

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

in

**HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE,
GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS**

for

CLASS XII

(Effective for March, 2012 Examination)



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
PREET VIHAR, DELHI - 110092

Revised Edition :

December, 2010

Copies :

Price : Rs.

© CBSE

"This book or part thereof may not be reproduced by any person or agency in any manner" .

PUBLISHED BY : The Secretary, Central Board of Secondary Education, Shiksha Kendra,
2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar, Delhi - 110092

DESIGN, LAYOUT & : Multi Graphics, 5745/81, Reghar Pura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY Phone : 25783846

PRINTED BY :

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक [सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म
और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए, तथा उन सब में, व्यक्ति की गरिमा और [राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई० को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से), "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क

मूल कर्तव्य

51 क. मूल कर्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हैं;
- (च) हमारी सामाजिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझें और उसका परीक्षण करें;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करें तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करें;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखें और हिंसा से दूर रहें;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करें जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई उंचाइयों को छू ले।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ² [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "unity of the Nation (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

FOREWORD

Senior Secondary stage is a crucial and challenging stage of school education as it is a transition from general foundation learning to discipline based education. Based on the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, new syllabi have been prescribed and textbooks have been brought out by NCERT. This has led to a paradigm shift in not only the pedagogy but also in examination pattern. Changes in the design of question papers for Board Examination 2008 and onwards have already been posted on our website based on which sample question papers have been developed in Business Studies, Economics, Accountancy and Mathematics. Marking Schemes to the sample papers give clear and concise instructions on solutions and evaluation criteria. The highlights of the changes effected in the question paper design are as follows:-

- Introduction of about 10% very short answer questions of one mark each.
- Replacement of memory based recall type of questions by thought provoking questions.
- Earmarking 20% of the questions in the question paper to assess higher order mental skills of learners, such as analysis, evaluation and interpretation of concepts and their application to real life situations for enhanced understanding, problem solving and enriched learning.

It is hoped that these sample question papers will guide the teachers in developing their own question papers which will help students in facing examinations as festivals. This will also lead to development of Higher Order Thinking skills in students. I express my heartfelt appreciation for the sincere efforts put in by the experts in all subject committees. Thanks are due to Mr. N. Nagaraju, Director (Academic) and Ms. Sugandh Sharma, Education Officer (Commerce) in providing necessary guidance to the experts and coordinating all activities in bringing out this document.

Improvement is a continuous process and CBSE always looks forward to suggestions for further improvement in the document.

VINEET JOSHI, I.A.S.
CHAIRMAN, CBSE

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS IN HISTORY	1-28
▶ Design of Question Papers	2
▶ Sample Question Paper-I	7
2. SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE	29-70
▶ Design of Question Papers	30
▶ Sample Question Paper-I	33
▶ Sample Question Paper-II	53
3. SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS IN GEOGRAPHY	71-116
▶ Design of Question Papers	72
▶ Sample Question Paper-I	79
▶ Sample Question Paper-II	99
4. SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS IN ECONOMICS	117-159
▶ Design of Question Papers	118
▶ Sample Question Paper-I	121
▶ Sample Question Paper-II	141

HISTORY

CODE NO (027)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER
HISTORY
CLASS XII

TIME : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

I. Weightage to form of questions

Form of question	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks
Long answer (LA)	2	10	20
Short answer (SA)	8	5	40
Very short answers	3	2	6
Passage based questions*	3	8	24
Skill (Map work)	2	5	10
Total	18		100

Note : Each Passage based question will have 3-4 questions with marks ranging from 1 to 4.

II. Weightage to content

Themes in Indian History (Part 1)	25 marks
Themes in Indian History (Part 2)	30 marks
Themes in Indian History (Part 3)	35 marks
Map work	10 marks

III. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Essential difficulty level Percentage	
A Easy	30%
B Average	50%
C Difficult	20%

IV. Division of Question Paper

The question paper will be divided into A, B, C, D and E.

- Part A will carry 3 questions of 2 marks each.
- Part B will carry 8 questions of 5 marks each.
- Part C will carry 2 questions of 10 marks each.
- Part D will carry three passage-based questions. The number of questions will vary from 3 to 4. The marks will range from 1 to 4. The sources will be taken from the textbooks as directed therein.
- Part E will have 2 map questions of 5 marks each.

V. Scheme of Option

Part A will have no choice

Part B will be divided into 3 sections (books). Section 1 will have 4 questions out of which the student will attempt any 3. Section 2 will have 3 questions out of which the student will attempt any 2. Section 3 will have 4 questions out of which the student will attempt any 3 questions.

In Part C, the questions will be from Section 2 (Book 2) and Section 3 (Book 3). There will be an internal choice in each question.

Part D will be passage-based questions. There will be six sources, two from each section followed by questions. The student will attempt one source from each section.

In Part E, there will be two map questions – one for identification (no choice) and one for location and labeling (will have a choice).

VI. Weightage of Marks Book-wise

Book I (Ancient India)	=	8 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 2 = 25 marks
Book II (Medieval India)	=	10 + 5 + 5 + 8 + 2 = 30 marks
Book III (Modern India)	=	10 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 8 + 2 = 35 marks
Map	=	10 marks
Total	=	100 marks

LIST OF MAPS

Book 1

1. P-2. Mature Harappan sites :Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigadi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, Kot Diji.
2. P-30. Mahajanapada and cities :
Vajji, Magadha, Koshala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3. P-33. Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions :
 - (i) Kushans, Shakas, Satvahana, Vakatakas, Gupta
 - (ii) Cities/towns : Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Brahukachchha
 - (iii) Pillar inscriptions - Sanchi, Topra, Meerut, Pillar, Kaushambi.
 - (iv) Kingdom of Cholas, Keralaputras and Pandyas.
4. P-43. Important kingdoms and towns :
 - (i) Kushans, Shakas, Satvahana, Vakarakas, Gupta
 - (ii) Cities/town: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Brahukachchha, Shrivasti, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi, Vidisha
5. P-95. Major Buddhist Sites :
Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, Bodh Gaya, Shrivasti, Ajanta.

Book 2

1. P-174. Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Mysore, Thanjavur, Kolar, Tirunelveli, Quilon
2. P-214. Territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb :
Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.

Book 3

1. P-297. Territories/cities under British Control in 1857 :
Punjab, Sindh, Bombay, Madras, Fort St. David, Masulipatnam, Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Avadh, Surat, Calcutta, Dacca, Chitagong, Patna, Benaras, Allahabad and Lucknow.

2. P-305. Main centres of the Revolt :

Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Jabalpur, Agra.

3. P-305. Important centres of the national movement :

Champanan, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi.

BLUE PRINT

Sample Question Paper-I

Subject : History Marks : 100 marks

Time : 3 hours

Theme	Very Short Answer (2)	Short Answer (5)	Long Answer (8)	Passage-based (8)	Skill (5)	Total
1 and 2	2 (1)	10 (2)	-	8 (1)	5 (1)*	20 (4)
3 and 4	-	5 (1)	-	-	-	5 (1)
5 and 6	2 (1)	-	-	8 (1)	-	10 (2)
7 and 8	-	5 (1)	10 (1)	-	5 (1)*	15 (2)
9	-	5 (1)	-	-	-	5 (1)
10 and 11	-	10 (2)	-	-	5 (1)* (or)	10 (2)
12 and 13	2 (1)	-	10 (1)	-	-	12 (2)
14 and 15	-	5 (1)	-	8 (1)	-	13 (2)
Sub Total	6 (3)	40 (8)	30 (3)	24 (3)	10 (2)	90 (16)

There are two map questions – one four identification (no choice) themes 7 and 8 and one for location and labelling (choice) themes 1 and 2 or 10 and 11.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

HISTORY

CLASS-XII

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions

- (i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part 'A' – Questions 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part 'B' – Section I, II, III – Questions 4 to 14) should not exceed 100 words.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying 10 marks (Part 'C' – Questions 15 to 16) should not exceed 500 words.
- (v) Part 'D' has questions based on 3 sources.
- (vi) Attach maps with the answer scripts (Part 'E').

PART A

1. Mention any two strategies that were used to increase agricultural production from the 6th century BCE onwards. 2
2. Describe any two practices associated with the Chishti Silsila of the Sufis. 2
3. State any two difficulties faced by the census commissioners in collecting and classifying the data. 2

PART B

SECTION I

Answer any three of the following questions

4. Explain the socio-economic differences in Harappan Society that archeological finds seem to suggest. 5
5. Explain the issues that should be kept in mind by the historian while handling inscriptional sources. 5

6. Mahabharata is a good source to study contemporary social attitudes. 5
Support this statement with suitable examples.
7. Describe the main features of temple architecture in early India. 5
(3×5 = 15)

PART B
SECTION II

Answer any two of the following questions.

8. Who were Nayakas and Amara Nayakas? Describe their role in the administration of Vijayanagar Empire. 5
9. Analyse how the Mughal emperor's court procedures reflected his status and power. 5
10. Describe any three strengths and two limitations of the Ain-i-Akbari 5 as an important document in the study of the Mughal period. (2×5 = 10)

PART B
SECTION III

Answer any three of the following questions :

11. Describe the life style of the Pahariyas in the late 19th century. 5
12. 'Rumours circulate only when they resonate with the deep fears and suspicion of the people'. How was this statement true in the context of the Revolt of 1857? 5
13. List any five ways in which the Taluqdars of Awadh were affected by British policy. 5
(3×5) = 15
14. What were the proposals of the Cabinet Mission in 1946? Why did the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League ultimately reject them? 2+3 = 5

PART C – Long answer Questions

15. Explain why the Zamindars were central to agrarian relations in the Mughal period. 10

OR

Explain the role the royal centre played in the social and political life of Vijanagara?

16. Explain the changes that came about in the social life of the new cities under colonial rule. 10

OR

Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian national movement.

PART D – Passage Based Questions

17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Prabhavati Gupta and the village of Danguna

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription :Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the gramakutumbinas (householders/peasants living in the village). Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna.

“Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day) of the bright (fortnight) of Karttika, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Acharya (teacher) Chanalavam in...You should obey all (his) commands ...

We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an agrahara ... (this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policemen : (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats, and charcoal (to touring royal offices); exempt from (the royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and khadira trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes...”

This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Who had issued this inscription? | 1 |
| (ii) Why does she want to donate the land? Who is the receiver of the land? | 2 |
| (iii) What were the exemptions conferred on a typical agrahara land? | 2 |
| (iv) State the significance of this source. Give any three points. | 3 |

OR

How artefacts are identified

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site :

Saddle querns ... are found in considerable numbers ... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of

hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found : those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of which latter type are dubbed “curry stones” by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

- (i) What are the two types of querns? 2
- (ii) What materials were these querns made of? 2
- (iii) Explain the two ways of classifying finds of excavations. 2
- (iv) How do archeologists determine the function of the artefacts and other finds? 2

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

On Horse and on foot

This is how Ibn Battuta described the postal system :

In India the postal system is of two kinds : The horse-post called ‘Uluq’, is run by royal horses stationed at distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three stations per mile. It is called ‘dawa’, that is, one third of a mile ... Now, at every third of a mile there is a well populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length with copper bells at the top. When the courier starts from the city, he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells on the other; and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of bell they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them one of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at the top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This foot-person is quicker than the horse-post; and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

- (i) Name the two kinds of postal systems described above. 2
- (ii) Explain how the foot post worked. 2
- (iii) Why does Ibn-Battuta think that the postal system in India was efficient? 2

(iv) How did the state encourage merchants in the 14th century? 2

2

OR

The pilgrimage of the Mughal princess Jahanara, 1643

The following is an excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, titled Munis al Arwah (The Confidant of Spirits):

After praising the one God ... this lowly faqira (humble soul) Jahanara ... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer ... I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer.

For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees.

On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb ... With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the lightfilled tomb of my master seven times ... Finally with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb ...

(i) How does Jahanara show her devotion to the Shaikh? Answer by giving examples.

2

(ii) Why did the dargah attract a lot of devotees?

2

(iii) How do we know that Akbar also had a great regard for the saint?

2

(iv) What other activities were part of the Ziyarat or 'Pilgrimage'.

2

19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

A small basket of grapes

This is what Khushdeva Singh writes about his experience during one of his visits to Karachi in 1949 :

My friends took me to a room at the airport where we all sat down and talked... (and) had lunch together. I had to travel from Karachi to London ... at 2.30a.m. ... At 5.00 p.m. ... I told my friends that they had given me so generously of their time,

I thought it would be too much for them to wait the whole night and suggested they must spare themselves the trouble. But nobody left until it was dinner time ... Then they said they were leaving and that I must have a little rest before emplaning ... I got up at about 1.45 a.m. and, when I opened the door, I saw that all of them were still there ... They all accompanied me to the plane, and, before parting, presented me with a small basket of grapes. I had no words to express my gratitude for the overwhelming affection with which I was treated and the happiness this stopover had given me.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (i) Who was Khushadeva Singh? | 1 |
| (ii) How did his friends show their affection to him during his visit to Karachi? | 2 |
| (iii) Why was Kushadeva Singh seen as a symbol of humanity and harmony? | 2 |
| (iv) What is a memoir. In addition to memoirs, how does oral history help historians reconstruct events of the recent past? Give two points. | 1+2=3 |

OR

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizen people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self :

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of selfdiscipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) What according to G.B. Pant are the attributes of loyal citizens in a democracy. | 3 |
| (ii) What is meant by ‘Separate Electorates’? | 2 |
| (iii) Why was the demand for Separate Electorates for Muslims made during the drafting of the Constitution? | 2 |
| (iv) Why was G.B. Pant against this demand? Give two reasons. | 2 |

Part ‘E’

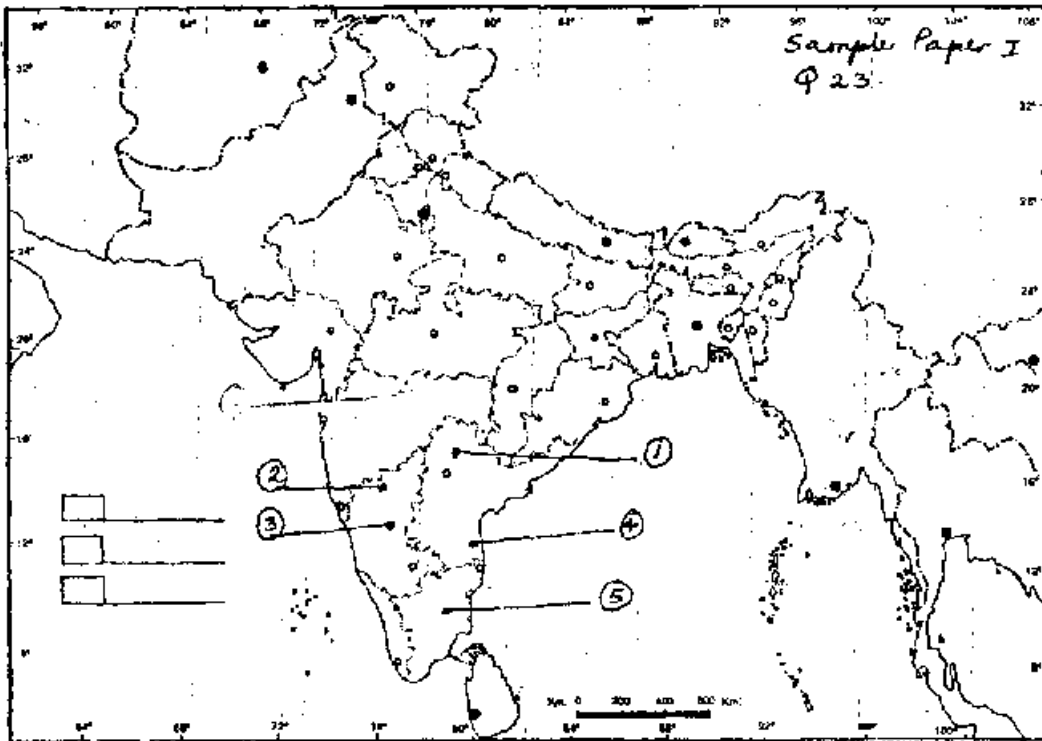
20. On an outline map of India and its neighbouring countries, mark and name Gandhara, Panchala, Magadha, Avanti, Vajji. 5

OR

On an outline map of India, and its neighbouring countries, mark and name five important centres of the revolt of 1857.

21. On an given outline map of India 5 places in South India between 14th to 16th centuries are marked as 1 to 5. Identify and write their names on the lines given.

5



QUESTIONS FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED

(In lieu of Map Questions 20 and 21)

- Q 20. Name five centres of major rock edicts of Ashoka's empire.

5

OR

Name any five centres of the revolt of 1857.

- Q 21. Name any three cities and two kingdoms in South India between the 14th and 16th centuries.

3+2 marks

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

HISTORY

CLASS-XII

MARKING SCHEME

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

1. The two strategies that were used to increase agricultural production from 6th century BCE were :
 - (1) Shift to plough agriculture which spread in fertile alluvial river valleys such as those of the Ganga and the Kaveri from the 6th century BCE.
 - (2) The iron-tipped ploughshare was used to turn the alluvial soil in areas which had high rainfall.
 - (3) Improved irrigation facilities.
 - (4) Introduction of paddy transplanted in Ganga valley. 2×1 = 2 marks

Any two points (Page 38)
2. Two practices of the Chishti Silsila of the Sufis :
 - (1) Setting up of the Khanqahs.
 - (2) The open kitchen (langar) including people from all walks of life.
 - (3) Inclusion of local traditions, such as bowing before the Shaikh, offering water to the visitors etc.
 - (4) Appointment of spiritual successor to spread their practices.
 - (5) Pilgrimage or Ziyarat.

Any two points (Page 154-55) 2×1 = 2 marks
3. Difficulties faced by the Census Commissioners :
 - (1) Arbitrary classification and overlapping identities of the people.
 - (2) Refusal on the part of the people to cooperate with Census Officials.
 - (3) Evasive answers of the people.
 - (4) Unwillingness of the upper caste to give any information regarding women of their household.

- (4) The seivo : economic differences that are naeological finds of harappen
- (5) Status consciousness of the people.
- (6) Non-registration of deaths and non-reporting of illness.

Any two points (Page 321-322)

1×2 = 2 marks

4. The socio economic differences that archaeological finds of Harappan seem to suggest

- (i) Burials-
 - (a) The variations in the burial pits in terms of space may suggest social differences.
 - (b) Some graves contain ornament and pottery.
- (ii) Artefacts-
 - (a) Some artefacts were utilitarian and daily use objects made of ordinary materials like stone or clay.
 - (b) Some were luxury items made of rare, non local materials and made with complicated technology.

The above mentioned points to be explained with example

1×5=5

5. The issue that should be kept in mind by the historian while handling inscriptional traditions.

- (i) Language used in the inscriptions.
 - (a) deciphering teh script
 - (b) whether the language used is close to present day language or not.
- (ii) Whether the titles used by a particular ruler like Ashoka matched in terms of content, style, language and paleography.
- (iii) Whether the statements made in inscriptions to judge whether they are true, plausible or exaggerations.
- (iv) While interpreting the inscriptions the historians should ensure the intended meaning of the author of the inscription is not changed, the historians add words within brackets.
- (v) The historian must not view at face value only. Meanings beyond face value must be studied.

Eg. not just the text of Ashokan inscriptions but the larger context such as the place where it is placed is also of importance.

