकानाम् नाम लिखतः 1 x 5 = 5  
पाषाणीकन्या, समुद्रसङ्गमः, प्रबन्धमञ्जरी, नीतिशतकम्, उत्तररामचरितम् ।

खण्डः घ

20 अङ्काः

छन्दोऽलङ्काराः

11. (अ) प्रश्नान् उत्तरत । 1 x 4 = 4
- (i) 'यगणे' क्रमशः काः मात्राः
- (ii) 'मालिका' इति पदे को गणः?
- (iii) 'तटस्थम् अत्र 'थ' वर्णो लघुः गुरुः वा?
- (iv) वसन्ततिलकायां प्रतिचरणं कति वर्णाः?
- (ब) अधोलिखितपरिभाषाः पूरयत । 1 x 3 = 3
- (i) 'ननमय ..... भोगिलोकैः'
- (ii) 'श्रलोके षष्ठं ..... सर्वत्र लघुपञ्चमम् ।'  
..... सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ।।'
- (iii) 'सूर्याश्वैर्यदि ..... शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।'

- (स) अधोलिखितपङ्क्त्यां किं छन्दः? 1 x 1 = 1  
 'सन्मित्रलक्षणमिदं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः ।'
- (द) अधोलिखितयोः कस्यचिदेकस्य छन्दसः उदाहरणं लिखत : 1 x 2 = 2  
 वंशस्थम्, उपजातिः ।
12. (अ) अधोलिखितानाम् अलङ्काराणां परिभाषाः पूरयत । 1 x 4 = 4
- (i) 'साम्यं वाच्यमवैधर्म्यं ..... ।'  
 (ii) 'भवेत्सम्भावनोत्प्रेक्षा ..... ।'  
 (iii) 'श्लिष्टैः पदैरनेकार्था ..... ।'  
 (iv) 'भवेदर्थान्तरन्यासः ..... ।'
- (ब) अधोलिखितयोः कस्यचिदेकस्य अलङ्कारस्य उदाहरणं लिखत : 3  
 अनुप्रासः, यमकम् ।
- (स) अधोलिखितपङ्क्तिषु के अलङ्काराः? 1 x 3 = 3
- (i) 'कुवलयदलस्निग्धश्यामः ।'  
 (ii) 'कचकलापैः कमनीयकपोलपालिः ।'  
 (iii) 'वाग्भूषणं भूषणम् ।'

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प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 49

संस्कृत (ऐच्छिकम्)

**निर्देशाः**

1. उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि ।
2. संकेताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि ।

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति ।

खण्डः क अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्

15 अङ्काः

खण्ड: ख	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
खण्ड: ग	पठितांश - अवबोधनम् संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च	40+10 = 50 अङ्काः
खण्ड: घ	छन्दोऽलङ्काराः	20 अङ्काः

**खण्ड: क**

**अपठितांश - अवबोधनम्**

**15 अङ्काः**

1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदद्वयं पठित्वा प्रदत्तान् प्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरत :

(क) प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः

राष्ट्रमण्डलक्रीडानां निश्चिते समये एव न अपत्ति तत्पूर्वं किंवा तदनन्तरम् स्वच्छता सर्वत्र अनिवार्या भवतु। एतद्धि श्रूयते यद् दिल्लीसर्वकारः दिल्लीनगर-निगमश्च नागरिकाणां सहयोगेन स्वच्छतायाः अभियानं प्रारब्धं करिष्यतः। सप्ताहान्तं यावद् दिल्लीसर्वकारः राष्ट्रमण्डल-क्रीडास्थलैः सह सम्बद्धानां राजमार्गाणां स्वच्छतां करिष्यति। यदा नगरनिगमस्य स्वच्छताभियानं भविष्यति तदा नागरिककल्याणपरिषत्, निजव्यवसायसंगठनानि छात्रसमुदायाश्च कार्येऽस्मिन् सहयोगं प्रदास्यन्ति। एवं राष्ट्रमण्डलक्रीडानाम् आयोजने न केवलं सर्वकारस्य परं पूर्णसमाजस्य दायित्वं भविष्यति। धन्यो भारतदेशः धन्याः च भारतीयाः यत्र एतादृशम् ऐक्यम् अनुभूतये राष्ट्रीयकार्येषु।

**प्रश्नाः**

**1/2 x 2 = 1**

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(i) सर्वत्र का अनिवार्या भवतु?

(ii) पूर्णसमाजस्य किं भविष्यति?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

**1 x 2 = 2**

नगरनिगमस्य स्वच्छताभियाने के सहयोगं प्रदास्यन्ति?

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।

**1/2 x 4 = 2**

(i) 'करिष्यति' अस्याः क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?

(ii) 'समये' अस्य विशेषणं किम्?

(iii) 'मलिनता' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?

(iv) 'हितस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?

(ख) द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः

प्रख्यातानाम् अर्थशास्त्रिणां एडमस्मिथमहोदयानाम् अनुसारेण नागरिकाः सदैव स्वपरिवारस्य कृते भृशं धनव्ययं कुर्वन्ति, दानदक्षिणादिकं च बहु ददति परं सर्वकारः यदा तेभ्यः करं प्रदातुं कथयति तदा सर्वे मनसा करं दातुं न इच्छन्ति। अपरत्र च प्रजानां कल्याणाय क्रियमाणेभ्यः कार्येभ्यः तु सदैव धनम् अनिवार्यं भवति। नागरिकेभ्यः करः तदैव ग्रहीतुं शक्यते, यदा करग्रहणस्य प्रबन्धः उपायाश्च सरलाः कार्यक्षमाः च भवेयुः। तत्स्वरूपं चापि मानवीयं स्यात्। परं करग्रहणप्रकारो हि 1961 तमवर्षस्य लाभकरः न आसीत्। लक्षशः कराभियोगाः तदाधृता वर्षेभ्यः न्यायालयेषु लम्बिता वर्तन्ते। कदाचित् सप्ततिकोटिरूप्यकात्मकः करः सर्वकारेण न प्राप्तः। प्रायशः ये सात्त्विकाः करदातारः सन्ति तेऽपि करनाम्नैव भीताः जायन्ते। अतः एतादृशः करग्रहणप्रकारो रचयितव्यः येन प्रजाः अपि सन्तुष्टाः स्युः, सर्वकारस्य कोशोऽपि वर्धेत।

प्रश्नाः

1 x 2 = 2

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।

- (i) कः अस्ति प्रख्यातः अर्थशास्त्री?  
(ii) प्रजानां कल्याणाय किम् अनिवार्यम्?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

2 x 1 = 2

नागरिकेभ्यः करः कदा ग्रहीतुं शक्यते?

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।

1 x 4 = 4

- (i) 'कथयति' अस्याः कर्तृपदं किम्?  
(ii) 'कराभियोगाः' अस्य किं विशेषणम्?  
(iii) 'सर्वे मनसा करं दातुं न इच्छन्ति' अत्र 'सर्वे' इति सर्वनामपदं केभ्यः प्रयुक्तम्?  
(iv) 'दातुम्' अस्य किं विलोमपदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

(द) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।

2

खण्डः ख

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्

15 अङ्काः

2. मञ्जूषातः उचितसङ्केतान् गृहीत्वा अधोलिखितां कथां पूरयित्वा लिखत :

1 x 10 = 10

## कथा

एको धनिकः कमपि बहुमूल्यं पदार्थं नीत्वा ईसामसहीनिकटे गत्वा न्यवेदयत् -- “प्रभो! कृपाय गृह्यताम् एष लघुः उपहारः।” ईसा तु पूर्वं धनिकं ततश्च तमुपहारमपश्यत् नीचैः दृष्टिं चाकरोत्। धनिको निरुत्साहो जातः। परं पुनः .....(i)..... “प्रभो एष बहुमूल्यः उपहारो मया कथञ्चित् परिश्रमेण .....(ii).....। यदि भवान् .....(iii)..... तर्हि जीवनमेव मम धन्यं स्यात्। कृपया .....(iv)..... कुरु माम्।” ईश्वरोऽवदत् “नाहं .....(v)..... शक्नोमि एवम्। यतो हि भवता चौर्यधनेन एष .....(vi).....।” धनिकः स्तब्धः सन् साश्चर्यमब्रवीत् -- “किमेतत् कथयसि भगवन्?” ईश्वर उवाच -- “तव प्रतिवेशी .....(vii)..... वस्त्रहीनः च स्यात्, मञ्जूषा तु तव धनाच्छन्नं तर्हि धनं तु भवतः चौर्यार्जितमेव। भवान् धनेन एतेन क्षुधितेभ्यः .....(viii)..... वस्त्रहीनेभ्यः च वस्त्राणि देहि।” धनिकस्तु पुनः साग्रहमवदत् -- “बहुधनमस्ति मम पार्श्वे, करिष्यामि तत् सर्वं परमेतम् उपहारं स्वीकरोतु .....(ix).....।” ईश्वरः पुनः सस्नेहमब्रवीत् -- “नाहं ग्रहीतुं शक्नोमि यतो हि .....(x)..... एव मम कृते उपहारः।” धनिकः ततो निवर्त्य ईश्वरस्याज्ञायां जीवनं जीवितुमारभत।

## मञ्जूषा

भवान्, ग्रहीतुम्, अर्जितः, भोजनम्, क्रीतः, उपकृतम्, क्षुधितः, दीनतासमाप्तिः, प्रार्थयत्, स्वीकरिष्यति।

3. मञ्जूषातः पदानि गृहीत्वा नगरे ‘पथभ्रष्टस्य’ वर्णनम् संस्कृतेन पञ्चसु वाक्येषु कुरुत।

1×5=5

## मञ्जूषा

त्रस्तः, पृच्छति, इतस्ततः, अग्रे अग्रे, दक्षिणतः, रथ्या, आरक्षिकास्थानम्, आह्वयति, भ्रातः, बसयानम्।