2 points (Page 361)

1×2 = 2 marks

6. In my opinion, Mahabharata is a good textual source to study contemporary social attitudes.
- (1) The mahasharata gives a vivid description of the social attitudes of the period, as essentially it is a story of conflict over land and power between cousins.
 - (2) Under patrilineal succession, the sons fought to claim resources of the father after his death was emphasized.
 - (3) The episode of Yudhishter staking Draupadi in a game of dice gives an insight into the status of women in a patriarchal society. Yet it was possible for a woman like Draupadi to challenge it.
 - (4) The episode of Eklavya tells about the prejudices based on caste.
 - (5) The episode of Hadimba's marriage to Bheem tells us about the marriage practices that were different from the brahmanical traditions. 1×5 = 5 marks

7. The chief features of temple architecture in the early India.

- (1) The early forms of temples had a small square room called the 'Garbhagraha' which housed the image of a god or a goddess.
The room had a single doorway through which the worshipper could enter and offer worship.
- (2) Gradually the structure of the temple changed, a tall structure known as the 'Shikhara' was built over the central shrine.
- (3) The temple walls were decorated with beautiful sculptures.
- (4) Later temples became even more elaborate, they had assembly halls, huge walls, gateways and they even had arrangements for water supply.
- (6) The unique features of earliest temples were that some of them were hollowed out of rocks as artificial caves where the worshippers performed their prayers. These later evolved into elaborately designed temples such as the temple of Kailasnatha.

Any 5 points (Page 105-107)

5 marks

8. Nayakas and Amaranayakas of the Vijayanagara Empire :

They were the military chiefs and military commanders. 1 mark

Their role in the administration were :

- (1) Governing the territories given by the rayas.
- (2) Collecting taxes and other dues from peasants, craftsmen and traders.

- (3) Maintaining of horses and elephants.
- (4) Providing fighting force to the king.
- (5) Maintaining temples.
- (6) Providing irrigation facilities.
- (7) Paying personal homage to the king and paying annual tribute to the king

Any 5 to be explained (Page 175)

1×5 = 5 marks

9. The Mughal emperor's court procedures reflected his status and power :

- (i) The 'takht' was meant to reflect the high status of the king.
- (ii) Canopy was a symbol of kingship.
- (iii) The status of the courtiers got reflected in the proximity to the king in the court.
- (iv) Once the king took his position in the court, one one was permitted to move.
- (v) Defined etiquette to be followed in the court with respect to the form of address, courtesies etc.
- (vi) Forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the court.
- (vii) Protocols set for foreign ambassadors.

Any 5 to be explained (Page 175)

1×5 = 5 marks

10. Three strengths and two limitations of the 'Ain' :

Strengths :

- (1) Ain provides fascinating glimpse into the structure and organization of the Mughal empire.
- (2) The 'Ain' recorded information about the empire and the people of India.
- (3) Its evidence on agrarian relations is uncontested.
- (4) Its information on people's profession, trade and on the imperial establishments helps historian to reconstruct the social fabric of India at that time.

Any three points

3×1 = 3 marks

Limitations :

- (1) It was more of a reproduction of official papers.
- (2) Numerous errors in totalling have been detected.
- (3) Data were not collected uniformly from all provinces.

Any two points (Pages 220-21)

2×1 = 2 marks

3+2 = 5 marks

11. Life style of the Pahariyas in the 19th century :

- (i) Lived around the Rajmahal hills.
- (ii) Practised subsistence forest produce and shifting cultivation.
- (iii) Cleared patches of forest and grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.
- (iv) Scratched land with hoes, cultivated the land for a few years and then left it fallow.
- (v) Collected Mahua (a flower) for food, silk, cocoons.
- (vi) Collected wood for charcoal production.
- (vii) Lived in hutments with tamarind groves.

To be assessed as a whole (Pages 266-268)

5 marks

12. Rumours circulate only when they resonate with the deep fears and suspicion of the people : Deep fears aroused by the British policies.

So under the circumstances rumours spread easily.

- (1) Lord William Bentinck's policy of 'reforming' Indian society by introducing western education.
- (2) Abolition of customs like Sati and permit widow remarriage.
- (3) Refusal to recognise adoption.
- (4) Introduction of British system of administration, their own laws and land revenue collection.
- (5) Role of the Christian missionaries.
- (6) The introduction of greased cartridges.

Any 5 points (Page 295-96)

5×1 = 5 marks

13. Effect of the annexation of Awadh on the Taluqdars :

- (1) Taluqdars were dispossessed
- (2) Their forts were destroyed and they were disarmed.
- (3) 'The Summary Settlement' removed the Taluqdars wherever possible.
- (4) Their control over a number of villages previously held was lost.

- (5) Their autonomy ended.
- (6) They lost their power and prestige.

Any 5 points (Page 298)

5×1 = 5 marks

14. Proposals of the Cabinet Mission and the impact on Indian policy :

- (1) Proposals of the Cabinet mission. 2 marks

Why did Congress and the League reject it?

- (1) Initially all major parties accepted this plan.
- (2) But later different political groups had mutually opposed interpretations of the plan.
- (3) The League wanted the grouping to be compulsory and having the right to secede from the union.
- (4) The Congress did not want the grouping to be compulsory and wanted that the provinces be given the right to join a group.
- (5) Neither the Congress or the League agreed to the proposals.

This was a most crucial juncture because after this partition became more or less inevitable.

Answer to be assessed as a whole (Page 389)

3 marks

(2+3 = 5 marks)

15. Zamindars were central to the agrarian relations in the Mughal period :

- (1) The zamindars were landed proprietors and also enjoyed certain special and economic privileges.
- (2) They performed certain services to the state (Khidmat).
- (3) Held extensive personal lands and got it cultivated through hired labour (Milkiyat).
- (4) Had the power to collect revenue on behalf of the state.
- (5) Had control over military resources.
- (6) Had fortresses and armed contingent.
- (7) They constituted the very narrow apex in the pyramid.
- (8) Their relation with the peasantry was reciprocal and one of the paternalism.
- (9) They received the support of the peasantry in their struggle against the state.

- (10) Lineage based zamindaris.
- (11) Colonial agricultural lands.
- (12) They were an exploitative class.
- (13) Zamindars generally belonged to the upper caste.

Assess as a whole (Page 211-13)

10 marks

OR

Role played by the 'Royal Centre' in the socio political life of Vijayanagar-

- (1) There were over 60 temples in the 'Royal Centre'.
- (2) The kings patronised temple building to establish and legitimise their authority by associating with divinity.
- (3) 30 palace complexes in the 'Royal Centre'
- (4) Mahanavami and the royal ceremonies performed here.
- (5) Lotus Mahal or the Council Chamber.
- (6) Hazara Rama Temple - The temple for the royalty.

(Page 179-183)

(To be assessed as whole) 10 marks

16. Any major changes in social life of new colonial cities :

- (1) Development of new modes of transport resulted in a new kind of experience.
- (2) Creation of public space, for example public parks, theatres etc. provided new forms of entertainment.
- (3) Rise of middle classes.
- (4) Questioning of social customs, traditions and norms.
- (5) Change in the status of women - new opportunities for them.
- (6) Increasing number of labour and poor working shifting to the cities.

Any 5 points to be explained (Page 329-30)

5×2 = 10 marks

OR

Base of Indian National Movement broadened under Gandhiji :

- (1) Gandhiji as people's leader : It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals, now hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated.

- (2) He identified himself with the common man. Dressed like them, lived like them.
- (3) Use of charkha.
- (4) Opposed untouchability and the degrading treatment of dalits.
- (5) Took up the cause of the peasants.
- (6) Brought changes in the Congress organisation - New branches and Praja Mandal.
- (7) Encouraged the use of local language for communication.
- (8) Prosperous industrialists and businessmen involved in the struggle.
- (9) Highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji.
- (10) Emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity.
- (11) Gandhi ji seen as 'Mahatma' and he had a huge following from all sections of people all over India.

To be assessed as a whole (Page 351-355)

10 marks

Part 'D'

17. (Source 8, page 41)

- (i) Prabhavati Gupta 1 marks
- (ii) To increase her religious merit -Acharya (teacher) is the receiver of the land.
- (iii) The land is exempted from providing grass; animal hide as seats charcoal (to touring royal officers); exempt from purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and khadira trees.... etc.
(Any 2 points) 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- (iv) Three significance :
 - (a) Prabhavati had access to resources such as land, which she then granted
 - (b) We get an idea about rural populations - these included brahmanas and peasants as well as others who were expected to provide produce to the king.
 - (c) They would have to obey the new lord of the village and give him all the dues.
 - (d) Exemptions given in the agrahara grant can be inferred.

(Any 3 points) 3 x 1 = 3 marks

OR

(Source 1, page 4)

- (i) The two types of querns are :
- (a) In the first type of querns a smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro over the base stone which were usually converse. These were probably, solely used for grain.
 - (b) The second type of querns was a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. This type of querns was possibly, only used for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. 2 marks
- (ii) The querns were made up of a hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone. The querns were roughly made up of the above grain materials as a rule. 2 marks
- (iii) Archaeologists classified finds on the basis of :
- (a) Material : whether it was made of clays, stone, metal, etc.
 - (b) Function : Archaeologists have to see if the object is a tool or an ornament as it could have served both the purpose or could have a religious use. 2 marks
- (iv) The functions of a find is determined by :
- (a) The resemblance with present day things e.g. beads and pots.
 - (b) In context in which it was found, e.g. in a house.
 - (c) Sometimes take the help of indirect evidence, e.g. traces of cotton at Harappan sites could signify use of cloth was known. 2 marks

(Source 10, page 129)

(2+2+2+2 = 8 marks)

18. (i) 'Uluq' and 'dawa' 2 marks
- (ii) Foot post had three stations per mile. At every third of a mile there is a village which had three pavillions with men sitting ready to start.
- Each carried a rod with a copper bell at the top.
- When the courier starts, he holds the letter in one hand and the rod on the other. When the men in the pavillion hear the ringing of the bell they get ready and as soon as courier reaches them they take the letter and run till they reach the next post. 2 marks
- (iii) • It allowed merchants to send information.

- Remit credit.
- Helped dispatch goods at short notice.
- It was very fast.
- Even fruits from far away land could be transported.

Explain any three points

2 x 1 = 2 marks

(iv) All trade routes were supplied with inns and guest houses.

2 marks

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

OR

(Theme 6 - source 7)

(i) Jahanara was a devout follower of Muinuddin Chisti, there were various ways through which she showed her devotion, these are as follows :

Everyday she would perform two cycles of optional prayers. She did not sleep under the comfort of her soft leopard skinned bed instead she chose to sleep outside under a tree.

During the month of Ramzan she went on a pilgrimage to his tomb.

She rubbed her face with the sand near the dargah, walked barefoot and kissed the ground and finally she put her scarf and the finest quality of itar on the tomb of the shrine.

Any two points

2×1 = 2 marks

(ii) The dargah was very popular because of the austerity and peity of the Shaikh.

People from all backgrounds would come to seek the sufi's spiritual grace, they were deeply enamoured of the greatness of his spiritual successors as well as patronage of the royal visitors.

2 marks

(iii) Akbar was one of the disciples of Muinuddin Chisti, he visited him at least fourteen times, sometimes even two-three times a year to seek blessings for conquests, fulfilments of vows and most importantly the birth of sons. Many of his wishes were soon fulfilled and thus as an offering :

- he gave generous gifts on each visit.
- he offered a huge cauldron to facilitate cooking for the pilgrims.
- he even got a mosque constructed within the dargah.

2 marks

(iv) Some of the other activities of the Ziyarat are as follows :

- the use of music and dance including mystical chants performed by specially trained musicians on carnivals to evoke divine ecstasy.
- the sufis would remember god by reciting the 'Zikr' (the divine names) on evoking his presence through 'sama' (an audition) on the performance of mystical music.
- This also exemplified interaction with indigenous and devotional traditions.

Any two

2 marks

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

(Source 8, page 399)

19. (i) He was a sikh doctor in Himachal Pradesh. 1 mark 1 mark

(ii) Received him at the Karachi airport, took him to a room, had lunch and dinner with him.

They waited the whole night

They accompanied him back to the plane.

Presented him a small basket of grapes. 3 marks

2 marks

(iii) As a doctor, he worked day and night. And also provided the rare healing touch, food, shelter, love and security to numerous migrants, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu alike. 2 marks

2 marks

(iv) • It is a personal remembrance published or unpublished. It is a written source.

- Able to give a vivid account of actual experience of people of that time.
- Allows the historians to broaden the boundaries of their discipline by incorporates the views and experiences of the masses.

Any two points (Page 399-401)

1+2 = 3 marks

1+2+2+3 = 8 marks

OR

(Source 5, page 419)

(i) A loyal citizen should be self disciplined, care less for himself and more for others.

Loyalty should be centred round the state.

2 marks

- (ii) Separate electorates meant that a particular community could elect their own representatives from designated constituencies. 2 mark
- (iii) • To ensure that the Muslim had a meaningful voice in the governance of the country.
- The need of Muslims could not be properly understood by the non-Muslims.
 - True representatives of the Muslims could not be chosen by the people belonging to other community. 2×1 = 2 marks
- (iv) (i) Harmful for the nation.
- (ii) Isolate the minorities and make them vulnerable.
- (iii) Deprive them of any effective say within the government.
- Any two points 2×1 = 2 marks
- $2+2+2+2 = 8$ marks

Map of India and the Neighbouring Countries



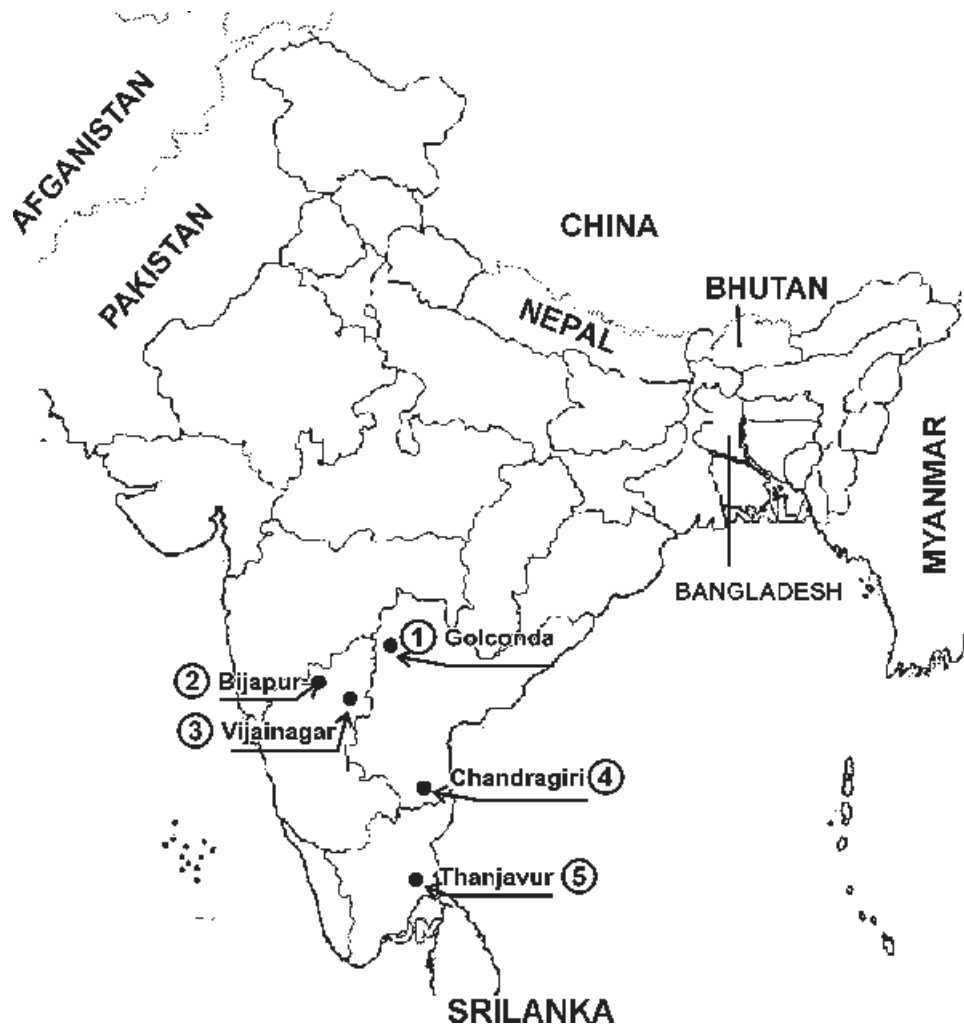
OR

Map

20 (OR)



21. Map



FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED
(In lieu of map questions 20 and 21)

Q 20. Girnar, Sarnath, Kalri, Sisupalgarh, Sopara

5 marks

OR

Delhi, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut or any other relevant place mentioned
in the book

Q 21. Cities—Chandragiri, Hampi, Thanjavur, Madurai, Kanchipuram—Any 3.

Kingdoms - Vijayanagara, Golconda, Bijapur—Any 2.

5 marks

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CODE NO (028)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : Political Science

Max. Marks : 100

CLASS XII

1. Weightage to form of questions

Form of Question	No. of Questions	Marks of each question	Total Marks	Estimated Time (in minutes)
Long Answer (LA)	5	6	30	55 minutes
Short Answer (SA)	10	4	40	70 minutes
Very Short Answer (VSA)–II	10	2	20	30 minutes
Very Short Answer (VSA)–I	10	1	10	10 minutes
	35		100	165 minutes
				+ 15 minutes for revision

2. Weightage of content

Part I : Contemporary World Politics

Unit Chapter	Marks
1 Cold War Era in World Politics	
2 Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity	} 14
3 US Dominance in World Politics	
4 Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power	
5 South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era	} 16
6 International Organisations in a Unipolar World	
7 Security in Contemporary World	} 10
8 Environment and Natural Resources	
9 Globalisation and its Critics	} 16
Politics in India since Independence	
10 Era of One-Party Dominance	
11 Nation-Building and its Problems	
12 Politics of Planned Development	

13	India's External Relations	6
14.	Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System	} 12
15.	Crisis of the Constitutional Order	
16.	Regional Aspiration and Conflicts	} 16
17.	Rise of New Social Movements	
18.	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	

3. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated difficult level	Percentage
Difficult	20%
Average	50%
Easy	30%

4. Scheme of Options : Internal Choice to be provided in all Long Answer Questions of 6 marks each.
5. In order to assess different mental abilities of learners, question paper is likely to include questions based on passages, visuals such as maps, cartoons, etc. No factual question will be asked on the information given in the plus (+) boxes in the textbooks.

BLUE PRINT

Subject : Political Science

Set I and II

Max. Marks : 100 marks

Unit Content/ Form of Question (6 marks)	Long Answer (4 marks)	Short Answer (2 marks)	Very Short Answer-II 1 (mark)	Very Short Answer-I	Total
Contemporary World Politics					
I. 1. Cold War Era in World Politics	6(1)	4(1)	2(2)	-	14(4)
2. Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity					
II. 3. US Domination in World Politics	-	4(3)	2(1)	1(2)	16(6)
4. Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power					
5. South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era					
III. 6. International Organisation in Unipolar World	-	4(1)	2(2)	1(2)	10(5)
7. Security in Contemporary World					
IV. 8. Environment and Natural Resources	6(1)	4(1)	-	-	10(2)
9. Globalisation and its Critics					
Politics in India since Independence					
V. 10. Nation-Building and its Problems	6(1)	4(1)	2(2)	1(2)	16(6)
11. Era of One Party Dominance					
12. Politics of Planned Development					
VI. 13. India's External Relations	-	4(1)	2(1)	-	6(2)
VII. 14. Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System	6(1)	4(1)	-	1(2)	12(4)
15. Crisis of the Constitutional Order					
VIII. 16. Regional Aspirations Conflicts	6(1)	4(1)	2(2)	1(2)	16(6)
17. Rise of New Social Movements					
18. Recent Developments in Indian Politics					
Total	30(5)	40(10)	20(10)	10(10)	100(35)

• Figures outside the brackets show marks.

LA – 5 Questions – 6 marks each

• Figures inside the bracket show number of questions.

SA – 10 Questions – 4 marks each

VSA II – 10 questions – 2 marks each

VSA I – 10 questions – 1 mark each

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XII

Max. Marks : 100

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question Nos. 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question Nos. 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question Nos. 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question Nos. 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Which event does "9/11" refer to in the context of contemporary world politics? 1

2. Fill in the blanks:

The origin of the European Union can be traced to the _____ Plan sponsored by the _____ to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War. 1

3. Correct and rewrite the following:

The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members can 'veto' any decision of the Security Council. 1

4. State the full form of CTBT. 1

5. What was the most important recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission? 1

6. What is meant by Planned Development? 1

7. Name the two leaders who were known for the following two slogans: 1

(a) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan; (b) Garibi Hatao

8. Match the following four leaders with their parties just before the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977 1

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Charan Singh | (i) Congress for Democracy |
| (b) D. K. Barooah | (ii) Bharatiya Lok dal |
| (c) Jagjivan Ram | (iii) Congress (R) |
| (d) Morarji Desai | (iv) Congress (O) |

9. Correct and rewrite the following:

The Assam Movement was led by religious leaders who demanded the expulsion of non-Hindus from Assam 1

10. Fill in the blanks: 1

A movement called _____ protested against the building of _____ dam on river Narmada.

11. Identify two arenas of the Cold War with one example each. 2

12. Identify the four countries marked A, B, C and D in the enclosed map given below with Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan. 2



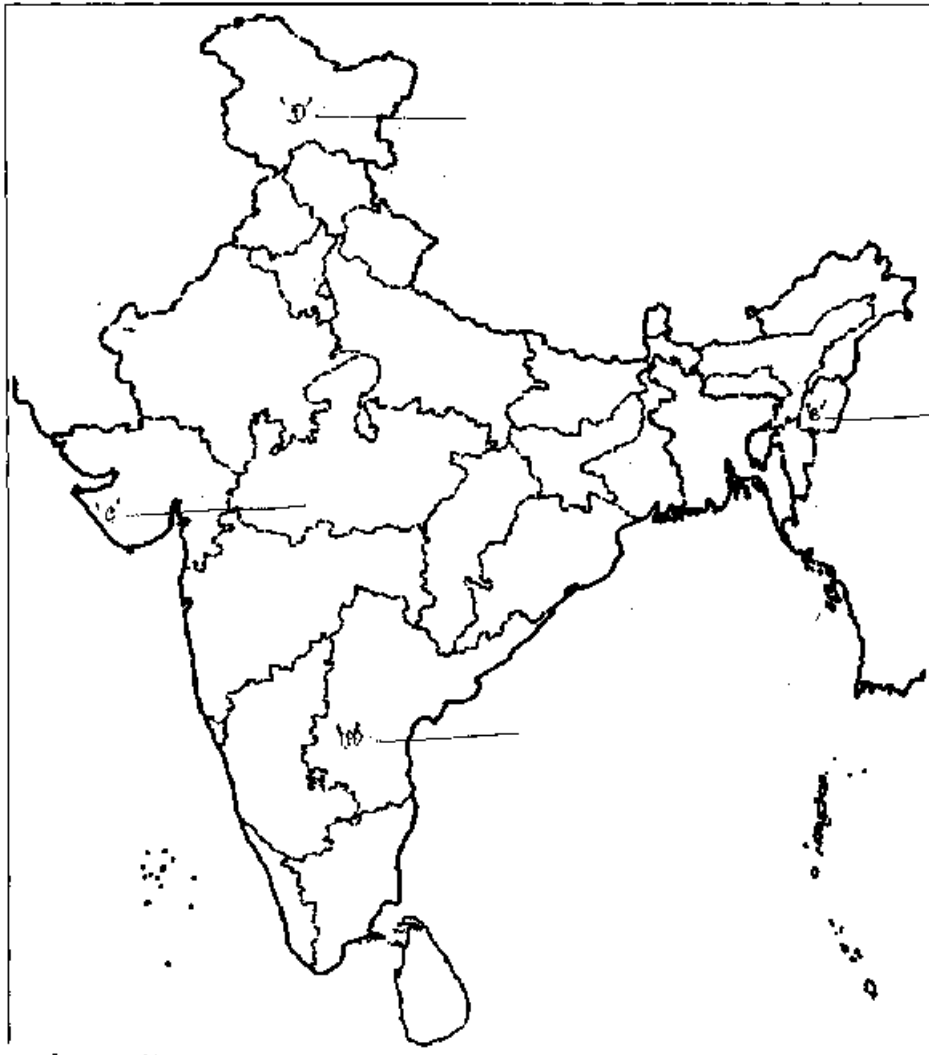
(B)

(C)

(D)

13. State any two differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978. 2
14. Give two suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations. 2
15. State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2
16. State any two challenges that India faced at the time of Independence. 2
17. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:
(a) Meghalaya; (b) Gujarat 2
18. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence, from the earliest to the latest. 2
(a) First Nuclear Test conducted by India.
(b) Twenty year Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Soviet Union.
(c) The Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan
(d) The Panchsheel declaration by India and China
19. State any two characteristics of non-party movements. 2
20. Identify one similarity and one difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during the 1980s. 2
21. Why did the two superpowers need smaller allies during the Cold War? 1x4
Give any four reasons.
22. What does US hegemony mean in today's world? Mention any two constraints that operate on the US hegemony. 2+2
23. What according to you is the message of the following cartoon? What do the two wheels in this bicycle represent? 2+2
24. The Indian Prime Minister is to visit China and you have been asked to prepare a very brief note for him. Write one point each on the Indian and Chinese position on the border dispute and economic cooperation. 2+2
25. What are the four components of the traditional notion of security from external threats? Give one example of each. 1x4
26. What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest two steps for protection of Global Commons. 2+2

27. Identify the four princely states marked in the map given below as A, B, C and D. 2+2
Mention the major problem faced in the integration of any one of these states into the Indian union.



28. Explain any two aspects of India's nuclear policy. 2+2
29. Was the Congress split in 1969 avoidable? If the split had not taken place, how could it have influenced the course of events in the 1970s? 2+2
30. What have been the major trends in the electoral performance of the Congress and the BJP since 1989? 2+2
31. Suppose the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers at the end of the Second World War. How would that situation have affected India's foreign policy? Identify any three aspects or regions and imagine the difference. 2+2+2

OR

Suppose the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world was still as bipolar as it was in mid-1980s. How would it have affected the developments in the last two decades? Identify any three regions or domains and the developments that may not have taken place in that kind of a world. 2+2+2

32. Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions: 2+2+2

“States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth’s ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities.”

- (a) Give two examples of the ecosystem being talked about here.
- (b) Which part of the world has greater responsibility for environmental protection? And why?
- (c) To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio Summit?

OR

Read this passage and answer the following questions: 4+2

“If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation.”

- (a) Give an example of each of these four flows that distinguishes globalisation from similar flows in earlier times.
 - (b) Can we conclude from this way of looking at globalisation that it is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your position.
33. How was the ‘one party dominant system’ in India different from similar systems elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer. 3+3

OR

What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect most? Mention two positive and two negative consequences of the green revolution. 1+1++2+2

34. Argue for or against one of the following proposition:

“The Emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak in our country.” 6

OR

“Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency.” 6

35. Read this passage and answer the following questions: 2+2+2

“India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process.”

- (a) In which way was the Indian approach different from the one followed in many European democracies?
- (b) Does it mean that regionalism is good for Indian democracy?
- (c) Substantiate the argument of this passage with the example of Tamil Nadu or Punjab.

OR

Read this passage and answer the following questions: 2+2+2

“Even as political parties act within the sphere of a given consensus, political movements and organisations are simultaneously identifying new forms, visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples’ movements, reminding the state of its responsibility.”

- (a) What is the ‘consensus’ mentioned in this passage?
- (b) What is the relationship between political parties and movements in contemporary India?
- (c) Substantiate the point made in this passage with the example of any popular movement.

MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS XII

Max. Marks : 100

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

- 1 9/11 refers to the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001. 1
- 2 Fill in the blanks : 1

The origins of the European Union can be traced to the Marshall Plan sponsored by the USA to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War.
- 3 The UN Security Council has five permanent members. Any one of the permanent members can 'veto' any decision of the Security Council.
- 4 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. 1
- 5 The States Reorganization Commission recommended the creation of states in India on the basis of different languages. 1
- 6 Without overcoming the challenges i.e. poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution, growth and material progress is not possible. For development, therefore, a design or plan was the basic requirement. 1
- 7 Leaders known by the slogans are : Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan – Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Garibi Hatao – Indira Gandhi. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- 8 Match the following : $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$
 - (a) (ii)
 - (b) (iii)
 - (c) (i)
 - (d) (iv)
- 9 The Assam Movement was led by AASU leaders who demanded the expulsion of foreigners from Assam. 1

- 10 Fill in the blanks : ½ + ½ =1
A movement called Narmada Bachao Andolan protested against the building of Sardar Sarovar Project.
- 11 Identify two arenas of the Cold War with one example of each. 2
1. North Korea (supported by the USSR) versus South Korea (supported by the USA).
 2. North Vietnam (supported by the USSR) Vs South Vietnam (supported by the USA).
 3. Afghanistan (rival factions supported by the US and USSR).
 4. Europe (NATO led by the USA) versus Warsaw Pact led by the USSR. (Any two)
- 12 A : Russia, B : Ukraine, C : Kazakstan, D : Azerbaijan.
- 13 State any two differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978. 2
- (i) Closed/command economy before 1978; open door policy/market economy after 1978.
 - (ii) Less foreign trade and investment before 1978; more foreign trade and investment after 1978.
 - (iii) Economic linkages primarily with communist countries before 1978; economic linkages with capitalist countries such as the USA and Japan after 1978.
 - (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two)
- 14 Give two suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations. 2
1. The UN Security Council should be expanded.
 2. More powers and resources should be provided to the UN Peacekeeping missions.
 3. Any other

- 15 State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2
1. The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa have military conflicts with neighbours over unsettled borders.
 2. These countries face mostly internal security challenges.
- 16 (a) Displacement and rehabilitation as an outcome of partition. 1+1=2
 (b) Diversity of language, culture and religion etc.
 (c) To evolve effective policies for eradication of poverty. (Any two)
- 17 (a) Assam 1+1 =2
 (b) Maharashtra
- 18 Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (1) (d)
 - (2) (c)
 - (3) (b)
 - (4) (a)
- 19 Characteristics of non-party movements.
- They are led by voluntary sector organisations.
- They do not involve political parties.
- They do not contest elections.
- They encourage direct and active participation by people in solving local issues (Any two)
- 20 Both in Punjab and Assam crisis, the common factor was responding to regional aspirations as well as finding solution through democratic negotiations. 1+1=2
- The uncommon aspect in both of these was that in the Punjab crisis the focus was on the demand of political autonomy for the region whereas in the Assam crisis the movement was against outsiders i.e. from Bangla Desh.

21 The two superpowers needed smaller allies due to following reasons : 1x4

1. Vital natural resources such as oil, gas and minerals
2. Territories, which could be used as military bases
3. Locations, which could be used for spying
4. Economic support from small allies by way of providing troops and materials
5. Ideological support from small allies in terms of loyalty to rival ideas.

(Any four)

22 What does US hegemony mean in today's world? Mention any two constraints that operate on the US hegemony. 2+2

The USA is the sole superpower now. It has the economic and military means to intervene in any part of the world.

The constraints are –

1. System of separation of powers among the three organs of the American government
2. the open nature of American society and political culture
3. NATO

23 What according to you is the message of the following cartoon? What do the two wheels in the bicycle represent?

A: The cartoon shows the economic transformation of communist China. China exports a large number of low-cost products to the capitalist Western countries and Japan.

While the front wheel represents the Communist symbol of hammer and sickle, the rear wheel represents the Capitalist symbol of dollar. Both are coexisting in China now.

24 The Indian Prime Minister is to visit China and you have been asked to prepare a very brief note for him. Write one point each on the Indian and Chinese positions on the border dispute and economic cooperation. 2+2

A: 1. India : China should accept the entire Arunachal Pradesh as the territory of India.

2. China : India should give up its claims on the Aksai Chin area.
3. India : More cross-border trade points should be opened.
4. China : More sectors of Indian economy have to be opened for the Chinese investment.

(Any other points)

25 What are the four components of the traditional notion of security from external threats? Give one example of each. 1x4

A: The four components are :

1. Deterrence : to prevent war, e.g. the nuclear deterrence policy of the two superpowers during the Cold War.
2. Defence : to limit or end war, e.g. training of national armed forces to face threats from abroad.
3. Balance of Power : Maintaining a favourable balance of power vis-a-vis others, particularly in the military sector e.g. Arms purchases by India and Pakistan from abroad for military modernization.
4. Alliance-building: Forming a coalition with others to increase one's own power e.g. the NATO established by the USA and the Warsaw Pact created by the USSR.

26 What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest two steps for protection of global commons. 2+2

A: Global Commons are areas of the world located outside the exclusive jurisdiction of any one state. So they require common governance by the global community. For example, the earth's atmosphere, the ocean floor, Antarctica, Arctic Polar Regions and outer space.

1. activities in these areas should be restricted to scientific research and commercial exploitation should not be allowed.
2. the advanced countries such as the Western countries and Japan should provide environment-friendly technologies to the developing countries to prevent environmental degradation.

27 The candidates have to write the names of Hyderabad, Manipur, Junagarh and J&K against A,B,C,D marked in the Blank Map. The candidates should also mention about the problem faced in the integration of any one of these states into the Indian Union. 1x4=4

28 Permanent members of the Security Council (after Communist China's conducting nuclear tests in 1969) imposed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India termed it as discriminatory and refused to sign the same. 2+2=4

In May 1974 India undertook its first nuclear explosion. India, however called it as peaceful explosion and always argued using atomic power for peaceful purposes.

India later conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998 demonstrating the capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. The international community was critical and imposed sanctions. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professed "no first use".

India reiterated its commitment to global, variable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world. (Any two)

29 Looking at the events which followed the elections of 1967 it appears that the split in 1969 was not avoidable. Those from the organisational wing, who had played a role in making Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister, after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri were sure that she will be playing as a tool in their hands. Indira Gandhi came out with a 10 point programme which was appreciated by the left parties and the DMK. 2+2=4

When President Zakir Hussain died the prominent leaders of the party proposed the candidature of Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy without even consulting Smt. Gandhi. She and her supporters favoured V.V. Giri and did not even bother about the whip. Hence, whatever happened, i.e. election of V.V. Giri as the President strengthened Smt. Gandhi and she nationalised 14 Banks and stopped privy purses of the Princes. She even coined the slogan "Garibi Hatao" and in 1971 elections returned to the Lok Sabha with a solid majority.

Had the split not taken place all these progressive measures might not have seen the light of the day. The split, therefore, was not avoidable. The events proved that they were in the interest of the people of India.

30 After 1989 the trends in the electoral performance relating to the formation of government by Congress and BJP can be visualised as follows :

- In the elections of 1989 Congress secured only 197 seats and decided to sit in the opposition.
- The National Front, an alliance of Janta Dal was supported by the Left and BJP from outside and it formed the government.
- In 1991 elections due to the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Congress emerged as the single largest party and under the leadership of Narsimha Rao it formed the government. It had the support of AIADMK.
- In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress Government. The Congress supported the government as the Left and Congress wanted to keep the BJP out of power. The single largest party, BJP was invited to form the government but most other parties were opposed to it. BJP could not secure majority in the Lok Sabha.
- H.D. Deve Gowda with the support of Congress formed a United Front and renamed the Prime Minister for appropriately 11 months. Similarly, I.K. Gujral with the support of Congress formed another United Front and became the Prime Minister for one year.
- From March 1998 to October 1999 and October 1999 to May 2004 BJP and others like minded parties joined hand and formed N.D.A. Government, but the regional parties were always asking for their share of meat for the support extended.
- In the elections of May 2004 the Congress with the support of a number of political parties formed UPA government. It received the support of Left parties from outside.
- Since 1989 to 2007, there have been nine governments at the centre, in the form of either coalition governments or minority governments with the

support of other parties who joined the government or extended support from outside. It indicates a trend towards coalition governments. Another trend has been seen i.e. emergence of regional parties which have started playing an important role in the running of the government.

31 If the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers, 2+2+2
it would have affected our foreign policy in the following manners:-

- (i) NAM – India would have adopted an independent foreign policy instead of remaining non-aligned. India would have joined hands with many like minded major powers for mutual benefit in various fields.
- (ii) Military Power : Since the rivalry between many major powers would have increased hatred and enmity. India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty.
- (iii) India would have become a super power in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location.
- (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three)

OR

Had the Soviet Union not disintegrated, it would have definitely affected 2+2+2
the developments in the last 20 years in the following manner :

- (i) Cold War confrontations would not have ended and United States would not have become the only super power of the world.
- (ii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.
- (iii) Third World War – The world would have headed towards a III World War which could be much more devastating and destructive - may be the end of human race on earth.
- (iv) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence.
- (v) Most of the former Soviet Republics which are passing through conflicts and Civil Wars, would not have gone through this agony.

- (vi) USA, the only super power left, would not have dared attack Afganistan and Iraq.
- (vii) Many international problems like terrorism, neo-colonialism etc. would have been jointly tackled by both the super powers.
- (viii) (Any other relevant point). (Any three)

32 A.

- (i) Climatic change (ii) Bio-diversity (iii) Forestry (iv) Global Commons like earth's atmosphere, the ocean floor, Antarctica and outer space (v) Ozone depletion and global warming. (vi) Relationship between economic development and environmental management. (any two)
- B. The developed countries have greater responsibility for environmental protection because much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of their industrial development.
- C. Since the Rio - summit, most of the States are making efforts to protect the environment and work on other global ecological problems depending upon their resources. With more awareness about the ecological degradation, a lot has been done, but much more also needs to be done.

OR

(A)

- (i) The flow of ideas today is taking place at a very rapid speed through technological advancement in printing and other electronic media, especially the computer.
- (ii) with advancement in technology and means of communication, the flow of capital has also multiplied. Now most of the developed countries are investing their capital in other countries by establishing their industrial units. This gives a boost to the economy of both the countries.
- (iii) The flow of commodities from one country to the other has become very easy and quick due to advancement of means of transport,

communication and liberalisation. For example, Chinese goods have flooded the markets all over the world.

- (iv) Flow of people from one State to another has become a common feature these days. For example, the technocrats of India are in great demand outside such as USA and other countries.
- (v) Yes, Globalization is mainly due to economic reasons. Behind most of the activities flow of ideas, capital, people and goods. The purpose is to gain economically. For example, establishing big industrial units as joint ventures, employment to technocrats and other personnel, transfer of technology, open market for goods etc. are all prominent economic activities.

33 Some examples of the one party dominant system from around the world.

2+2+2=6

No. The dominance of one party did not mean that India was really not a democracy. Although, the Congress Party dominated the electoral arena, the Indian political system is democratic for the following reasons :-

1. Open nature of the Indian Political system.
2. Role of the Congress Party during the freedom struggle.
3. The characteristics of the Congress Party – Political support base.
4. Presence of other political parties in the system.
5. Electoral system – free and fair elections.

OR

To overcome the prevailing food crisis, the government adopted a new strategy for agriculture in order to ensure food sufficiency. It was decided to put greater resources like high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation and highly subsidized prices. This helped in increasing production in a very short period. This was the Green Revolution which made India self-sufficient in food grains.

Positive aspects :-

- a) Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.
- b) It led to the rise of middle peasant section – farmers with medium sized holdings who benefitted from the changes.
- c) It raised the availability of latest technology, good equipments, easy loans and various other facilities.