खण्डः ग

40+10=50 अङ्काः

पठितांश - अवबोधनम् एवं संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य च परिचयः

4. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यांशं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरत :

(क) गद्यांशः

“प्रतिद्वीपं प्रतिपर्वतं प्रतिसमुद्रं नानाजातयोऽनन्ता जन्तवस्तिष्ठन्ति। या पृथिवी ये पर्वताः ये समुद्राः सर्वाभ्यः पृथिवीभ्यः, सर्वेभ्यः पर्वतेभ्यः, सर्वेभ्यः समुद्रेभ्यः उपरि

तिष्ठन्ति तान् 'स्वर्ग' इति वदन्ति । येऽधोभागे तिष्ठन्ति तान् 'नरक' इति वदन्ति । निश्चितं किल सिद्धैः स्वर्गनरकादिकं सर्वं ब्रह्माण्डात् किञ्चिद् बहिरस्तीति । ते सप्तगगनाश्रिताः सप्तग्रहाः स्वर्गं परितो मेखलावत् परिभ्रमन्तीति वदन्ति, न स्वर्गस्योपरि । अथ स्वर्गस्य यदि मन आकाशं जानन्ति अस्मदीयास्तमर्श इति वदन्ति! स्वर्गभूमिं कुर्शीति वदन्ति ।”

**प्रश्नाः**

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । ½ x 2 = 1
- (i) प्रतिसमुद्रं कीदृशाः जन्तवः तिष्ठन्ति?
- (ii) ग्रहाः स्वर्गं परितः कथं भ्रमन्ति?
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) सिद्धैः किं निश्चितम्?
- (ii) कान् 'स्वर्ग' इति वदन्ति?
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । ½ x 4 = 2
- (i) 'तिष्ठन्ति' अस्याः कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (ii) 'अन्तः' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?
- (iii) 'सागराः' अस्य कः पर्यायः?
- (iv) 'जन्तवः' अस्य विशेषणम् किम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (ख) पद्यांशः
- ‘उस्ताहसम्पन्नमदीर्घसूत्रं, क्रियाविधिज्ञं व्यसनेष्वसक्तम् ।  
शूरं कृतज्ञं दृढनिश्चयञ्च, लक्ष्मीः स्वयं वाञ्छति वासहेतोः ।।’

**प्रश्नाः**

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । ½ x 2 = 1
- (i) शूरं का इच्छति?
- (ii) दृढनिश्चयं वासहेतोः का इच्छति?
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । 2 x 1 = 2
- लक्ष्मीः कं वासहेतोः वाञ्छति?



(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।

1 x 2 = 2

(i) 'वाञ्छति' अस्याः कर्तृपदम् किम्?

(ii) 'भीरुम्' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?

(ग) नाट्यांशः

'पुरुष : धिक् चपल! किमुक्तवानसि? तीक्ष्णतरा ह्यायुधश्रेणयः शिशोरपि दृप्तां वाचं न सहन्ते । राजपुत्रश्चन्द्रकेतुर्दुर्दान्तः, सोऽप्यपूर्वारण्यदर्शनाक्षिप्तहृदयो न यावदायाति, तावत् त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत ।

बटवः : कुमार! कृतं कृतमश्वेन । तर्जयन्ति विस्फारितशरासनाः कुमारमायुधीयश्रेणयः । दूरे चाश्रमपदम् । इतस्तदेहि । हरिणप्लुतैः पलायामहे ।'

प्रश्नाः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत ।

1/2 x 2 = 1

(i) आयुधश्रेणयः कीदृशाः?

(ii) दुर्दान्तः कः?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत ।

2 x 1 = 2

के कुमारं तर्जयन्ति?

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।

1 x 2 = 2

(i) 'सहन्ते' अस्याः कर्तृपदं किम्?

(ii) 'वाचम्' अस्याः विशेषणं किम्?

5. शब्दार्थान् मेलयित्वा लिखत ।

1/2 x 4 = 2

शब्दाः अर्थाः

(अ) जिजीविषेत् (i) मृगाणाम्

(ब) उष्णरश्मिः (ii) जीविततुमिच्छेत्

(ग) निषङ्गिणः (iii) सूर्यः

(द) रोहितानाम् (iv) धनुर्धारिणः ।

6. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत ।

1 x 4 = 4

(i) 'वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णा ।'

(ii) 'सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति ।'

(iii) 'न विडम्ब्यसे लक्ष्म्या ।'

(iv) 'एकमासाभ्यन्तरे समाधानं जातम् ।'

7. अधोलिखितभावार्थयोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं मञ्जूषापदसहायतया कुरुत :

3 + 3 = 6

(अ) 'बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते ।

तस्माद्योगाय युज्यस्व योगः कर्मसु कौशलम् ।'