Negative aspects :

- a) It increased polarisation between classes and regions. Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. became prosperous while other regions remained backward.
- b) Also the stark contrast between the landlords and poor peasantry produced conditions favourable for left wing organizations to organize poor peasants so that they become their vote Banks.

34 Arguments for

1. The confrontational relationship between the government and opposition,
2. Lack of harmony between the Parliament/Prime Minister and the Supreme Court.
3. The ease with which the emergency was imposed by the Prime Minister no consultation with the cabinet.
4. Constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the Parliament and the judiciary - conflicting interpretations of the constitution,
5. Misuse of emergency provisions - preventive detention, press censureship,
6. Inability of judiciary to protect civil liberties,
7. Interference of Sanjay Gandhi in the functioning of Govt.

Arguments against

1. Open and democratic nature of the Indian Political system.
2. Emergency was an extraordinary response to extraordinary crisis,
3. Emergency lasted for less than two years - back to normal democratic functioning.

4. Opposition to the emergency measures,
5. Free and fair elections in 1977 - massive verdict against the Congress Party.
6. Constitutional amendments to remove ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions.

OR

Indira Gandhi had no option except to impose emergency as

1. She felt that frequent agitation and strikes by Opposition are not good for democracy.
2. She felt that opposition was not allowing the Govt. to function in normal manner -leading to political instability,
3. She felt that the judiciary was acting as a hurdle to her govt.
4. She alleged that subversive forces were not allowing her govt. to implement the progressive programs, for example, 20 point program,
5. She alleged that subversive forces were attempting to overthrow her government through extra constitutional means.

No need to impose emergency

1. Popular struggle against the government - a legacy of our national struggle for freedom.
 2. The Bihar and Gujarat movements were mostly non-violent. Very few cases registered against the detainees.
 3. Law and order situation was mostly normal. Emergency was an overreaction on the part of government.
 4. There was no threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.
 5. Indira Gandhi misused an extraordinary constitutional provision meant for saving the nation to remain in power.
- 35 (a) Cultural diversity is not a threat to the nation. Accommodative approach towards regional demands.

Page 149-150

(b) Yes, regionalism is good for Indian democracy. Regional movements highlight regional problems so regional aspirations are accommodated in the national policy making process.

(c) Tamil Nadu (See page 152-153), Panjab (See page 158-159)

The regional movement in Tamil Nadu wish to preserve the cultural identity of Tamil and promote Tamil language - Anti Hindi agitation of 1965.

Punjab: Anandpur Saheb Resolution

OR

(a) Consensus on 4 elements among political parties - Page 190-192.

The four elements are new economic policy, acceptance of the political and social claims of the OBCs, Acceptance of the role' of State level parties in governance of the country and emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological agreements.

(b) A weak relationship exists between political parties and popular movements in contemporary India. Popular movements are usually non-party movements led by voluntary organisations. They are outside party politics. They hope that direct participation by people would be more effective in resolving local issues than political parties.

(c) Chipko movement (Page 129-130).

Dalit Panther (Page 132 - 134)

Bhartiya Kissan Union (BKU) - 134 -135

National Fish Workers Forum Page 136

Anti Arrac Movement Page 137-138

Narmada Bachao Andolan Page 140 -142

Right to Information Act 144

Examples relating to above popular movements (anyone)

Sample Question Paper 1: Question-wise Analysis

Sr. No.	Marks	Form of Question	Content Unit Group	Estimated Difficulty Level
1	1	VSA-I	II	Easy
2	1	VSA-I	II	Average
3	1	VSA-I	III	Easy
4	1	VSA-I	III	Easy
5	1	VSA-I	V	Average
6	1	VSA-I	V	Difficult
7	1	VSA-I	VII	Easy
8	1	VSA-I	VII	Difficult
9	1	VSA-I	VIII	Easy
10	1	VSA-I	VIII	Easy
11	2	VSA-II	I	Easy
12	2	VSA-II Map	I	Average
13	2	VSA-II	II	Average
14	2	VSA-II	III	Easy
15	2	VSA-II	III	Average
16	2	VSA-II	V	Easy
17	2	VSA-II	V	Easy
18	2	VSA-II	VI	Easy
19	2	VSA-II	VII	Average
20	2	VSA-II	VIII	Average
21	4	SA	I	Easy
22	4	SA	II	Average
23	4	SA Visual	II	Difficult
24	4	SA	II	Average
25	4	SA	III	Difficult
26	4	SA	IV	Average
27	4	SA Map	V	Average
28	4	SA	VI	Easy
29	4	SA	VII	Difficult
30	4	SA	VIII	Average
31	6	LA	I	Difficult
32	6	LA	IV	Average
33	6	LA	V	Easy
34	6	LA	VII	Average
35	6	LA	VIII	Average

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS-XII

Max. Marks : 100

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

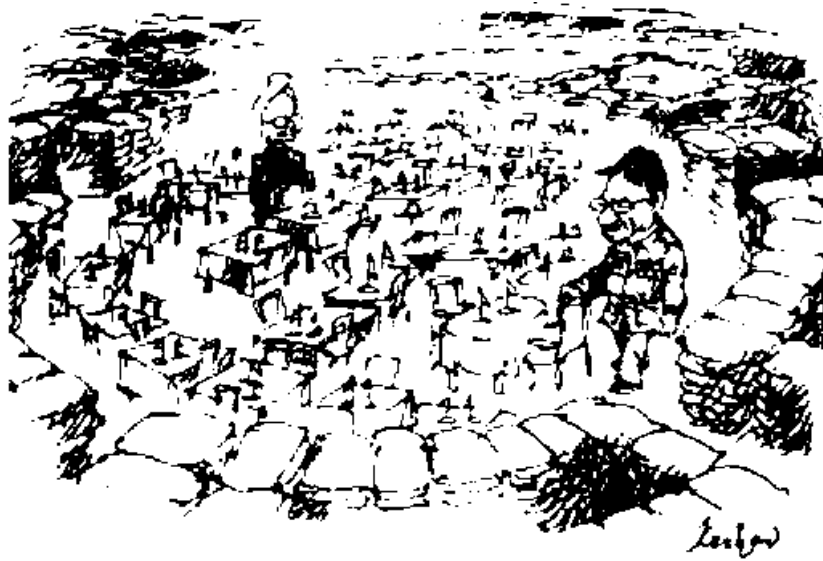
General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question Nos. 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question Nos. 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question Nos. 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question Nos. 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Correct the following sentence :
'ASEAN' stands for Association of South East African Nations. | 1 |
| 2 | Fill in the blanks :
Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from the year _____ to ____. | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | Why do people migrate? Mention any one reason. | 1 |
| 4 | What is the role of W.T.O.? | 1 |
| 5 | Mention the main objective of Second Five Year Plan. | 1 |
| 6 | Correct the following sentence and re-write:
The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was resolved after a plebiscite which confirmed people's desire to join India. | 1 |
| 7 | Which were the two major challenges the country faced during
Lal Bahadur Shastri's brief Prime Ministership? | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | What is the meaning of defection? | 1 |
| 9 | What was the Anti-Arrac Movement? | 1 |
| 10 | Menion any one factor that leads to regionalism. | 1 |

- 11 After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, in which two ways has India benefitted by continuing her friendship with Russia? 1+1
- 12 Identify the two founding fathers of NAM from amongst the following:
a) Yasser Arafat (b) Nelson Mandela (c) Dr. Sukarno d) Marshal Tito.
- 13 Explain any two causes that led to the formation of European Union. 1+1
- 14 Mention the full form of (a) SAFTA and (b) SAARC. What was the basic reason for the formation of SAARC? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1$
- 15 What is meant by Human Security? 2
- 16 Mention any two ideologies of Bhartiya Jan Sangh. 2
- 17 What is Reorganisation of States? When did it take place? 1+1
- 18 Mention any two major objectives of Nehru's Foreign Policy. 1+1
- 19 State any two lessons from regional movements in India. 1+1
- 20 List any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission. 2
- 21 The Non-aligned Movement came into being as an institutional pragmatic response to an era of dangerous rivalry in global affairs. The over-reaching doctrine was that those, who were not super powers or their associates were not entitled to real choices. Our leaders, however, resisted that impulsion and refused to join either of the camps, opting for neutrality as they established the Non-aligned Movement.
- Read the above passage and answer the following questions:
- a) Name the global rivalry to which the passage refers to. 1
- b) Name the two super powers which were in conflict. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- c) Mention any two reasons why India decided to join the Non-aligned Movement. 2
- 22 Describe any four basic objectives of the ASEAN. 1 x 4

23.



Observe the above cartoon and answer the following :

1+1+2

- a) Name the two leaders.
- b) Imagine any two problems they might be discussing.
- c) Mention the outcome of their discussion.

24 Explain any two reasons which make India's claim stronger for a permanent membership of the Security Council.

2+2

25 "U.N. is an indispensable organisation". Do you agree? Give any two arguments in support of your answer.

2+2

26 Explain any two criticisms of globalisation.

2+2

27

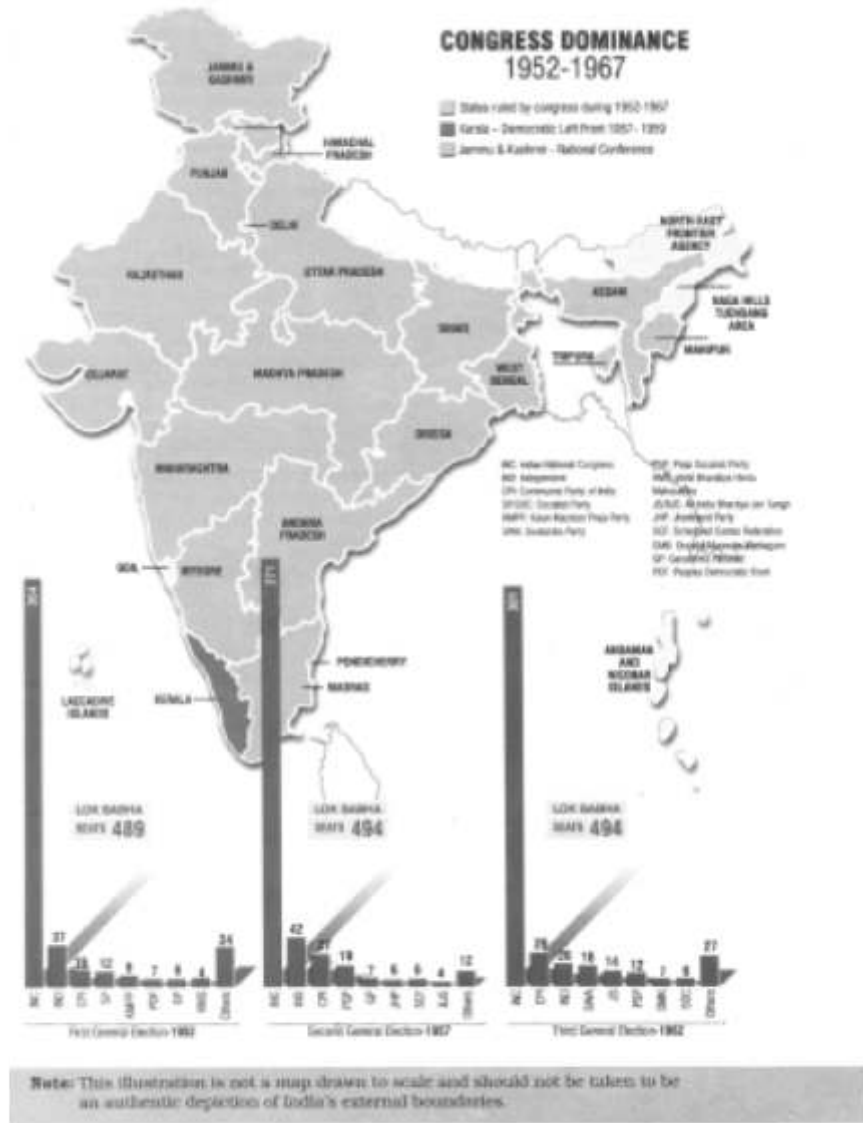


Look at the above clipping of the Hindustan Times. You will agree that the agricultural conditions of India went from bad to worse in 1960s. In the light of this answer the following questions :

2+2

- How did India solve her problem of food shortage?
- Is India now sufficient in food production? State the reason for your answers.

28



Study the map given above and answer the following questions:

1+1+2

- Did the Congress maintain the increase in the members in these elections
- Which political party continued to gain seats in all the elections?
- Name the political parties which contested only two of the three elections.

29 "The era of coalition started in 1977 at the Central Government level and has come to stay in a big way". Explain. 4

30 What is meant by popular movements? Explain the party-based and no-party based movements. 2+1+1

31 "India should give up its policy of Non-alignment and align with the United States." Do you agree? Give any three arguments in support of your answer. 2+2+2

OR

"The transition from Communism to Capitalism was not a smooth one".
Comment. 6

32 Explain the increase and decrease in the role of the state activities in the developing countries due to globalisation. 2+2+2

OR

"Pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment is a major challenge before the States." Suggest any three measures to overcome this problem.

33 List any three factors that helped the Congress to continue to dominate the Indian political scenario for almost three decades after independence. 2+2+2

OR

Opposition plays a significant role in a democracy. Did the opposition, in the era of one party dominance, perform its role of highlighting the acts of omission and commission of the government? Support your answer by giving any three arguments. 2+2+2

34 Analyse any three lessons that were learnt from the Emergency declared in India on 25th June, 1975. 2+2+2

OR

Explain any three main outcomes of Lok Sabha elections of 1977. 2+2+2

35 'In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most of the political parties'. In the light of the above statement highlight any three points of consensus. 2+2+2

OR

"Even after six decades of independence certain issues pertaining to national integration are yet to be resolved". In the light of this statement, explain any three unresolved issues. 2+2+2

MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS XII

- 1 Association of South East ASIAN Nations 1
- 2 Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from the year 1947 to 1971. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- 3 People migrate:
- (a) In search of better economic opportunities.
- (b) In case of natural disasters.
- (c) Political procecution. (Any one) 1
- 4 World Trade Organization sets the rules for global trade and regulates them. 1
- 5 The main stress of the Second Five Year Plan was on heavy industries. 1
- 6 Correct the following sentence :
The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was not resolved after a plebicite since no plebicite was held
- OR
- The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebicite which confirmed people's desire to join India.
- 7 (a) Whether India's democratic experiment will survive after Nehru. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (b) Serious food crisis presented a grave challenge.
- (c) The economic implications of the war with China was another challenge. (Any two)
- 8 Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. 1
- 9 This movement took shape in the rural areas of the Southern State of Andhra Pradesh. In this movement the women demanded a ban on the sale of alchohal in their neighbourhood. 1
- 10 (a) Regional aspirations lead to regionalism. 1

- (b) Neglect of a specific part of the State leads to regionalism.
- (c) Regional imbalances in economic development contributes to regionalism. (Any two)
- 11 (c) India received support of Russia over Kargil. 1+1=2
- (d) Supply of raw material by Russia to India for energy.
- (e) Russia shared concern related to international terrorism.
- (f) Russia provided technical assistance to steel plants in Bhilai, Bokaro etc. (Any two)
- 12 (a) Dr. Sukarno
- (b) Marshal Tito 1+1=2
- 13 (a) The collapse of the Soviet block enhanced in the formation of the European Union. 1+1=2
- (b) The desire to have a common foreign and security policy and the creation of a single currency played a positive role in the formation of the European Union.
- (c) In order to have an emphatic and assertive economic, political and diplomatic influence. (Any two)
- 14 (a) SAFTA : South Asian Free Trade Agreement. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1$
- (b) SAARC : South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
- (c) SAARC was established by the States of South Asia in order to recognize the importance of co-operation and friendly relationship among themselves.
- 15 The idea of 'global security' emerged in the 1990's in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism, health etc. It is really very difficult for any one country to solve such problems alone. 2
- 16 Ideologies of Bhartiya Jana Sangh were : 1+1=2
- (i) Emphasised on one country, one culture and one nation.
- (ii) A re-union of India and Pakistan into Akhand Bharat.

(iii) Replace English with Hindi as the official language.

(Any two)

- 17 The process of nation building did not come to an end with partition and integration of Princely States. In order to draw internal boundaries the Central Government appointed a State Reorganization Commission in 1953. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages. On the basis of the report the State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. As a result 14 States and 6 Union Territories were created. 1+1=2
- 18 Objectives of Nehru's foreign policy – 1+1=2
- (a) Not to join any of the power-blocks.
- (b) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
- (c) To protect territorial integrity.
- (d) To promote rapid economic development. (Any two)
- 19
- Regional movements are a normal part of democratic politics.
 - The appropriate way to respond to regional movements is through democratic negotiations and not through suppression.
 - Groups and parties from the region need to be given a share in power at the State level and also in the national level decision-making.
 - Regional imbalances in economic development contribute to the feelings of regional discrimination and inter-regional migration.
- 20 Recommendations of Mandal Commission : 1+1=2
- (a) Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for backward classes.
- (b) It recommended land reforms to improve the condition of the Other Backward Classes.
- (c) Backward Classes should be understood to mean "backward castes", since many castes other than the Scheduled Castes were treated as low in the caste hierarchy. (Any two)

- 21 (a) The global rivalry refer to arms race among the super powers and their allies.
- (b) The two super powers refer to United States of America and the Soviet Union.
- (c) India a peace loving nation had always a perception of a peaceful world and hence joined non-aligned group of nations.
- India wanted to keep away from military alliances and hence chose the best path of keeping aloof from the racers of arms and ammunition.

22 The basic objectives of ASEAN are : 1x4=4

- (i) To accelerate economic growth.
- (ii) To promote regional peace and stability based on the principles of U.N. Charter.
- (iii) The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.
- (iv) To create a common market and production base within ASEAN States.
- (v) To encourage negotiations over conflicts in the region.

(Any four)

- 23 (i) The two leaders are General Musharaff and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. 1+1/2 + 1/2 +2
- (ii) How to improve man to man relationship between both the countries.
- (iii) How to do away with the Visa formalities between the two nations.
- (iv) After discussing the various aspects of the above problems, it was decided to have a positive stance–
- To arrange a Secretary level meeting of both the nations.
 - To consider the report of the Secretary level meeting, the ministerial level meeting be held.
 - If the ministers of both the nations approve, a meeting of the two heads of the government be arranged to finalize and formalize the decision for implementation.

- 24 India's claim for a permanent seat at the Security Council : 2+2
- (a) India is the World's largest democracy.
 - (b) India has been a very active participant of UN's peace initiatives.
 - (c) India has been very regular in financial contributions and did not falter in its payments. (Any two)
- 25 Yes, U.N. is regarded as the most important international organization
Reasons :
- (a) It is indispensable and represents the great hope of humanity for peace and progress.
 - (b) As an international organisation the U.N. helps countries co-operate to make better living conditions.
 - (c) It helps members states resolve their problems peacefully. (Any two)
- 26 Criticisms of globalization : 2+2
- (a) Contemporary globalization represents a phase of global capitalism that helps making the rich richer and the poor poorer.
 - (b) The globalisation in political terms is weakening the state.
 - (c) Culturally, the traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their old age old values and ways. (Any two. Any other relevant criticism)
- 27 (a) By importing foodgrains from various countries. 2+2=4
- (b) Yes, due to the Green Revolution India is now exporting its surplus production.
- 28 (i) No.
- (ii) Communist Party of India (CPI).
- (iii) Praja Socialist Party (PSP) and Ganatantra Parishad (GP).
- 29 For the first time at the national level the coalition government was formed 4
in 1977. Gradually since 1989 in all the nine governments which were

formed under the leadership of V.P. Singh (National Front); Chandrashekher (Section of National Front led by Samajwadi Party) and supported by Congress; Narasimha Rao (Congress supported by AIADMK); A.B. Vajpayee (B.J.P. Minority Government); H.D. Deve Gowda (U.F. supported by Congress); I.K. Gujral (U.F. supported by Congress); A.B. Vajpayee (N.D.A. led by BJP) and Manmohan Singh (UPA supported by Leftist Parties supporting from outside) clearly show that coalitions/minority governments have come to stay in India.

- NDA was formed under the leadership of Shri A.B. Bajpai in coalition with 13 parties. This coalition ruled over the country for complete 5 years tenure. However, during this period there were quite a few ups and downs.
- Shri Man Mohan Singh in the election of 2004, formed the UPA coalition government supported by the Left parties from outside. Even the UPA government on certain occasions due to various reasons was shaken.

30 When diverse social groups such as women, students, dalits, farmers etc. are not satisfied with the attitude of the government, they come together under the banner of various social organisations and voice their demands. This gives rise to the popular movements.

There are two kinds of popular movements :

- (a) Party based movements are those which are spearheaded and supported by political parties.
- (b) On the other hand, in the non-party movements, politically active group lose faith in the democratic institutions and electoral politics. They step out side the party politics and emerge themselves in mass mobilisation for registering their demands and protests.

31 No, I do not agree

2+2+2

- (i) Students here need to refer to India's experience under foreign domination of Britain. How NAM was an assertion of its independence and has resolved its interests. India could not be bullied or taken for

- (ii) NAM is still relevant to democratise the world order. It gives a collective voice to the Third World countries to put their point across in this era of World Trade Organization and globalization.
- (iii) Non-aligned is not to be taken as neutrality. The member countries worked to prevent wars between countries and tried to end wars by playing a constructive role wherever they had broken out.

OR

The transition from Communism to Capitalism was not smooth as :

- (i) It brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region.
- (ii) 90% of the state-controlled industries were sold to private individuals and companies.
- (iii) The value of the rouble declined, inflation was high and people lost their savings.
- (iv) Old system of social welfare was destroyed and large sections of people were pushed into poverty.
- (v) The construction of democratic institutions was not given the same attention and priority as the demands of the economy changed.

(Any three)

32 This is just a sample answer :

2x3=6

- (a) "It generates greater economic growth and well being for larger sections of population. This impact of globalization is the most important from India's point of view. More and more of foreign investment with the coming of more multinational companies have strengthened Indian economy giving rise to generation of greater economic growth and well being for larger sections of the population of the third world countries.
- (b) "Power of the State has increased due to enhanced technology." This impact is also important from India's point of view because the spread of internet and computer related services has brought quite a number

of developing countries in the fore front in the world market. Increasing demand of computer engineers is an ample proof of it.

- (c) "Globalization has led to flow of ideas across national boundaries."
What is important is, that in different parts of the world, the interconnections are now feasible. Events taking place in one part leave an impact on other parts. Natural calamities like Tsunami, bird flue are no longer confined to any particular nation. The idea of transparency in grievances has left a mark on the developing countries.
(or any other relevant point)

OR

Pursuing economic development without damaging global environment :
Suggested measures

- (a) Reduce green house gas emissions.
- (b) Use of cleaner fuels for vehicles.
- (c) Encourage use of renewable energy.
- (d) Use of environmentally sound technology.
- (e) Ban on forest clearing and encouraging afforestation. – To be explained.

(Any three or any other relevant measure)

33 Factors for domination of political sessions by the Congress : 2x3=6

- Provided able leadership to the Indian masses from 1885-1947
- Whole-heartedly fought for India's independence and did not worry about the sacrifices.
- Indian masses were totally impressed by the Congress Party's role.
- Mahatma Gandhi lived like an ordinary Indian and propagated ideologies of truth, non-violence, swaraj, trusteeship which the people of India thoroughly appreciated.
- The Congress after India's independence, not only tried to solve the problems but also faced the challenges before the nation.

- All the above factors forced Indians to elect Congress Party again and again. (Any three) (to be briefly explained)

OR

It has correctly been pointed out that in every democratic set up opposition is not only necessary but essential. However, the scenario of India in the 1st and the 2nd decade after independence the Congress which inherited the legacy of the national movement won the elections in 1952, 1957 and 1962 by winning 364, 371 and 361 seats in the Lok Sabha. The opposition parties could not even win over 25% of the seats and many of them were earlier members of the Congress Party and they did not unite to act as a strong opposition. There was a divided house. Arguments in support of opposition :

1. The opposition played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic characters of the system and offered principled criticism on the policies and practices of the ruling party.
2. Gradually, these opposition parties became popular and they constantly pressurised and criticised, censured and influenced the ruling party.
3. On different occasions the ruling party used to give due credit to the fluent speeches of the leader of the opposition. Prime Minister Nehru used to call the leaders of the opposition parties and seek their cooperation for solving national problems.

34 Lessons learnt from the emergency :

2x3=6

- (i) It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- (ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding the emergency provision, which have been rectified since then.
- (iii) It made the people aware and alerts regarding the value of civil liberties. Courts also became active in protecting civil liberties.

OR

Major outcomes of the 1977 elections :

- (i) The Janata Party was formed out of a combination of parties. The leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan was accepted. Under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram, some Congress leaders formed the Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata Party. The Janata Party called this election as a referendum on the emergency.
- (ii) The Congress won only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. Its share of popular votes fell to less than 35%. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of 542 seats. Congress lost from every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana. It was a very high felt to Congress.
- (iii) The opposition realised that if non-Congress votes are not divided, they will be able to continue enjoying power.

35 Three elements of consensus are :

2x3=6

- (a) A consensus on economic policies : while some are opposed to the changes, majority of the parties agree and support these policies.
- (b) Most parties accept the political and social claims of the backward classes. Most parties support 'reservations' in education, employment and share of power.
- (c) The growing role of State level parties, and their growing role in governance of the country. State level parties are playing a central role in the country's politics.
- (d) In this era of coalition politics, ideology has taken a back seat. Political alliances are based on power sharing arrangements rather than ideological considerations e.g. many members parties of NDA did not agree with 'Hindutva', yet they formed an alliance with the BJP.

(Any three)

OR

It has been rightly said that quite a few issues relating to the national integration have not been resolved even after 60 years of independence.

These are –

- (a) The issue of reservations for women, Backward classes.
- (b) The citizens don't feel shy of destroying national property.
- (c) The leadership has not been able to provide food and shelter to majority of the people.
- (d) Demand for the creation of more States.
- (e) No doubt judicial activism has come up but speedy justice has not yet seen the light of the day. (to be briefly explained.)
- (f) The challenges of poverty; illiteracy, communalism, regionalism, castism have not been tackled.

Sample Question Paper II: Question-wise Analysis

Sr. No.	Marks	Form of Question	Content Unit Group	Estimated Difficulty Level
1	1	VSA-I	II	Easy
2	1	VSA-I	II	Easy
3	1	VSA-I	III	Average
4	1	VSA-I	III	Easy
5	1	VSA-I	V	Easy
6	1	VSA-I	V	Average
7	1	VSA-I	VII	Easy
8	1	VSA-I	VII	Easy
9	1	VSA-I	VIII	Easy
10	1	VSA-I	VIII	Easy
11	2	VSA-II	I	Easy
12	2	VSA-II Map	I	Easy
13	2	VSA-II	II	Average
14	2	VSA-II	III	Difficult
15	2	VSA-II	III	Easy
16	2	VSA-II	V	Easy
17	2	VSA-II	V	Easy
18	2	VSA-II	VI	Average
19	2	VSA-II	VIII	Average
20	2	VSA-II	VIII	Average
21	4	SA	I	Difficult
22	4	SA	II	Average
23	4	SA Visual	II	Easy
24	4	SA	II	Average
25	4	SA	III	Easy
26	4	SA	IV	Average
27	4	SA Map	V	Easy
28	4	SA	VI	Difficult
29	4	SA	VII	Difficult
30	4	SA	VIII	Average
31	6	LA	I	Average
32	6	LA	IV	Average
33	6	LA	V	Average
34	6	LA	VII	Average
35	6	LA	VIII	Difficult

Easy = 30

Average = 50

Difficult = 20

Total =100

GEOGRAPHY

CODE NO (029)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

Geography (Theory)

Class XII Max. Marks : 70

Time: 3 hours

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :-

1. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A)	10	3	30	70 minutes
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revision
				Total time: 180 minutes

2. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against each unit within brackets)

Part A : Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I) 35 marks

Unit No.	Title of the unit & Ch. Nos. of the Textbooks	Marks
1.	Human Geography: Nature and scope (Ch. 1)	3 marks
2.	People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5 marks
3.	Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10 marks
4.	Transport, Communication and Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10 marks
5.	Human Settlements (Ch. 10)	5 marks
6.	Map work ---- World map (for identification only relating to Units 1 to 5)	2 marks

Part B : India ---- People and Economy (Textbook II) 35 marks

7.	People (Ch. 1 to 3)	5 marks
8.	Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4 marks
9.	Resources and sustainable development (Ch. 5 to 9)	12 marks
10.	Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10 & 11)	7 marks
11.	Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (Ch. 12)	4 marks
12.	Map work (Map of India for locating & labelling relating to Units 7 to 11)	3 marks

(Locating & tabelling)

3. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

4. Scheme of options

No internal choice expect for blind students

Fundamentals of Human Geography

Textbook I (NCERT)

Map Items for Identification Only on outline political map of the World

Unit One	Ch.-1	Nil
Unit Two	Ch. 2 to 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Largest and smallest Country of each continent in area. 2 Countries having smallest and largest population of each continent 3 Countries having lowest and highest density of population of each continent. 4 Countries having lowest and highest growth rate of population of each continent according to 1995-2000. 5 Countries having lowest and highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.
Unit Three	Ch. 5 to 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Areas of subsistence gathering 2 Major areas of nomadic herding of the world. 3 Major areas of commercial livestock rearing 4 Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming 5 Major areas of mixed farming of the World. 6 Major areas of dairy farming of the World.
	Primary Activities.	
	Secondary Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region
Unit Four	Ch. 8 to 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways 3 Major Sea Ports : Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg, North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans

South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso

Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town

Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden,
Colombo, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and
Auckland

4. Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal
Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway

5. Major Airports:

Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Irkutsk, Vladivostok,
Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden

Europe: Moscow London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome

North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico
City

South America: Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires,
Santiago

Australia: Darwin and Wellington.

Unit Five Ch. 10

Mega cities of the world

India-People and Economy (Textbook II)

for locating & labelling only on the outline political map of India

Units Seven Ch. 1 to 4

& Eight

(i) States having largest and smallest area.

(ii) States having largest and smallest population.

(iii) States having highest and lowest density of
population

(iv) States having highest and lowest growth
rate of population 1991-2001.

(v) States having highest and lowest rural
population.

- (vi) States having highest and lowest urban population.
- (vii) States having highest and lowest participation rate.
- (viii) States having highest and lowest literacy rate.
- (ix) States having highest and lowest female literacy rate.
- (x) State having highest percentage of population below poverty line.
- (xi) State at the top in human development index.
- (xii) 35 Metropolitan cities (2001)

Unit Nine Ch. 5 to 9

Leading producing states of the following crops:

- (a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra,
- (e) Maize, (f) Groundnut, (g) Cotton, (h) Jute,
- (i) Sugarcane, (j) Tea and (k) Coffee

Minerals:

Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Durg, Bailadela, Ratnagiri, Bellary

Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Nagpur, Shimoga,

Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari, Udaipur & Amarkantak

Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput

Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, Talcher, Singareni, Neyveli.

Oil fields: Digboi, Kalol, Ankaleshwar, Bassian and Mumbai High

Oil Refineries: Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Jamnager, Mangalore, Tatipaka, Haldia, Guwahati, Baroni

Industries :

Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jameshedpur

Cotton Textile: Ahmedabad, Surat, Gwalior, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Mysore

Software Technology Parks: Gandhinager, Shrinager, Mohali, Shimla, Delhi, Noida, Kanpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Major Industrial Regions

Unit Ten Ch. 10 and 11

Transport :

(i) States having lowest and highest density of roads.

(ii) Headquarters of all railway zones.

(iii) Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Marmagao, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradwip, Haldia

(iv) International Air ports:

Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.

BLUE PRINT
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
CLASS XII

Max. Marks : 70

Subject : Geography (Theory)

Book 1 : Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

Form of Q.	Total				Total of Unit
	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	MapQ.	
Mark	5	3	1	2	
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch.2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (ch.5to7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch.8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map Work- World Map Based on units (1 to 5)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)	5(1)				5(1)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development 12(4) (ch. 5 to 9)		12(4)			
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)		3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work- Map of India [relating to units 7 to 11] (3)				3(-)	3(-)
Sub-Total	25(5)	30(10)	10(10)	5(1)	70(26)
Grand Total			70(26)		

Note: 1. Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

Sample Question Paper-I
GEOGRAPHY (Theory)
CLASS XII

Time : 3 hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. There are 26 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question no. 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
8. Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| Q 1. | What is the population size of Class I cities in India? | 1 |
| Q 2. | Name the two categories of air transport in India. | 1 |
| Q 3. | Name the headquarters of Northern Railway Zone of India. | 1 |
| Q 4. | Name the stretch of National Waterway No. 1 of India. | 1 |
| Q 5. | Which type of pollution causes various diseases related to the respiratory system? | 1 |
| Q 6. | Give one example each of ferrous and non-ferrous industries. | 1 |
| Q 7. | Explain the term Quinary Activities. | 1 |
| Q 8. | Which means of transport is highly suitable for transporting heavy and bulky goods at very low cost over long distances between continents. | 1 |
| Q 9. | Explain the most important feature of the pipeline constructed from Naharkatia oil field to Barauni. | 1 |

Q 10. Which one of the following waterways has drastically reduced the oceanic distance between India & Europe:- (i) The Rhine waterway; (ii) The Cape of Good Hope Searoute; (iii) Suez Canal and (iv) Panama canal. 1

Q 11. Make the correct pairs of each item of List I by selecting the appropriate word from List II

List I : Fields of Human Geography

1.1 Social Geography, 1.2 Political Geography and 1.3 Economic Geopraphy

List II : Disciplines of Social Science

A. Urban Studies and Planning, B. Agricultural Sciences, C. Demography, D. History and

E. Military Science. 3x1=3

Q 12. State any three characteristics of clustered rural settlements in India. 3x1=3

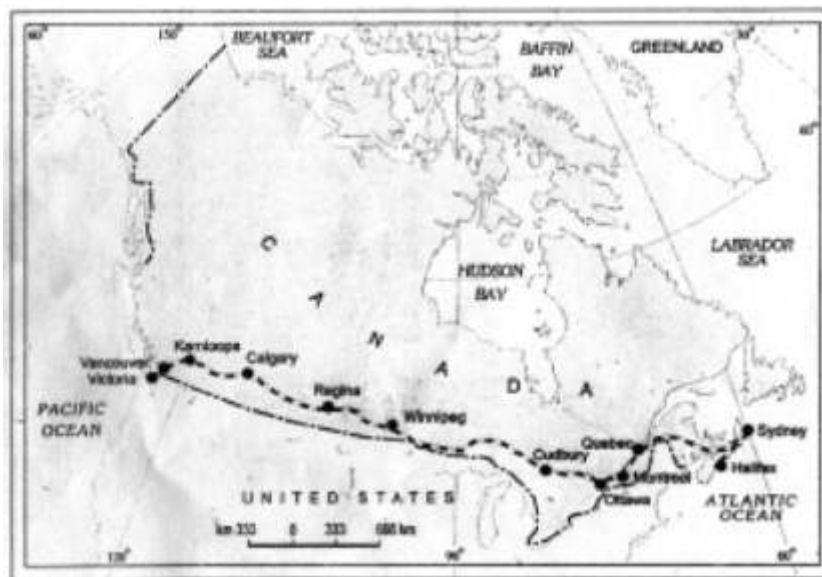
Q 13. Describe three major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India. 3x1=3

Q 14. Distinguish between the Dryland farming and Wetland farming in India by explaining three distinguishing features of each. 3x1=3

Q 15. Explain the meaning of water quality. Why is the quality of water in India deteriorating? Give any two reasons. 1+2=3

Q 16. Explain any three important measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy of India announced in 1991. 3x1=3

Q 17.



(17.1) Name the transcontinental railway line shown in the above map.

(17.2) How has this railway line helped in the economic development of the region? Explain two points. 1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Question 17

(17.1) Name the Trans Continental railway of Canada.

(17.2) Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line for the country. 1+2=3

Q 18. Study the given table and answer the following questions.

Percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and tube-wells

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65
Uttar Pradesh	58.21
West Bengal	57.16
Tamil Nadu	54.7

(18.1) Name the state which has the highest percentage of irrigated area by wells & tube-wells. Also give the reason for the same.

(18.2) Which state has the lowest percentage of area irrigated by wells and tube-wells? Also give the main reasons for the same. 1½+1½=3

Q 19. Study the given map showing areas of extensive commercial grain farming in the world. Write in your answer book the correct names of grasslands associated with commercial Grain Farming in areas A, B and C marked in the map. 1+1+1=3

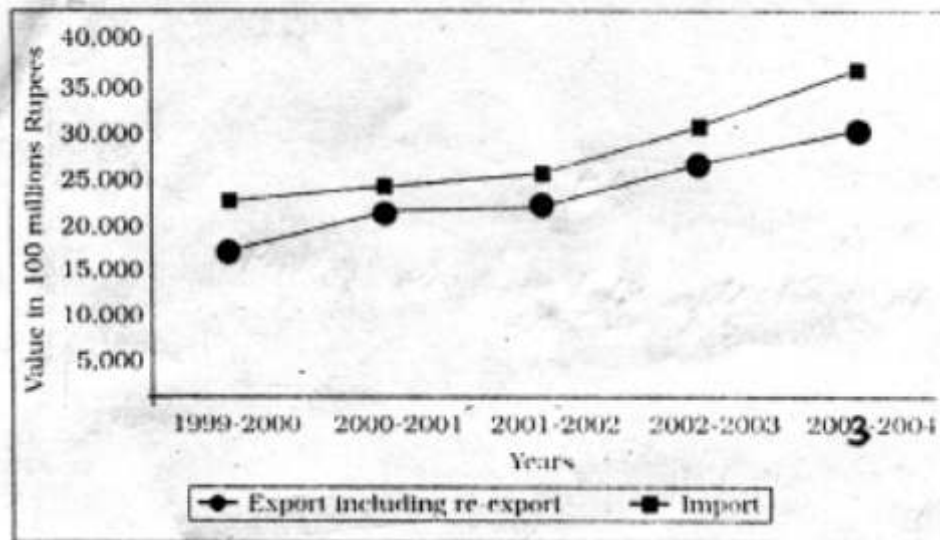


For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question No. 19

Name the grasslands associated with commercial grain farming in North America, Africa and Australia 3x1=3

Q 20. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow.

Extent of gap between Exports and Imports in India's foreign trade During 1999-2000 to 2003-2004



(20.1) In which year is the gap between exports and imports least? How much is the deficit in our foreign trade in this year?

(20.2) Which year shows the highest deficit in our foreign trade?

Give its value.

(20.3) What is the main reason behind an increase in our trade deficit? 1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question No. 20

Answer the following questions

(20.1) What is International Trade?

(20.2) Give the meaning of Trade deficit.