**भावार्थ**

भगवान् श्रीकृष्णः अस्मिन् श्लोके .....(i)..... उपदिशति, "अस्मिन् युद्धस्थले त्वं योगीव .....(ii)..... योगि की .....(iii)..... संलग्नः पुण्यस्य ..... (iv)..... विषये च न चिन्तयति । अतः त्वम् अपि .....(v)..... इह युद्धभूमौ युद्धे .....(vi)..... भव ।"

(ब) 'दातव्यं भोक्तव्यं धनविषये सञ्चयो न कर्तव्यः ।

पश्येह मधुकरीणां सञ्चितमर्थं हरन्त्यन्ये ।।'

**भावार्थ**

सम्राट् विक्रमादित्यः .....(i)..... यज्ञं कर्तुमिच्छन् .....(ii)..... विचारयति धनस्य .....(iii)..... कदापि न कर्तव्यः । तस्य तु .....(iv)..... कर्तव्यं, सुखं वा तेन भोक्तव्यम् । यथा मधुकर्यः यद् धनं सञ्चितं कुर्वन्ति तद् धनं सदैव इतरे .....(v)..... एवं .....(vi)..... ।

**मञ्जूषा**

भुञ्जते, सर्वस्वदक्षिणम्, अर्जुनम्, कर्मसु, समाचर, मनसि, दानम्, अपुण्यस्य, सञ्चयः, जनाः, योगेन, प्रवृत्तः ।

8. अधोलिखितयोः श्लोकयोः अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत :

1½ x 1½ = 3

(अ) अन्धन्तमः प्रविशन्ति येऽविद्यामुपासते ।

ततो भूय इव ते तमो य उ विद्यायां रताः ॥

**अन्वयः**

ये अविद्याम् .....(i)..... (ते) अन्धं तमः .....(ii)..... य उ .....(iii).  
..... रताः ते ततः भूयः इव तमः (प्रविशन्ति) ।

- (ब) विपदि धैर्यमथभ्युदये क्षमा सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः ।  
यशसि चाभिरुचिर्व्यसनं श्रुतौ प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महात्मनाम् ॥

**अन्वयः**

विपदि धैर्यम् .....(i)..... अभ्युदये क्षमा सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः यशसि  
.....(ii)..... अभिरुचिः श्रुतौ व्यसनम् इदम् हि महात्मनाम् .....(iii)..... ।

9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।

- (अ) कर्तृपदं क्रियापदं च चिनुत । 1/2 x 4 = 2
- (i) 'यद्रत्नं रत्नाभरणादिकं सूते तद् ग्राह्यम् ।'  
(ii) 'विक्रमार्को राजा यज्ञं करोति ।'
- (ब) विशेषणपदं चिनुत । 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) 'विधात्रा स्वायत्तम् एकान्तगुणं निर्मितम् ।'  
(ii) 'मया रूक्षे व्यवहारः प्रदर्शितः ।'
- (स) अधोलिखितपंक्तिषु रेखाङ्कित-सर्वनामपदानि केभ्यः प्रयुक्तानि? 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) 'कोऽपि भूतविशेषो जनपदेष्वनुश्रूयते स अधुना अस्माभिः प्रत्यक्षीकृतः ।'  
(ii) 'कश्चिद् ब्राह्मणः समुद्रतीरे प्रेषितः । सोऽपि गत्वा अब्रवीत् ।'
- (द) अधोलिखितपंक्तिभ्यां 'दुःखितः' तथा 'स्वेच्छम्' इति पदयोः समानार्थकेपदे चित्वा लिखतः 1 x 2 = 2
- (i) 'भवान् स्वैरं गन्तुमर्हेत् ।'  
(ii) 'अहं नितान्तमेव तान्तोऽस्मि ।'
- (य) कः कम् कथयति? 1/2 x 4 = 2
- (i) 'जात! अस्ति ते माता? स्मरसि वा तातम् ।'  
(ii) 'भो राजन्! त्वयि सहजमौदार्यं विद्यते चेदस्मिन् सिंहासने समुपविश ।'

10. (अ) अधोलिखितलेखकानाम् कस्यापि एकस्य काव्यस्य नाम लिखत : 1 x 5 = 5  
 व्यासः, कालिदासः, दाराशिकोहः, हृषीकेशो भट्टाचार्यः, भर्तृहरिः!  
 (ब) अधोलिखितरचनानां लेखकानां नामानि लिखत : 1 x 5 = 5  
 कादम्बरी, शिवराजविजयः, प्रबन्धपारिजातम्, पाषाणी कन्या, रघुवंशम्।

खण्डः घ

20 अङ्काः

छन्दोऽलङ्काराः

11. (अ) प्रश्नान् उत्तरत। 1 x 4 = 4  
 (i) 'काः' अत्र स्वरो लघुः गुरुः वा?  
 (ii) 'रमणि' अत्र को गणः?  
 (iii) 'प्रतिचरणं वसन्ततिलकायां कति वर्णाः?  
 (iv) मन्दाक्रान्ताच्छन्दसः प्रतिचरणम् अन्तिमस्वरौ लघू, गुरू वा?  
 (ब) अधोलिखितपरिभाषाः पूर्यत। 1 x 3 = 3  
 (i) '..... मालिनी भेगिलोकैः।'  
 (ii) 'सूर्याश्वैः यदि मस्सजौ .....।'  
 (iii) '..... मुदीरितं जरौ।'  
 (स) अधोलिखितपङ्क्त्यां किं छन्दः? 1  
 'इन्दुद्विलक्षे कुमुदस्य बन्धुः।'  
 (द) कस्यचिदेकस्य छन्दसः उदाहरणं लिखत : 1 x 2 = 2  
 अनुष्टुप्, मन्दाक्रान्ता।  
 12. (अ) अधोलिखितानाम् अलङ्काराणां परिभाषाः पूर्यत। 1 x 4 = 4  
 (i) 'साधर्म्यम् ..... भेदे।'  
 (ii) '..... विषये निरपह्नवे।'  
 (iii) '..... अनुप्रासः।'  
 (iv) 'श्लिष्टैः पदैरनेकार्था .....।'

(ब) कस्यचिदेकस्य अलङ्कारस्य उदाहरणं लिखत ।

3

यमकम्, उत्प्रेक्षा ।

(स) अधोलिखितपंक्तिषु के अलङ्काराः?

1 x 3 = 3

(i) 'अखिलमलप्रक्षालनक्षमम् अजलं स्नानम् ।'

(ii) 'यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं लोकेन चैतन्यमिवोष्णरश्मेः ।'

(iii) पश्यामि ते मुखपुण्डरीकम् ।

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# अंक योजना - संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

1. किसी भी प्रश्न के विकल्पात्मक उत्तर भी हो सकते हैं। इस अंक योजना में दिये गए उत्तर निर्देशात्मक हैं! इनके अतिरिक्त भी संदर्भानुसार सही उत्तर हो सकते हैं, अतः अंक दिए जाएं।
2. अनुच्छेद अथवा श्लोकों पर आधारित प्रश्न अवबोधनात्मक हैं विद्यार्थी अनुच्छेद में दिये गए शब्दों के स्थान पर पर्यायवाची शब्दों का प्रयोग भी कर सकते हैं इसके लिए भी अंक दिए जाएं। विद्यार्थी उत्तर देते समय उपयुक्त विभक्ति अथवा वचन का प्रयोग नहीं करते तो अंशतः अंक काटे जाएं संपूर्ण नहीं।
3. त्रुटिपूर्ण वर्तनी अथवा व्याकरणात्मक प्रयोगों के लिए अनुपाततः अंक काटे जाएं न कि पूरे अंक।
4. आंशिक दृष्टि से सही उत्तरों के लिए भी अंशतः अंक अवश्य दिए जाएं।

## प्रश्न पत्र संख्या 49/1

अपेक्षित उत्तर-संकेत एवं मूल्य-बिन्दु

खण्ड : 'क' (अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्काः

### (क) प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः

1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए आधा अंक (½ × 2 = 1)
  - (i) अन्धकारे/तमसि।
  - (ii) श्रीकृष्णः।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - एक प्रश्न (1 × 2 = 2)

भगवान् श्रीकृष्णोऽपि अन्धकाराच्छन्नायां रात्रौ अत एव जन्म लेभे यत् स सत्यस्य प्रतिमानमस्ति।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। चार प्रश्न, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए आधा अंक (½ × 4 = 2)
  - (i) गभीरासु
  - (ii) कविता
  - (iii) गभीरा
  - (iv) विकृतिम्

(ख) द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए एक अंक । (1 ×2=2)
- (i) वक्तृशक्तिम्
- (ii) मौलिकसिद्धातेभ्यः
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए दो अङ्क । (2 ×2=4)
- (i) शब्दाः मनसि प्राप्तानां विचाराणं परान् प्रतिः प्रेषणस्य साधनं सन्ति ।
- (ii) ..... मतिरेव/वाणी..... ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए एक अंक (1 ×2=2)
- (i) प्रमत्तजनाय/प्रमत्ताय
- (ii) निष्क्रिया ।
- (द) अनुच्छेदलेखनम् -- (1 ×2=2)
- वाणी, वक्तृशक्तिः, भाषाशक्तिः..... आदयः ।

खण्ड — 'ख'

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्

2. पत्रलेखनम् । दस रिक्तस्थान, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1/2 अंक । ½ ×10=5
- (i) निराशः
- (ii) शयानम्
- (iii) दशेत्
- (iv) समागभिष्यति
- (v) वत्स!
- (vi) प्रैषयत्
- (vii) अक्षिपत्
- (viii) वैद्यम्

(ix) ग्रामीणान्

(x) संज्ञितः

3. अनुच्छेदलेखनम् -

1×5=5

बच्चो से सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य अपेक्षित हैं। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। वाक्य दीर्घ हो यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। वाक्य आलंकारिक हो यह भी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं। बच्चे मंजूषा में दिये गये शब्दों की विभक्तियां भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिये जाएं। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएं।