(20.3) What is the main reason behind an increase in India's trade deficit? 3x1=3

Q. 21 What is the Human Development? Describe in brief the four approaches of Human Development. 1+4=5

Q. 22 Define the term 'trade'. State four characteristics of Rural Marketing Centres. 1+4=5

Q. 23 Explain any five advantages of water transport in the world. 5x1=5

Q. 24 "Rural settlements in the world are affected by several factors". Support this statement with five suitable examples. 5x1=5

Q.25 Explain any five economic consequences associated with migration in India. 5x1=5

Q. 26 (26.1) In the given outline political map of the World, four features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. Mega City

B. Largest region of dairy farming.

C. Western terminal city of Australian Trans Continental Railway.

D. An important industrial centre.

4x½=2

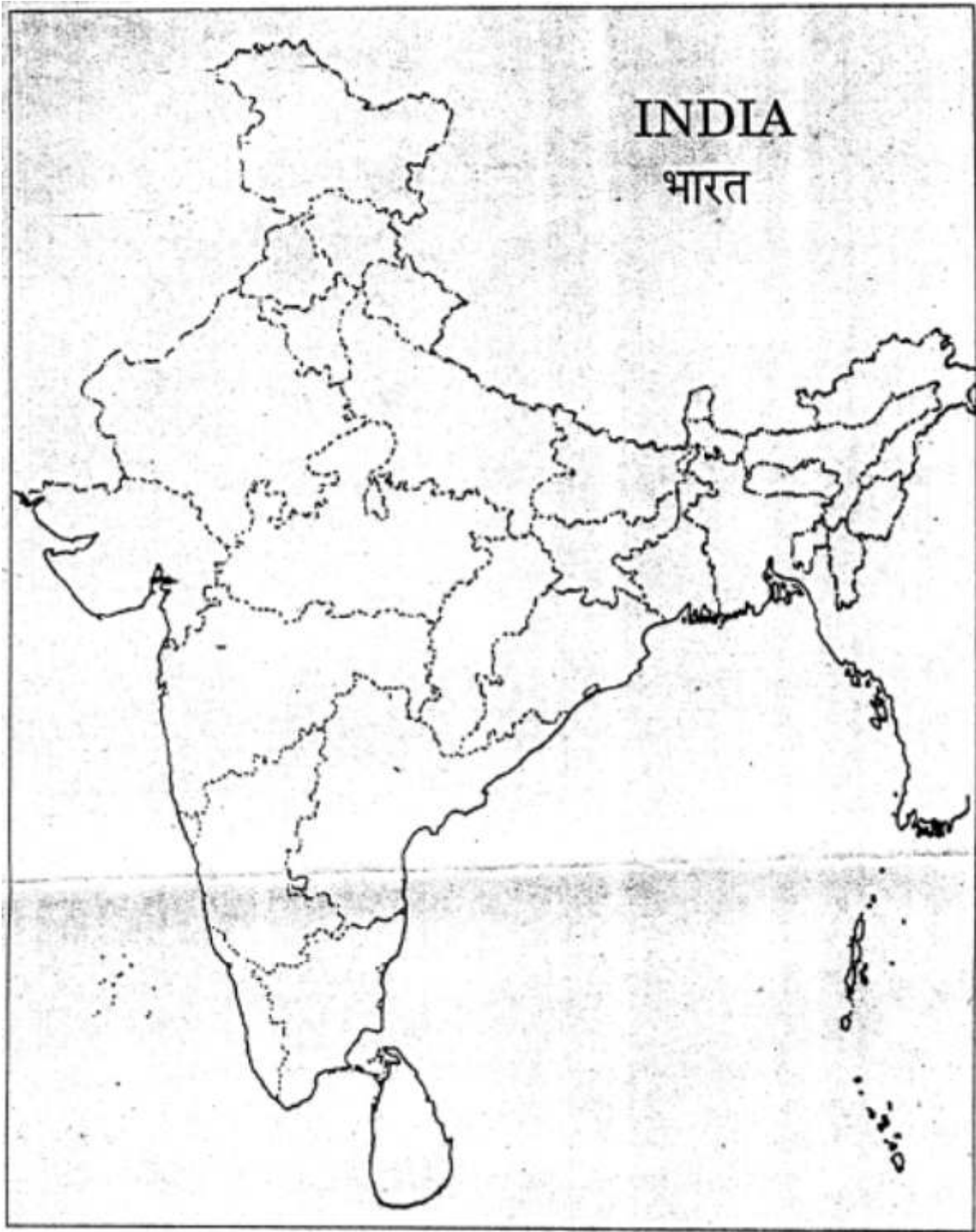


(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

- (i) The state having the highest percentage of population below the poverty line.
- (ii) The state leading in coffee production.
- (iii) The software technology park in Uttaranchal.

3x1 = 3

Q. No. (26.2)



For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26

Answer the following questions :

- (1) Name the western terminal station of Australian Trans Continental Railway.
- (2) Name any one Mega city of Japan
- (3) A state in India having the highest percentage of population below the poverty line.
- (4) A state in India leading in coffee production.
- (5) The software technology park in Uttaranchal.

5x1=5

Sample Question Paper-I
GEOGRAPHY CLASS XII
Marking Scheme

Time : 3 hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

Note : Page numbers of NCERT Text bookes (TBI for units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No:	Outline of Answers	Value Points
1. Population Size of Class I cities	100,000 and more 1 (TB II pg 37)	
2. Two categories of air transport in India : (i) National (Indian Airlines/Indian) (ii) International (Air India International)	 (TB II pg 121)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3. HQ. of Northern Railway Zone of India : New Delhi	 (TB II pg 118)	1
4. Name of the National Waterway No. I of India : Allahabad-Haldia Stretch	 (TB II pg 120)	1
5. Air Pollution	 (TB II pg 137)	1
6. (a) Ferrous Industry : Iron and Steel Industry. (b) Non-ferrous industry : Copper/Aluminium industry.	 (TB I Pg 48) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	
7. Quinary Activities : The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quinary activities. (eg. special skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, legal and financial consultants)	 (TBI pg 62)	1

Question No:	Outline of answers	Value Points
8. Water/Ocean transport.	(TB I pg 72)	1
9. Asia's first cross country pipeline	(TB II pg 122)	1
10. Suez Canal	(TB I pg 74)	1
11. 1.1 Social Geography D. History 1.2 Political Geography E. Military Science 1.3 Economic Geography B. Agricultural Sciences	(TB I pg 6)	1+1+1 = 3
12. Characteristics of Clustered Rural Settlement in India:		
(i) It is a compact or closely built up area of houses.		
(ii) The general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns & pastures.		
(iii) The closely built up area and intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape i.e. rectangular, radial, linear etc.		
(iv) Generally found in fertile alluvial plains and north-eastern states.		
(v) Sometimes people live in compact settlements for security reasons e.g. in Bundelkhand region of central India & Nagaland.		
(vi) Scarcity of water also necessitates compact settlement for maximum use of water resources e.g. in Rajasthan.		
(Any three points)		3x1=3
	(TB II pg 33)	
13. Problems associated with Urban Waste Disposal in India		
(i) The enormous growth in the quantity of wastes generated from various sources is due to the fast growing population and consequent poor sanitary conditions and foul air.		
(ii) Solid waste includes old and used articles, small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers/polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs etc. dumped at different places.		

- (iii) The household wastes is disposed off either on public lands or on private contractors sites.
- (iv) The solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed off through public municipal facilities at low lying public grounds (land fill areas)
- (v) In most towns and cities in the country 30 to 50 per cent of the waste generated are left uncollected on streets and open spaces between houses and wastelands leading to serious health hazards.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg. 138, 139)

14. **Dryland farming**

Wetland farming

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Largely confined to regions having require annual rainfall less than 75 cms. (ii) Hardy and drought resistant crops e.g. rice, are grown e.g. ragi, bajra, moong, gram & fodder (iii) Measures for moisture conservation and rain water harvesting are adopted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rainfall more than soil moisture ment of plants in rainy season. (ii) Water intensive crops are grown jute, sugarcane also aquaculture is practised in the fresh water bodies. (iii) Region may face problems of floods and soil erosion |
|--|--|

(Three matching points of each column)

(TB II pg 45)

3x1=3

15. (a) **Water quality refers to :** Purity of water or water without unwanted foreign substances.

(1 mark)

- (b) **Water quality in India is deteriorating due to the presence of following foreign matters which make it unfit for human use and affect aquatic life.**

- (i) micro organisms;
- (ii) chemicals;
- (iii) industrial water and
- (iv) other urban waste material-sewerage, garbage etc.

(Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

(TB II pg 65)

1+2=3

16. **Important measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy of India 1991**

- (i) abolition of industrial licensing;
- (ii) free entry to foreign technology;
- (iii) foreign investment policy;
- (iv) access to capital market;
- (v) open trade;
- (vi) abolition of phased manufacturing programme and
- (vii) liberalised industrial location programme.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg 96)

17. (17.1) Name of the railway line : Trans-Canadian Railway.

(1 mark)

(17.2) Helped in the economic development :

- (i) It connects Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region
 - (ii) It connects the wheat belt of the Prairie Region
 - (iii) It connects the Coniferous forest region of Canada.
 - (iv) This railway line connects with one of the important waterways of the world (st. Lawrence waterway)
 - (v) This railway line is an important economic artery of Canada and wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.
- (Any two points 2x1=2 marks)

(TBI, pg 70-71)

1+2 = 3

For Blind Candidates Only

Ans. Same as above

1+2=3

18. (18.1) (i) **State with highest percentage of irrigated area under wells & tube-wells–Gujarat**

- (ii) **Reason** : Region receives low rainfall/the terrain is suitable for construction of wells and tube-wells. (½+1=1½ marks)

(18.2) (i) **State with the lowest percentage of area irrigated by wells and tubewells : Tamil Nadu**

(ii) **Reason** : Terrain not suitable for constructing wells and Tube-wells/Region is made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks (hard rocks). ($\frac{1}{2}+1=1\frac{1}{2}$ marks)

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

(TB II pg 65)

19. **Names of the Grasslands are:**

A. Downs (Australia)

B. Velds (South Africa)

C. Prairies (USA and Canada)

$1+1+1=3$

(TB I pg 38)

For Blind Candidates only

Ans. Same as above

$3 \times 1 = 3$

20. (20.1) (a) **Least gap** between export and import is in 2000-2001

(b) **Deficit** in foreign trade was Rs. 500000 million

($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ mark)

(20.2) (a) **Highest deficit** in foreign trade is in year 2003-2004

(b) **Value of deficit** 37,000-30,000= Rs. 700000 million

($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ mark)

(20.3) **Reason for trade deficit** : Price rise of crude petroleum in the international market as it is the major import item of India (1 mark)

(TB II pg 125)

$1+1+1=3$

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 20

(20.1) Exchange of goods and services between two countries is international trade.

(20.2) When the imports of a country exceeds its export it is called trade deficit.

(20.3) Ans. same as above

$3 \times 1 = 3$

21. (a) **Human Development** enlarge's peoples choices and improves their lives. (1 mark)

(b) **Four Important Approaches to Human Development**

- (1) The Income Approach
- (2) The Welfare Approach
- (3) Basic Needs Approach
- (4) Capability Approach

- (1) **The Incoem Approach** : Oldest approach. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
- (2) **The Welfare Approach** : Level of human development can be increased by maximising expenditure on welfare.
- (3) **Basic Needs Approach** : Six basic needs i.e. health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing were identified.
- (4) **Capability Approach** : Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources. (4x1=4 marks)

(TB I pg. 26) 1+4=5

22. (a) **Trade** is buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. (1 marks)

(b) **Four characteristics of Rural Marketing Centres:**

- (1) They cater to nereby settlements
- (2) They are local collecting and distributing centres
- (3) They have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. (3)
- (4) Here personal and professional services are not well-developed.
- (5) Any other relevant point (any 4 pts. 4 marks)

(TB 1 Pg 57) 1+4=5

23. **Advantages of Water Transport**

- (1) Doesn't require route construction;
- (2) Oceans are linked;
- (3) Cheapest means of transport;
- (4) Energy cost in lower

(5) Highly suitable for transporting heavy and bulky material

(6) Any other relevant point

(Any five points with explanation)

5x1=5

(TB I pg. 71 to 72)

24. Factors affecting Rural settlement are :

(1) Water supply

(2) Land

(3) Upland

(4) Building material

(5) Defence

Explanation with suitable examples

(TB I pg. 92, 93)

5x1=5

25. Economic Consequences of Migration in India

- (i) People migrate from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This creates benefit and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to.
- (ii) Economic Consequences—A major benefit for the source region is the remittance/money sent by migrants, particularly foreign exchange from international migrants.
- (iii) The money remitted by migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source region. It is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.
- (iv) Migration from rural areas of east U.P., Bihar, M.P., Orissa to rural areas of Punjab, Haryana & western Uttar Pradesh has helped in the success of green revolution in these areas.
- (v) Unregulated migration to urban-metropolitan areas has resulted in overcrowding and pressure on infrastructure.
- (vi) Development of Slums in industrially developed states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country particularly from rural to urban.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points)

5x1=5

(TB II pg 20)

(26.1) See answers on World map attached

4x½=2

(26.2) See answer on map of India attached.

3x1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26

Answers :

(1) Perth

(2) Tokyo/Osaks

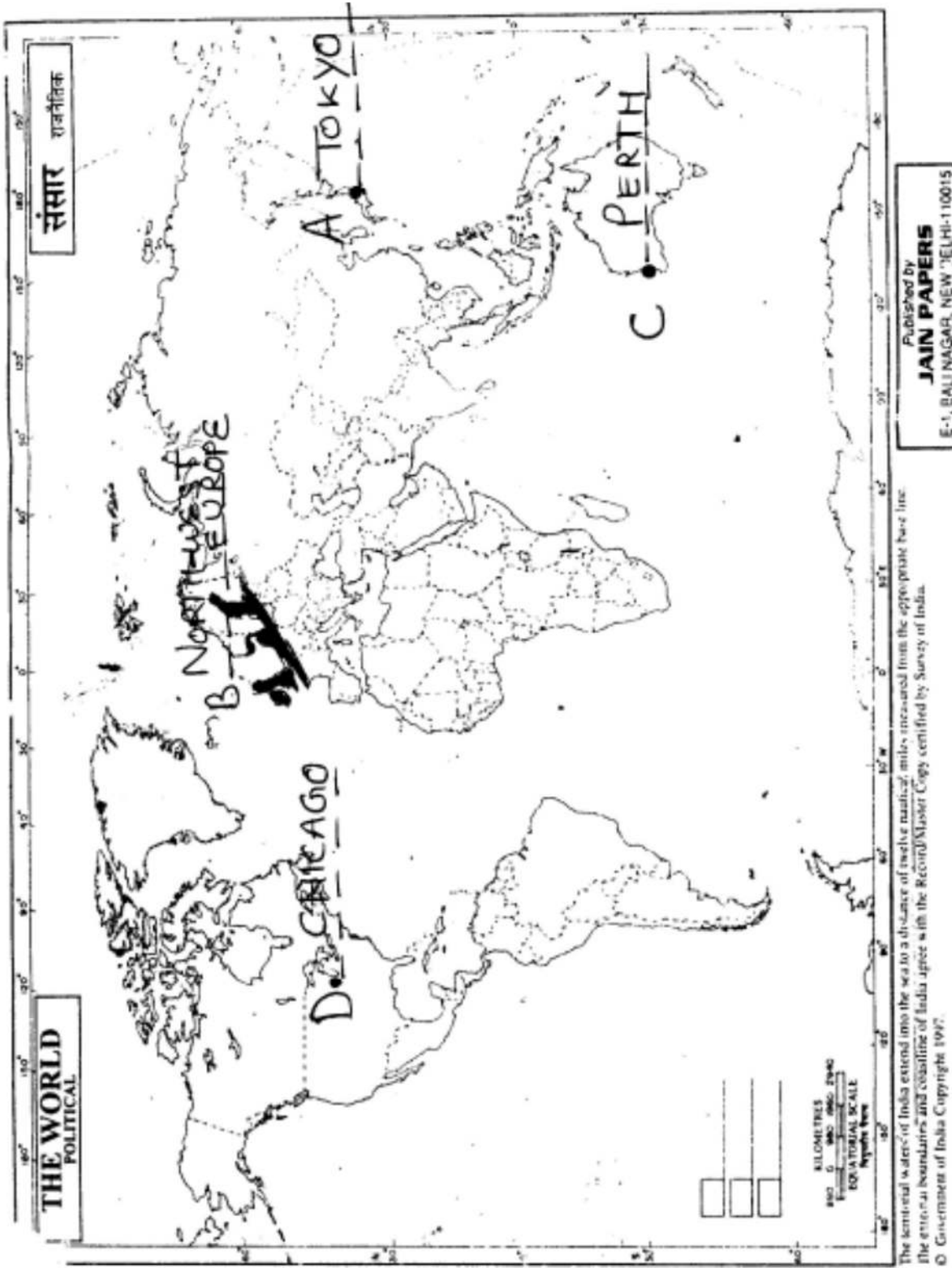
(3) Orissa

(4) Karnataka

(5) Dehradun

5x1=5

Ans. Q.(26.1)



Ans. Q.(26.2)



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS I

Subjects: Geography

Class XII

Max Marks 70
(Year of Exam 2008)

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Sl.No. of Question	Unit	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time in Minutes	Estimated Difficulty level	Remarks
1	U-8	VSA	1	2 min	C	
2	U-10	VSA	1	"	C	
3	U-10	VSA	1	"	C	
4	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
5	U-11	VSA	1	"	B	
6	U-3	VSA	1	"	C	
7	U-3	VSA	1	"	B	
8	U-4	VSA	1	"	B	
9	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
10	U-4	VSA	1	"	B	
11	U-1	SA	3	7 min	A	
12	U-8	SA	3	"	B	
13	U-11	SA	3	"	B	
14	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
15	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
16	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
17	U-4	SA	3	"	A	
18	U-9	SA	3	"	A	
19	U-3	SA	3	"	B	
20	U-10	SA	3	"	B	
21	U-2	LA	5	11 min	B	
22	U-3	LA	5	"	B	
23	U-4	LA	5	"	C	
24	U-5	LA	5	"	B	
25	U-7	LA	5	"	C	
26.1	U-6	Map	2	7	A	
26.2	U-12	Map	3	8	A	

Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions

A Difficult

Easy 20% = 14 marks

B Average

AV 60% = 42

C Easy

Difficult 20% = 14

BLUE PRINT
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
CLASS XII

Max. Marks : 70

Subject : Geography (Theory)

Part A Book 1 : Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

Form of Q.	Total				Total of Unit
	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	MapQ.	
Mark	5	3	1	2	Unit
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch.2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (ch.5to7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch.8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map Work- World Map Based on units (1 to 5)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)	5(1)				5(1)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development 12(4) (ch. 5 to 9)		12(4)			12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)		3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work- Map of India [relating to units 7 to 11] (3)				3(-)	3(-)
Sub-Total (A&B)	25(5)	30(10)	10(10)	5(1)	70(26)
Grand Total		70(26)			

Note: 1. Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

Sample Question Paper-II

GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

CLASS XII

Time : 3 hrs.

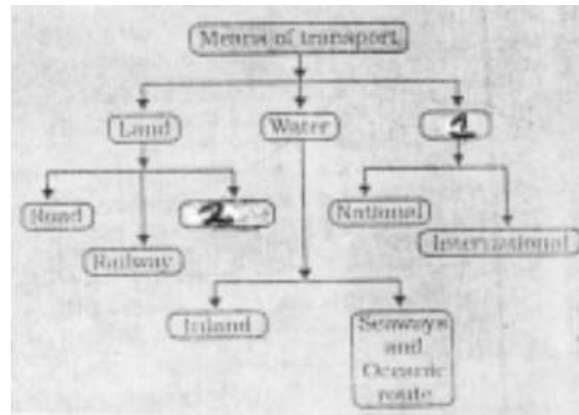
Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. There are 26 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each.
Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.
Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question no. 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
8. Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

- Q 1. What term is used for a railway line that runs across a continent and links its two ends? 1
- Q 2. Name the famous petroleum pipeline which connects the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-Eastern States in USA. 1
- Q 3. Name the air service of India which connects all the continents. 1
- Q 4. Explain the term truck farming. 1
- Q 5. Name the type of industry which has the following characteristics:
assembly-line technique of mass production, advanced technology, use of various raw materials and enormous energy. 1

- Q 6. Which type of rural settlement in India includes Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. 1
- Q 7. Complete the following table by writing in your answer book the appropriate names of item No. 1 & 2 1



- Q 8. Name the two cities of Uttar Pradesh that are mainly responsible for polluting the River Ganga. 1
- Q 9. Which category of roads in India constitute only 2% of the total road length but they carry 40% of the total road traffic? 1
- Q 10. Name a port of Maharashtra and a Port of Tamil Nadu which have been constructed to reduce the pressure on the existing major ports. 1
- Q 11. Name the two most important cereal crops of India. Give the names of any two states which are the important producers of each of these crops. 1+2=3
- Q 12. Describe three main features of Indian Railways. 3x1=3
- Q 13. Explain three main features of possibilism approach in Human Geography. 3x1=3
- Q 14. Explain the three factors on which the development of Inland waterways in the world depends. 3x1=3
- Q 15. Explain the main features of any three categories of towns in India classified on the basis of their functions. 3x1=3
- Q 16. Explain the impact of technology in increasing the agricultural output in India. Give three points in this regard. 3x1=3

Q 17. Explain the meaning of Rainwater Harvesting. How is rainwater harvesting beneficial to us? Give four points for it.

1+2=3

Q 18. Explain any three sources of air pollution in India.

3x1=3



Q 19. Study the above picture and answer the following questions:

(19.1) Give a suitable title to the given picture.

(19.2) State two typical features of the service shown in the picture.

1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only, in lieu of question 19

(19.1) Name the service which provides food to office goers in Mumbai.

(19.2) Explain two main features of this service.

1+2=3



Q 20. Study the above diagram showing the location of a major steel plant of India and answer the following questions:

(20.1) Name the state in which this steel plant is located.

(20.2) What is the source of iron ore for this plant?

(20.3) Name the two sources providing water and power to this steel plant.

1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 20

Name any three major industrial regions of India.

3x1=3

Q 21. Name the two types of international trade. Describe two main features of each.

1+2+2=5

Q 22. Describe any five environmental problems associated with urban settlements in the developing countries of the world.

5x1=5

Q 23. Name the four language families in India. Which one of them is spoken by the largest number of people in the country? Name any four states in which this language is mainly spoken.

2+1+2=5

Q 24. On the basis of place of residence, classify the population of the world into two groups. Explain two main characteristics of each group of population.

1+2+2=5

Q 25. "The modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of Quaternary Services". Justify the statement with five suitable arguments.

5x1=5

Q. 26.



(26.1) In the given outline political map of the World four features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. Country with the highest HDI in the world.

B. Country famous for Commercial livestock rearing.

C. A major sea port.

D. Country famous for coffee plantations.

4x½=2

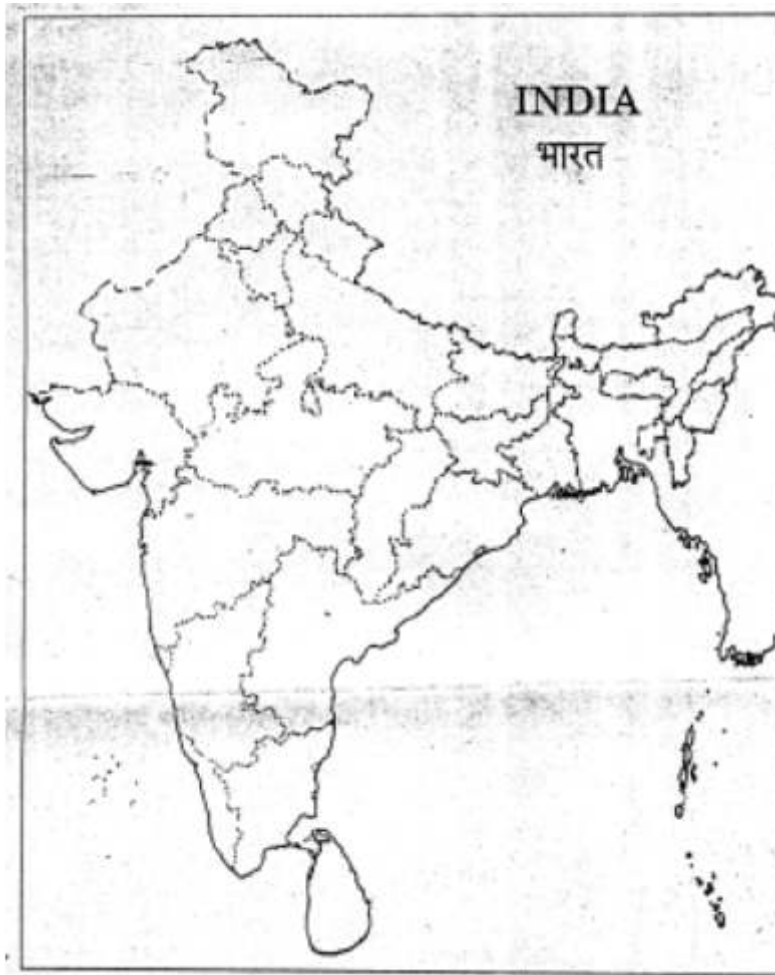
(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

(i) Largest metropolitan city of India.

(ii) An oil refinery in Haryana.

(iii) An international airport in North-east India.

3x1=3



For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26

Answer the following questions :

1. Name the country with the highest HDI in the world.
2. Which country is famous for coffee plantations in the world.
3. Name the largest metropolitan city of India.
4. Name an oil refinery in Haryana.
5. Which is the international airport in North-east India.

5x1=5

Sample Question Paper-II
GEOGRAPHY CLASS XII
Marking Scheme

Time : 3 hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

Note : Page numbers of NCERT Text Books (TB I for Units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No:	Outline of Answers	Value Points
1.	Trans continental railway (TB I pg. 70)	1
2.	The Big Inch. (TB I pg. 78)	1
3.	Air India (TB II pg. 121)	1
4.	Truck farming - The regions where farmers specialise in growing vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming. (TBI pg 40)	1
5.	Large Scale Manufacturing (TB I pg 49)	1
6.	Hamleted Settlement (TB II pg 33)	1
7.	Flow diagram 1. Air, 2. Pipeline (TB II pg 113)	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
8.	(i) Kanpur, (ii) Allahabad, (iii) Varanasi, (iv) Patna and (v) Kolkata (Any two, $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ mark) (TB II pg 136)	1
9.	National Highways (TB II pg 114)	1

10. (i) Tamil Nadu : Ennore
(ii) Maharashtra : Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) ½+½=1
(TB II pg. 131, 133)
11. (a) Most important cereal crops of India : Rice & Wheat (½+½ =1 mark)
(b) (i) Important Rice Producing States : West Bengal, Punjab,
Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
(any two states, 2x½=1 mark)
(ii) Important Wheat Producing States : Uttar Pradesh, Punjab,
Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
(any two states, 2x½=1 mark)
(TB II Pg 45, 47) 1+2=3
12. Three main features of Indian Railways :
(i) Indian railway network is one of the longest in the world.
(ii) It facilitates movement of passengers and freight and contributes to growth of economy.
(iii) Indian railways is the largest government undertaking in the country.
(iv) The length of Indian railways network is 63, 221 km.
(v) The railway system has been divided into sixteen zones for management/administrative purposes
(vi) Metre and narrow gauge lines are being converted to broad gauge.
(vii) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines.
(viii) Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in Delhi and Kolkata.
(ix) The railway network is less dense in the hilly areas of north eastern states, central parts of India & Rajasthan
(x) Railways continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses.
(Any three points) 3x1=3
(TB II pg 118 and 119)

13. Main features of Possibilism Approach :

- (1) People begin to understand environment and the forces of nature over time.
- (2) With social and cultural development humans develop efficient technology.
- (3) People move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom
- (4) Man creates possibilities with the resources obtained from nature.
- (5) Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and shows the results of human activities. e.g. creation of health resorts on highlands, ports on the coast, satellites in space, fields-orchards and pastures in plains, etc.
(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB 1 pg 3)

14. Inland Waterways development depends on following factors :

- (1) Navigability-width and depth of the channel.
- (2) Continuity in the water flow throughout the year
- (3) Transport technology in use.

3x1=3

(TB I pg 75)

15. Main features of towns in India classified on the basis of their functions :

- (i) Administrative towns and cities - Town supporting administrative headquarters of higher order e.g. New Delhi, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Chennai, etc.
- (ii) Industrial towns - Industries are the prime motive force of these cities e.g. Mumbai, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Modinagar, Salem, Coimbatore, etc.
- (iii) Transport cities - These may be ports engaged in export and import activities like Kandla, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam or hubs of inland transport like Agra, Dhulia, Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, Katni, etc.
- (iv) Commercial towns - Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce like Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc.

- (v) Mining towns - These towns have developed in mineral rich areas e.g. Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Singrauli, Ankaleshwar, etc.
- (vi) Garrison or Cantonment towns - They emerged as garrison towns like Ambala, Jalandhar, Udhampur, Mhow, Babina, etc.
- (vii) Educational towns - They are the centres of education. Some of the towns have grown into major campus towns like Roorkee, Varanasi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Pillani, etc.
- (viii) Religious and Cultural towns - Some towns have become important due to their religious and cultural significance like Varanasi, Haridwar, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Tirupati, etc.
- (ix) Tourist towns - Nainital, Darjeeling, Shimla, Mussoorie, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udagamandalam (Ooty) are some of the tourist destinations. (Any three points)

3x1= 3

(TB II pg 37, 38)

16. Impact of technology on growth of Agricultural Output in India

- (i) The use of modern technology in agricultural has resulted in increase of production and yield of many crops as wheat & rice. Production of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton has also increased a lot. Therefore India ranks first in production of tea, coffee, pulses, cattle and milk. India is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables
- (ii) Expansion of irrigation has played an important role in enhancing agricultural output and use of modern agricultural technology as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery.
- (iii) Consumption of chemical fertilisers has increased by 15 times since mid-sixties in the country. But in the irrigated areas of Punjab & Haryana the consumption of chemical fertilizers per unit area is three to four times higher than the national average.
As the HYV seeds are highly susceptible to pests & diseases the use of pesticides has increased significantly.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg 55)

17. (a) **Rain Water Harvesting** is a method to capture and store rain water for various uses. It is also used to recharge ground water aquifers. It is a low cost eco-friendly technique for preserving rain water and guiding it to wells, borewells & pits. (1 mark)

(b) **Rain water harvesting is beneficial to us in following ways:**

- (i) Increases water availability
 - (ii) Raises the ground water table
 - (iii) Improves quality of ground water by diluting contaminants like flourides and nitrates.
 - (iv) Prevents soil erosion and flooding
 - (v) Arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas whenever used to recharge acquifers.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point
- (Any four points $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks)

(TB II pg 67)

1+2 = 3

18. **Sources of air pollution in India :**

- (i) Air pollution is the addition of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, fog, odour, smoke or vapour to the air in sufficient proportion and duration that may be harmful to flora and fauna and to property.
- (ii) The increasing use of varieties of fuels as source of energy has resulted in a sharp increase in emission of toxic gases into the atmosphere causing air pollution.
- (iii) Combustion of fossil fuels and
- (iv) Mining and Industries: Both these processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos and are thus the main sources of air pollution.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg 137)

19. (19.1) **Suitable Title** : Dabbawala Service in Mumbai (1 mark)

(19.2) **Features of this service:**

- (i) This service provides food to people working in different offices in Mumbai
- (ii) People working in this service are mainly migrant and unskilled workers.
- (iii) This tiffin service provides food to 1,75,000 customers all over the city of Mumbai.
- (iv) This type of service comes under the Informal/Non-formal/Unorganised sector.

(Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

(TB I pg 59)

1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.19

(19.1)

Same Answer as given above.

(19.2)

1+2=3

20.

(20.1) **State where steel plant is located :** Orissa

(20.2) **Source of iron ore for this plant :** Kiriburu

(20.3) **Two sources providing water and power to this steel plant**

(i) Mandira Dam

(ii) Hirakud Dam

(TB II pg 89)

1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates Only in lieu of Q. 20

Major Industrial regions of India :

(i) Mumbai-Pune Region

(ii) Hugli Region

(iii) Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region

(iv) Gujarat Region

(v) Chotanagpur Region

(vi) Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region

(vii) Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region

(viii) Kollam-Triuvantapuram Region

(Any three Points)

(TB II pg 98, 99)

3x1=3

21. (a) **The two types of international trade are :**

(i) Bilateral trade

(ii) Multilateral trade

($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)

(b) **Characteristics of –**

(i) Bilateral trade :

(1) It is done by two countries with each other.

(2) There is an agreement to trade specified products amongst them.

(3) Example–Country A may agree to trade raw materials with agreement to purchase some other specified item from country B or vice versa.

(Any two points, $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

(ii) Multilateral trade :

(1) It is conducted with many trading countries.

(2) The same country can trade with a number of other countries

(3) The country may also grant the status of “Most Favoured Nation” on some of the trading partners.

(Any two points, $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

(TB I pg 85)

$1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

22. Environmental problems associated with urban settlements in developing countries :

1. The large urban population in developing countries uses and also disposes off a huge quantity of water and all types of waste material.
2. Many cities in developing countries find it extremely difficult to provide the minimum required quantity of potable water and water for domestic and industrial uses.
3. An improper sewerage system also creates problems.
4. Massive use of traditional fuel in domestic and industrial sectors severely pollutes the air.

5. The domestic and industrial wastes are let into general sewerages or dumped without treatment at unspecified locations.
6. Huge concrete structures to accomodate population and economy (housing, industry & offices) create heat islands.
7. Increasing rural to urban migration has put an enormous pressure on urban infrastructure and services that are already under serious stress.
8. Any other relevant point.
(Any five points)
(TB I pg 100, 101) 5x1=5
23. (a) The four language families in India are :
- (i) Austric (Nishada)
 - (ii) Dravidian (Dravida)
 - (iii) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)
 - (iv) Indo-European (Aryan) (4x½=2 marks)
- (b) Language spoken by the largest number of people in India :
Indo-European (Aryan) (1 mark)
- (c) States in which this language is mainly spoken : Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam.
(any 4 states, 4x½=2 marks)
(TB II pg 10) 2+1+2=5
24. (a) Based on residence population is grouped into :
- (i) Rural Population
 - (ii) Urban Population (½+½=1 mark)
- (b) Characteristics :
- (i) Rural population
 - (1) Life style is slow and simple
 - (2) Social relations are close
 - (3) Most of the people are engaged in primary occupations

(4) Any other relevant point. (any two points 1+1= 2 marks)

(ii) Urban Population

(1) Life style is fast paced

(2) Social relations are formal

(3) Most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

(4) Any other relevant point (any two points 1+1=2 marks)

(TB I pg 19)

1+2+2=5

25. Arguments in favour of Quaternary Services :

(1) The greater the economic development the higher the proportion of people engaged in Quaternary activities in a country.

(2) It is a segment of the service sector that is knowledge oriented and the demand for information based services is very high

(3) Both its parts the quaternary and quinary activities help in economic development in the country.

(4) Quaternary activities centre around research and development, specialised knowledge, technical skill and administrative skills required for economic development of a country.

(5) Quinary activities involves the highest level of decision making or policy making. They involve the special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants who contribute at the highest level in the economic development of any country.

(6) Any other relevant point. (Any five points)
(TB I pg 61, 62)

5x1=5

(26.1) See attached map for answers.

4x½=2

(26.2) See answers on the attached map.

3x1=3

For Blind Candidates only

1. Norway

2. Brazil
3. Mumbai
4. Panipat
5. Guwahati

5x1=5

Ans. of Q. (26.1)



Ans. of Q. (26.2)



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS II

Subjects: Geography

Class XII

Max Marks 70
(Year of Exam 2008)

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Sl.No. of Question	Unit	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time in Minutes	Estimated Difficulty level	Remarks
1	U-4	VSA	1	2 min	C	
2	U-4	VSA	1	"	B	
3	U-10	VSA	1	"	C	
4	U-3	VSA	1	"	B	
5	U-3	VSA	1	"	B	
6	U-8	VSA	1	"	B	
7	U-10	VSA	1	"	A	
8	U-11	VSA	1	"	C	
9	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
10	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
11	U-9	SA	3	7 min	C	
12	U-10	SA	3	"	C	
13	U-1	SA	3	"	B	
14	U-4	SA	3	"	B	
15	U-8	SA	3	"	B	
16	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
17	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
18	U-11	SA	3	"	B	
19	U-3	SA	3	"	B	
20	U-9	SA	3	"	A	
21	U-4	LA	5	11 min	B	
22	U-5	LA	5	"	B	
23	U-7	LA	5	"	C	
24	U-2	LA	5	"	B	
25	U-3	LA	5	"	A	
26.1	U-6	Map	2	7	A	
26.2	U-12	Map	3	8	A	

Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions

A Difficult	20%	14 marks.
B Average	60%	42 marks.
C Easy	20%	14 marks.

ECONOMICS

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

ECONOMICS

Class – XII

Marks – 100

Duration – 3 hrs.

1. Weightage by type of questions

Type	Number of questions	Mark	Total	Estimated time a candidate is expected to take to answer
Long answer questions	6	6	36	60 minutes
Short answer questions I	6	4	24	36 minutes
Short answer questions II	10	3	30	50 minutes
Very short answer questions	10	1	10	15 minutes

2. Weightage by content

Unit No	Unit Sub-Units	Marks
1	Introduction	4
2	Consumer Equilibrium and Demand	18
3	Producer Behaviour and Supply	18
4	Forms of Market and Price determination	10
6	National income and related aggregates	15
7	Money and Banking	8
8	Determination of Income and employment	12
9	Government Budget and the economy	8
10	Balance of Payment	7
	Total	100

3. Difficulty level of the question paper

Level	Marks	% age of the total marks
A. Easy (Can be attempted satisfactorily by students who have gone through the study material)	30	30
B. Average (Can be attempted by students who have regularly studied the study material but may not have given sufficient time to writing.)	50	50
C. Difficult (Can be attempted by top students)	20	20

4. Scheme of Options

There is no overall choice. However, there is an internal choice in one question of 6 marks, one question of 4 marks and one question of 3 marks in each section. Thus there will be internal choice to 6 questions.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1

ECONOMICS

Class XII

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

BLUE PRINT

Sl. No.	Forms of Questions Content Unit	Very Short (1 Mark)	Short Answer (3,4 Marks)	Long Answer (6 Marks)	Total
1.	Unit 1	1 (1)	3 (1)	-	4 (2)
2.	Unit 2	1 (2)	3 (2) 4 (1)	6(1)	18 (6)
3.	Unit 3	1 (1)	3 (1) 4 (2)	6 (1)	18 (5)
4.	Unit 4	1 (1)	3 (1)	6 (1)	10 (3)
5.	Unit 6	-	3 (3)	6 (1)	15 (4)
6.	Unit 7	1 (2)	-	6 (1)	8 (3)
7.	Unit 8	1 (2)	4 (1)	6 (1)	12 (4)
8.	Unit 9	-	4 (2)	-	8 (2)
9	Unit 10	1 (1)	3 (2)	-	7 (3)
	Sub-Total	10 (10)	30 (10) 24 (6)	36 (6)	100 (32)

Notes: Figures within brackets indicate the number of questions and figures outside the brackets indicate the Marks for each question.

Sample Question Paper – I

Economics

Class – XII

Time – 3 Hours.