खण्ड — 'ग'

पठितांश - अवबोधनम्

50

संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च

4. (क) गद्यांश :

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।

(1/2 ×2=1)

(i) लेखकः

(ii) देशसेवायाम्

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए एक अंक।

(1 ×2=2)

(i) एतावन्ति.....ददामि।

(ii) “तात.....गन्तुमर्हेत्।”

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। चार भाग, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।

(1/2 ×4=2)

(i) भवान्

(ii) सम्मुखः

(iii) आयत्तम्

(iv) एतावन्ति

(ख) पद्यांश

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक।

(1/2 ×2=1)

(i) अज्ञतायाः

(ii) मौनम्



- (ब) पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। एक प्रश्न के लिए दो अंक। (2 ×1=2)  
 .....मौनम्..... ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए एक अंक (1 ×2=2)  
 (i) अज्ञतायाः  
 (ii) सर्वविदां/सपण्डितानाम्
- (ग) नाट्यांश :**
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक। (½ ×2=1)  
 (i) सविनयम्  
 (ii) उत्सङ्गे
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। एक प्रश्न के लिए दो अंक। (2 ×1=1)  
 .....लवस्य शिरसा प्रमाणपर्यायः..... ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक। (1 ×2=2)  
 (i) उत्सङ्गे  
 (ii) चिरात्
- 5. सार्थकसम्मेलनम् -** (½ ×4=2)  
 (अ) (iv)  
 (ब) (i)  
 (ग) (ii)  
 (द) (iii)
- 6. प्रश्ननिर्माणम् कुरुत -** (1 ×4=4)  
 (i) केन  
 (ii) कम्  
 (iii) केषाम्  
 (iv) काम्
- 7. भावार्थलेखनम् -** (3+3 = 6)  
 (अ) (i) अध्यात्मज्ञानम्

- (ii) उभयम्
- (iii) नरः
- (iv) मृत्युम्
- (v) च
- (vi) अश्नुते
- (ब) (i) ब्राह्मणः
- (ii) प्रीतेः
- (iii) वर्णयन्
- (iv) कस्माच्चित्
- (v) रहस्यम्
- (vi) षट्

8. अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत -

( $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2} = 3$ )

- (अ) (i) सन्ति
- (ii) विभीषिका
- (iii) उक्तैः
- (ब) (i) सर्वत्र
- (ii) मरालस्य
- (iii) मानसं

9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।

- (अ) (i) अहं, स्वीकरिष्यामि (1 × 2 = 2)
- (ii) अहम्, भवेयम्
- (ब) (i) महता (1 + 1 = 2)
- (ii) प्रवर्द्धमान
- (स) (i) शिववीराय (1 × 2 = 2)
- (ii) लक्ष्म्यै

- (द) (i) अचलः (1 × 2 = 2)  
(ii) अधः
- (य) (i) पुत्रः, पितरम् (½ × 4 = 2)  
(ii) ब्राह्मणः, समुद्रम्
10. (अ) काव्यस्य नाम लिखत - (1 × 5 = 5)  
किरातार्जुनीयम्, महाभारतम्, नीतिशतकम्, (अन्य किसी भी शतक का नाम),  
पाषाणीकन्या, समुद्रसङ्गमः ।
- (ब) लेखकानाम् नाम लिखत - (1 × 5 = 5)  
चन्द्रशेखरदासः, दाराशिकोहः, हृषीकेश भट्टाचार्यः, भर्तृहरिः, भवभूतिः ।

खण्ड — 'घ'

छन्दोलकाराः

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11. प्रश्नान् उत्तरत -
- (अ) (i) ISS (1 × 4 = 4)  
(ii) रगणः  
(iii) गुरु  
(iv) चतुर्दश/14
- (ब) (i) '.....ययुतेयं मालिनी.... ।' (1 × 3 = 3)  
(ii) '.....गुरुर्ज्ञेयं....., ..... ।  
द्विचतुष्पादयोः ह्रस्वं ..... सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ।।'  
(iii) ..... मस्सजौ सततगाः..... ।'
- (स) वसन्ततिलका (1 × 1 = 1)
- (द) किसी भी एक छन्द का सही उदाहरण लिखने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं। (2 × 1 = 2)  
वंशस्थम्, उपजातिः ।

12. अलङ्काराणां परिभाषाः पूरयत -

- (अ) (i) .....वाक्यैक्य उपमा द्वयोः ।'  
(ii) .....प्रकृतस्य परात्मना ।'

- (iii) ....भिधाने श्लेष इष्यते ।’
- (iv) ....अनुषक्तार्थान्तराभिधा ।’
- (ब) किसी भी एक अलंकार का सही उदाहरण लिखने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं। (3 × 1 = 3)
- (स) के अलंकाराः - (1 × 3 = 3)
- (i) उपमा
- (ii) अनुप्रासः
- (iii) रूपकम्

संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक) प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 49

खण्ड — ‘क’

अपठितांश - अवबोधन

15 अङ्काः

- (क) प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः
1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए आधा अंक (½ × 2 = 1)
- (i) स्वच्छता
- (ii) दायित्वम्।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। एक प्रश्न (1 × 2 = 2)
- नगरनिगमस्य स्वच्छताभियाने नागरिककल्याणपरिषत्.... प्रदास्यन्ति।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। चार प्रश्न, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए आधा अंक (½ × 4 = 2)
- (i) दिल्लीसर्वकारः
- (ii) निश्चिते
- (iii) स्वच्छता
- (iv) कल्याण।

प्रश्न भ्रामक है, अतः छात्र के कुछ भी लिखने पर पूर्णांक दिए जाएं।

(ख) द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक उत्तर के लिए एक अंक (1 × 2 = 2)
- (i) एडमस्मिथ / एडमस्मिथमहोदयः
- (ii) धनम्।

- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तर । एक प्रश्न । (2 ×1=2)  
नागरिकेभ्यः करः तदैव ग्रहीतुम्.....भवेयुः ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । चार प्रश्न, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए एक अंक (1 ×4=4)  
(i) सर्वकारः  
(ii) लक्षशः / लम्बिताः  
(iii) नागरिकेभ्यः  
(iv) ग्रहीतुम् ।
- (द) अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकम् (2 ×1=2)  
कराधानम्, करग्रहणप्रकाराः, करस्वरूपम् इत्यादयः ।

खण्ड — 'ख'

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्

15 अङ्काः

2. कथालेखनम् । दस रिक्तस्थान, प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1/2 अंक ½ ×10=5  
(i) प्रार्थयत्  
(ii) अर्जितः  
(iii) स्वीकरिष्यति  
(iv) उपकृतम्  
(v) ग्रहीतुम्  
(vi) क्रीतः  
(vii) क्षुधितः  
(viii) भोजनम्  
(ix) भवान्  
(x) दीनतासमाप्तिः ।
3. अनुच्छेदलेखनम् - 1×5=5

बच्चो से सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य अपेक्षित हैं। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। वाक्य दीर्घ हो यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। वाक्य आलंकारिक हो यह भी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं। बच्चे मंजूषा में दिये गये शब्दों

की विभक्तियां भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिये जाएं। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएं।

खण्ड — 'ग'

पठितांश - अवबोधनम् संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च

4. (क) गद्यांश :

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक। (1/2 × 2=1)

(i) अनन्ताः / नानाजातयोऽनन्ताः

(ii) मेखलावत्।

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए एक अंक (1 × 2=2)

(i) सिद्धैः स्वर्गनरकादिकं.....बहिरस्तीति।

(ii) या पृथिवी ये पर्वताः..... 'स्वर्ग' इति वदन्ति।

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। चार भाग, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक (1/2 × 4=2)

(i) जन्तवः / ये / पर्वताः / समुद्राः

(ii) बहिः

(iii) समुद्राः

(iv) अनन्ताः / नानाजातयः

(ख) पद्यांशः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक (1/2 × 2=1)

(i) लक्ष्मीः

(ii) लक्ष्मीः।

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। एक प्रश्न के लिए दो अंक (2 × 1=2)

लक्ष्मीः शूरम्.....वासहेतोः इच्छति।

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए एक अंक (1 × 2=2)

(i) लक्ष्मीः

(ii) शूरम्।

- (ग) नाट्यांशः
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1/2 अंक । (1/2 × 2 = 1)
- (i) तीक्ष्णतरा
- (ii) चन्द्रकेतुः / राजपुत्रः ।
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । एक प्रश्न के लिए दो अंक । (2 × 1 = 1)
- आयुधीयश्रेणयः विस्फारितशरासनाः कुमारम् तर्जयन्ति ।
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । दो प्रश्न, प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक । (1 × 2 = 2)
- (i) आयुधीयश्रेणयः
- (ii) दृप्ताम् ।
5. सार्थकसम्मेलनम् - (1/2 × 4 = 2)
- (अ) (ii)
- (ब) (iii)
- (ग) (iv)
- (द) (i) ।
6. प्रश्ननिर्माणम् कुरुत - (1 × 4 = 4)
- (i) कस्मै
- (ii) काम्
- (iii) कया
- (iv) कस्मिन् / कदा ।
7. भावार्थलेखनम् - (3 + 3 = 6)
- (अ) (i) अर्जुनम्
- (ii) समाचार
- (iii) कर्मसु
- (iv) अपुण्यस्य
- (v) योगेन
- (vi) प्रवृत्तः ।

- (ब) (i) सर्वस्वदक्षिणम्  
(ii) मनसि  
(iii) सञ्चयः  
(iv) दानम्  
(v) जनाः  
(vi) भुञ्जते ।

8. अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति कुरुत -

( $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2} = 3$ )

- (अ) (i) उपासते  
(ii) प्रविशन्ति  
(iii) विद्यायाम् ।  
(ब) (i) अथ  
(ii) च  
(iii) प्रकृतिसिद्धम् ।

9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -

- (अ) (i) रत्नम्, सूते (1 × 2 = 2)  
(ii) राजा, करोति ।  
(ब) (i) स्वायत्तम् (1 + 1 = 2)  
(ii) रुक्षः ।  
(स) (i) भूतविशेषाय (1 × 2 = 2)  
(ii) ब्राह्मणाय ।  
(द) (i) स्वैरम् (1 × 2 = 2)  
(ii) तान्तः / दुःखित  
(य) (i) कौशल्या, लवम् ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )  
(ii) पुत्तलिका, विक्रमादित्यम् ।



10. (अ) काव्यस्य नाम लिखत - (1 × 5 = 5)  
 भगवद्गीता, रघुवंशम्, समुद्रसङ्गमः, प्रबन्धमञ्जरी, नीतिशतकम् / किमपिकाव्यम् ।
- (ब) लेखकानाम् नाम लिखत - (1 × 5 = 5)  
 बाणभट्टः, अम्बिकादत्तव्यासः, भट्ट मथुरानाथ शास्त्री, चन्द्रशेखरदास वर्मा,  
 कालिदास ।

खण्ड — 'घ'

छन्दोलङ्काराः

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छन्द एवम् अलङ्कार

11. प्रश्नान् उत्तरत -
- (अ) (i) गुरुः (1 × 4 = 4)  
 (ii) सगणः  
 (iii) चतुर्दश / 14  
 (iv) गुरू ।
- (ब) (i) 'ननमयययुतेयम्..... ।' (1 × 3 = 3)  
 (ii) '.....सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।'  
 (iii) 'जतौ तु वंशस्थ ..... ।'
- (स) इन्द्रव्रजा (1 × 1 = 1)
- (द) किसी भी एक छन्द का सही उदाहरण लिखने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं। (2 × 1 = 2)
12. अलङ्काराणं परिभाषाः पूरयत -
- (अ) (i) '.....उपमा..... ।'  
 (ii) 'रूपकम् रूपितारोपा..... ।'  
 (iii) 'वर्णसाम्यम्..... ।'  
 (iv) '....भिधाने श्लेष इष्यते ।'
- (ब) किसी भी एक अलङ्कार का सही उदाहरण लिखने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएं। (3 × 1 = 3)
- (स) के अलङ्काराः - (1 × 3 = 3)  
 (i) अनुप्रासः  
 (ii) उपमा  
 (iii) रूपकम् ।

(حصہ الف)

10 .1 درج ذیل (غیر درسی) عبارت کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس سے متعلق نیچے دیے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیے:

”اگرچہ اس سے بہت پہلے یعنی 1836ء میں مولوی محمد حسین آزاد کے والد بزرگوار مولوی محمد باقر نے ”اُردو اخبار“ کے نام سے اردو کا ایک پرچہ نکالا تھا اور خود سرسید نے ایک پرچہ جاری کیا جس کا نام ”سید الاخبار“ تھا اور دونوں پرچوں کی زبان ضرورت کے اقتضا سے سادہ اور صاف ہوتی تھی۔ تاہم اس وقت تک یہ زبان علمی زبان نہیں مانی جاتی تھی۔ اس لیے جب کوئی شخص علمی حیثیت سے کچھ لکھتا تو اسی فارسی نما طرز میں لکھتا تھا۔ سرسید نے بھی اسی وجہ سے آثار الصنادید میں جہاں انشا پر دازی سے کام لیا۔ اسی طرز کو برتا۔ آثار الصنادید جس زمانے میں نکلی، اس کے تھوڑے ہی دنوں کے بعد تقریباً 1850 میں دلی کے مشہور شاعر مرزا غالب نے اردو کی طرف توجہ کی یعنی مکاتبات وغیرہ اردو میں لکھنے شروع کیے۔ انھوں نے تمام ہم عصروں کے برخلاف مکاتبہ کو مکالمہ کر دیا۔ مکاتبات میں وہ بالکل اس طرح ادائے مطلب کرتے تھے جیسے دو آدمی آمنے سامنے بیٹھے باتیں کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ کہنا بیجا نہیں کہ اردو انشا پر دازی کا آج جو انداز ہے اور جس کے مجدد اور امام سرسید مرحوم تھے اس کا سنگ بنیاد دراصل مرزا غالب نے رکھا تھا۔“

(i) محمد حسین آزاد کے والد نے کون سا اخبار نکالا اور کب نکالا تھا؟

(ii) ”سید الاخبار“ کس نے جاری کیا تھا؟

(iii) مرزا غالب نے اردو میں خط (مکاتبات) کب لکھنا شروع کئے تھے؟

(iv) غالب کے خطوط ہم عصروں سے کیوں مختلف ہیں؟

(v) موجودہ اسلوبِ نثر کا بانی کون ہے؟

15 .2 درج ذیل عنوانات میں سے کسی ایک پر مضمون لکھیے۔

(i) ہندوستان کی زبانیں

(ii) تاریخی عمارتوں کی اہمیت