Maximum Marks – 100

Instructions

- 1. All questions in both the sections are compulsory.*
- 2. Marks for questions are indicated against each.*
- 3. Question Nos. 1-5 and 17-21 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.*
- 4. Question Nos. 6-10 and 22-26 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.*
- 5. Question Nos. 11-13 and 27-29 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.*
- 6. Question Nos. 14-16 and 30-32 are long-answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.*
- 7. Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.*

Section A

1. State two features of resources that give rise to an economic problem. (1)
2. What happens to total expenditure on a commodity when its price falls and its demand is price elastic? (1)
3. What happens to equilibrium price of a commodity if there is an 'increase' in its demand and 'decrease' in its supply? (1)
4. Give the meaning of equilibrium price. (1)
5. What is meant by cost in economics? (1)
6. State any three factors that cause an 'increase' in demand of a commodity. (3)

7. What will be the price elasticity of supply at a point on a positively sloped, straight line supply curve? (3)

8. Explain the shape of a production possibility frontier. (3)

OR

Explain the Central problem "how to produce."

9. How does the nature of a commodity influence its price elasticity of demand? (3)

10. Explain the changes that will take place in the market for a commodity if the prevailing market price is less than the equilibrium price. (3)

11. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for a commodity when its price increases by 25% and quantity demanded falls from 150 units to 120 units. (4)

12. Explain the relation between marginal revenue and average revenue when a firm is able to sell more quantity of output (4)

(i) at the same price.

(ii) only by lowering the price.

OR

Explain the effect of the following on the supply of a commodity:

(a) Fall in the prices of factor inputs.

(b) Rise in the prices of other commodities.

13. On the basis of the information given below, determine the level of output at which the producer will be in equilibrium. Use the marginal cost – marginal revenue approach. Give reasons for your answer. (4)

Output (Units)	Average Revenue (Rs)	Total Cost (Rs)
1	7	8
2	7	15

3	7	21
4	7	26
5	7	33
6	7	41

14. Why does the difference between Average Total Cost and Average Variable Cost decrease with an increase in the level of output? Can these two be equal at some level of output? Explain. (6)
15. Explain the implications of the following features of perfect competition: (6)
 large number of buyers and sellers
 freedom of entry and exit of firms
16. For a consumer to be in equilibrium why must marginal rate of substitution be equal to the ratio of prices of the two goods? (6)

OR

Why is the consumer in equilibrium when he buys only that combination of the two goods that is shown at the point of tangency of the budget line with an indifference curve? Explain.

For Blind Candidates in lieu of choice question of question No. 16

Explain how a consumer consuming two commodities X and Y attains equilibrium under the utility approach.

Section B

17. Give the meaning of involuntary unemployment. (1)
18. What is the relationship between marginal propensity to save and marginal propensity to consume? (1)
19. The price of 1 US Dollar has fallen from Rs 50 to Rs 48. Has the Indian currency appreciated or depreciated? (1)

20. State the two components of money supply. (1)
21. What is meant by cash reserve ratio? (1)
22. From the following data relating to a firm, calculate its net value added at factor cost: (3)

(Rs in Lacs)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Subsidy | 40 |
| (ii) Sales | 800 |
| (iii) Depreciation | 30 |
| (iv) Exports | 100 |
| (v) Closing stock | 20 |
| (vi) Opening stock | 50 |
| (vii) Intermediate purchases | 500 |
| (viii) Purchase of machinery for own use | 200 |
| (ix) Import of raw material | 60 |
23. Give the meaning of Nominal GDP and Real GDP. Which of these is the indicator of economic welfare? (3)
24. 'Machine' purchased is always a final good.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (3)
25. Explain the effect of depreciation of domestic currency on exports. (3)

OR

Explain the effect of appreciation of domestic currency on imports.

26. Distinguish between the current account and capital account of balance of payments account. Is import of machinery recorded in current account or capital account? Give reasons for your answer. (3)
27. What is a government budget? Give the meaning of : (4)
- Revenue deficit
- Fiscal deficit

28. Categories the following government receipts into revenue and capital receipts. Give reasons for your answer. (4)
- (a) Receipts from sale of shares of a public sector undertaking.
 - (b) Borrowings from public.
 - (c) Profits of public sector undertakings.
 - (d) Income tax received by government.
29. Explain the meaning of equilibrium level of income and output using savings and investment approach. Use a diagram. (4)

OR

Complete the following table:

Income	Saving	Marginal Propensity to Consume	Average Propensity to Consume
0	-20	-	-
50	- 10	_____	_____
100	0	_____	_____
150	30	_____	_____
200	60	_____	_____

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Question 29

Explain the meaning of equilibrium level of income and output using savings and investment approach.

30. Explain the process of money creation by commercial banks. (6)
31. Draw a straight line consumption curve. From it derive a savings curve explaining the process. Show on this diagram: (6)

the level of income at which Average Propensity to Consume is equal to one.

- (b) a level of income at which Average Propensity to Save is negative.

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Question 31

Explain the meaning of underemployment equilibrium. State two policy measures that the government can take to make the economy reach full employment equilibrium.

32. From the following data calculate National Income by Income and (6) Expenditure methods:

	(Rs crores)
(i) Government final consumption expenditure	100
(ii) Subsidies	10
(iii) Rent	200
(iv) Wages and salaries	600
(v) Indirect taxes	60
(vi) Private final consumption expenditure	800
(vii) Gross domestic capital formation	120
(viii) Social security contributions by employers'	55
(ix) Royalty	25
(x) Net factor income paid to abroad	30
(xi) Interest	20
(xii) Consumption of fixed capital	10
(xiii) Profit	130
(xiv) Net exports	70
(xv) Change in stock	50

OR

Calculate Gross National Disposable Income and Personal Income from the given data:

	(Rs crores)
(i) Personal tax	120
(ii) Net indirect tax	100
(iii) Corporation tax	90
(iv) National income	1000
(v) Net factor income from abroad	5
(vi) Consumption of fixed capital	50
(vii) National debt interest	70
(viii) Retained earnings of private corporate sector	40
(ix) Net current transfers to the rest of the world	(-)20
(x) Current transfers from government	30
(xi) Share of government in national income	80

Marking Scheme for Sample Question Paper 1

Section A

1. The two features of resources that give rise to an economic problem are resources are limited and (ii) they have alternative uses. ½ x2
 2. Total expenditure will increase. 1
 3. Equilibrium price will increase. 1
 4. It is the price at which market demand and market supply are equal. 1
 5. Cost of producing a good is the sum of actual expenditure on inputs and the imputed expenditure on the inputs supplied by the owner. 1
 6. The factors causing an increase in demand of a commodity are:
 - (i) Rise in the price of substitute goods.
 - (ii) Fall in the price of complementary goods.
 - (iii) Rise in income of its buyers (in case of a normal good).
 - (iv) Fall in income of its buyers (in case of an inferior good).
 - (v) Favourable change in taste etc for the good. 1x3
 - (vi) Increase in the number of its buyers.
- (Any three)
7. $E_s = 1$, at any point on the supply curve if it touches the origin when extended.
 $E_s > 1$, at any point on the supply curve if it touches the y-axis when extended. 1x3
 $E_s < 1$, at any point on the supply curve if it touches the x-axis when extended.
- Note: This question if answered with the help of diagrams will also be treated as correct.
8. Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) is a downward sloping, concave curve. It shows increasing Marginal Rate of Transformation (MRT) as more quantity of one good is produced by reducing quantity of the other good. This behaviour of the MRT is based on the assumption that all resources 3

are not equally efficient in production of all goods. As more of one good is produced, less and less efficient resources have to be transferred to the production of the other good which raises marginal cost i.e. MRT.

OR

‘How to produce’ is the problem of choosing the technique of production. Techniques are broadly classified into capital intensive and labour intensive. The problem is to use capital intensive technique in which more of capital goods like machines, etc. are used, or to use labour intensive technique in which more of labour is used.

9. A commodity for a person may be a necessity, a comfort or a luxury. When a commodity is a necessity its demand is generally inelastic. When a commodity is a comfort its demand is generally elastic. When a commodity is a luxury its demand is generally more elastic than the demand for comforts.

10. When price is lower than equilibrium price, market demand is greater than market supply. This will result in competition among buyers. The price will rise. A rise in price will reduce the demand and raise the supply. This will reduce the original gap between market demand and market supply. These changes will continue till price rises to a level at which market demand is equal to market supply. This is the equilibrium price.

11. percentage change in demand
 $E_d = \frac{\text{percentage change in demand}}{\text{percentage change in price}}$

$$= \frac{-30}{150} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{-30}{25}$$

$$= -0.8$$

12. (i) Price is constant. As price means average revenue, so average revenue is also constant. Average revenue is constant only when marginal revenue is equal to average revenue. Thus, when a firm is able to sell more quantity of output at the same price marginal revenue is equal to average revenue. 2

(ii) If more can be sold only by lowering the price, it means that average revenue falls as more is sold. Average revenue falls only when marginal revenue is less than average revenue. Thus, when a firm is able to sell more quantity by lowering the price, marginal revenue will be less than the average revenue. 2

OR 2

(i) When the prices of factor inputs decreases, the cost of production decreases. Thus, it becomes more profitable to produce the commodity and so its supply will increase.

(ii) When the prices of other goods rise, it becomes relatively more profitable to produce these goods in comparison to the given good. This results in diversion of resources from the production of given good to other goods. So, the supply of the given good decreases. 2

13.	Output (units)	AR (Rs)	TC (Rs)	MC (Rs)	MR (Rs)	
	1	7	8	8	7	
	2	7	15	7	7	
	3	7	21	6	7	
	4	7	26	5	7	
	5	7	33	7	7	
	6	7	41	8	7	1

The producer achieves equilibrium at 5 units of output. It is because this 1

level of output satisfies both the conditions of producer's equilibrium :

Marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue. 1

Marginal cost becomes greater than MR after this level of output. 1

14. Average Total Cost (ATC) minus Average Variable Cost (AVC) is equal to Average Fixed Cost (AFC). $AFC = TFC / \text{Output}$. As the level of output increases, AFC falls. So, the difference between ATC and AVC decreases with increase in output. 3

ATC and AVC can never be equal at any level of output as AFC can never be zero because TFC is positive. 3

15. (a) The number of sellers is so large that the share of each is insignificant in the total supply. Hence, an individual seller cannot influence the market price. Similarly, a single consumer's share in total purchase is so insignificant because of their large numbers that she cannot influence the market price on her own. 3

(b) The implication is that firms will earn only normal profit in the long run. In the short run, there can be abnormal profits or losses. If there are abnormal profits, new firms enter the market. The total market supply increases, resulting in a fall in market price and a fall in profits. This trend continues till profits are reduced to normal. 3

Similarly, if there are losses, firms start exiting. The total market supply decreases resulting in a rise in market price, and a reduction in losses. This trend continues till losses are wiped out.

16. Let the two goods be X and Y. MRS_{xy} is the number of units of Y the consumer is willing to sacrifice to obtain one extra unit of X. The ratio of prices is P_x/P_y which also equals the ratio of the number of units of Y required to be sacrificed to obtain one extra unit of X in the market. 2

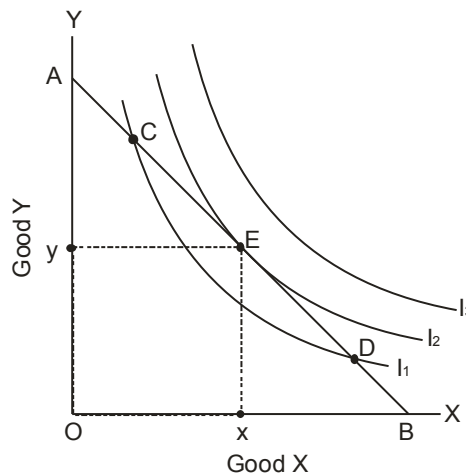
Initially when the consumer starts purchases, MRS_{xy} is greater than P_x/P_y . It means that to obtain one extra unit of X the consumer is willing to sacrifice more than he has to sacrifice actually. The consumer gains. As he goes on obtaining more and more units of X, marginal utility of X goes on declining. Therefore the consumer is willing to sacrifice less and less of Y each time he obtains one extra unit of X. As a result MRS_{xy} falls and ultimately becomes equal to P_x/P_y at some combination of X and Y. At this combination the consumer is in equilibrium.

3

1

If the consumer attempts to obtain more units of X beyond the equilibrium level, MRS_{xy} will become less than P_x/P_y and he will start losing. So he will not try to obtain more of X.

OR



2

Let the two good be X and Y as shown in the diagram. The tangency is at point E where :

Slope of indifference curve = Slope of budget line

Or

$$MRS_{xy} = P_x/P_y$$

The equilibrium purchase is Ox of X and Oy of Y on the indifference curve I_2 .

The consumer cannot get satisfaction level higher than I_2 because his income does not permit him to move above the budget line AB. The consumer will not like to purchase any other bundle on the budget line AB, for example the bundle at C and D, because they all lie on the lower indifference curve, and give him lower satisfaction. Therefore, the equilibrium choice is only at the tangency point E. 2

For Blind candidates in lieu of choice question of Q. No. 16

A consumer will attain equilibrium if he allocates his given income on purchase of goods X and Y in a manner that gives him maximum satisfaction.

He will get maximum satisfaction if he buys only that quantity of each good that gives him same utility from the last rupee spent on each good.

In other words, $M.U.x$ must be equal to $M.U.y$

$$\frac{\text{-----}}{P_x} \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\text{-----}}{P_y} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2$$

$$M.U.x \qquad \qquad \qquad M.U.y$$

If ----- is not equal to ----- then the consumer is not in equilibrium.

If $\frac{P_x}{M.U.x} > \frac{P_y}{M.U.y}$ 2

then per rupee $M.U.x >$ per rupee $M.U.y$. He will buy more of

$$\frac{P_x}{M.U.x} > \frac{P_y}{M.U.y} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2$$

X and less of Y. This will reduce $M.U.x$ and increase $M.U.y$. These changes will continue till $M.U.x = M.U.y$

$$\frac{\text{-----}}{P_x} = \frac{\text{-----}}{P_y} \text{ and he will be in equilibrium.} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2$$

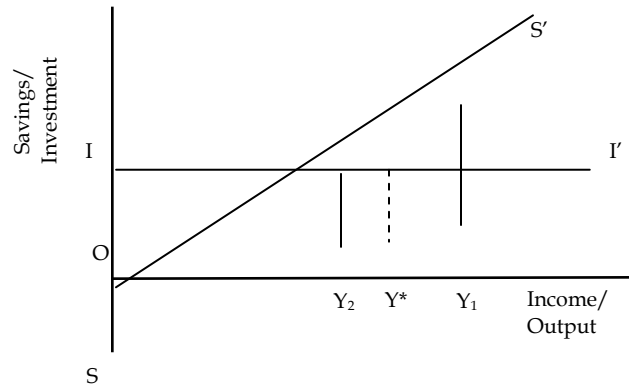
Section B

17. Involuntary unemployment occurs when those who are able and willing to work at the prevailing wage rate do not get work. 1
18. The sum of MPC and MPS is equal to one. 1
19. Indian currency has appreciated. 1
20. The two components of money supply are: currency held with the public and demand deposits with commercial banks. 1
21. Cash reserve ratio is the ratio of bank deposits that commercial banks must keep as reserves with the Central bank. 1
22. $NVA_{fc} = (ii) + (v) - (vi) - (vii) - (iii) + (i)$ 1
 $= 800 + 20 - 50 - 500 - 30 + 40$ 1½
 $= \text{Rs } 280 \text{ lakhs}$ ½
23. Nominal GDP values the current year's output in an economy at current year prices. 1
Real GDP values the current year's output in an economy at base year prices. 1
Real GDP is the indicator of economic welfare.
24. Whether 'machine' is a final good or not depends on how it is being used.
If the machine is bought by a household, then it is a final good. 1
If the machine is bought by a firm for its own use, then also it is a final good. 1
If the machine is bought by a firm for re-sale then it is an intermediate good.
25. Depreciation of domestic currency mean a fall in the price of domestic currency (say rupee) in terms of a foreign currency (say \$). It means one \$ can be exchanged for more rupees. So with the same amount of dollars more of goods can be purchased from India. It means exports to USA have become cheaper. They may result in increase of exports to USA.

OR

Appreciation of domestic currency means a rise in the price of domestic

- currency (say rupee) in terms of a foreign currency (say \$) It means one rupee can be exchanged for more \$. So with the same amount of money (Rupees) more goods can be purchased from USA. It means imports from USA have become cheaper. They may result in increase of imports (from USA). 3
26. The current account records transactions relating to the export and import of goods and services, income and transfer receipts and payments during a year. 1
- The capital account records transactions affecting foreign assets and foreign liabilities during a year. 1
- Since import of machinery is an import of good, it is recorded in the current account.
27. Government budget is a statement of expected receipt and expenditure of the government during a financial year. 1
- Revenue deficit is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts 1½
- Fiscal deficit is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts excluding borrowings. 1½
28. (a) It is a capital receipt as it results in a reduction of assets. 1
- (b) It is a capital receipt as it creates a liability. 1
- (c) It is a revenue receipt as it neither creates a liability nor reduces any asset. 1
- (d) It is a revenue receipt as it neither creates a liability nor reduces any asset.
29. The equilibrium level of income and output is that level at which planned saving and planning investment are equal. 1



1

1

At an income level OY_1 , planned savings are greater than planned investment. This means that households aggregate expenditure is less than output. As a result inventories increase. Firms, seeing a build up of unplanned inventories start cutting production, and hence output, income and savings fall. This process continues till planned savings and planned investment are equal.

1

At an income level OY_2 , planned savings are less than planned investment. This means that aggregate expenditure is more than output. Firms, seeing a depletion of planned inventories step up production, and hence output and income increase. Savings increase. This process continues till planned savings and planned investment are equal.

OR

Income	ΔY	Saving	Consumption	ΔC	MPC	APC	
0		-20	20		-	-	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8$
50	50	-10	60	40	0.8	1.2	
100	50	0	100	40	0.8	1	
150	50	30	120	20	0.4	0.8	
200	50	60	140	20	0.4	0.7	4

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Question No.29

Same as above except diagram.

30. Money creation (or deposit creation or credit creation) by the banks is determined by (1) the amount of the initial fresh deposits and (2) the Legal Reserve Ratio (LRR), the minimum ratio of deposit legally required to be kept as cash by the banks. It is assumed that all the money that goes out of banks is redeposited into the banks.

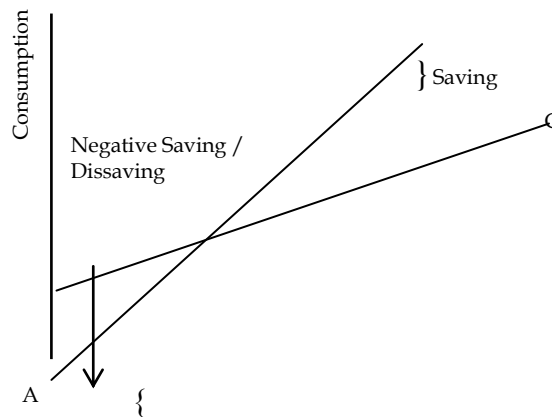
Let the LRR be 20% and there is a fresh deposit of Rs. 10,000. As required, the banks keep 20% i.e. Rs. 2000 as cash. Suppose the banks lend the remaining Rs. 8000. Those who borrow use this money for making payments. As assumed those who receive payments put the money back into the banks. In this way banks receive fresh deposits of Rs. 8000. The banks again keep 20% i.e. Rs. 1600 as cash and lend Rs. 6400, which is also 80% of the last deposits. The money again comes back to the banks leading to a fresh deposit of Rs. 6400. The money goes on multiplying in this way, and ultimately total money creation is Rs. 50000.

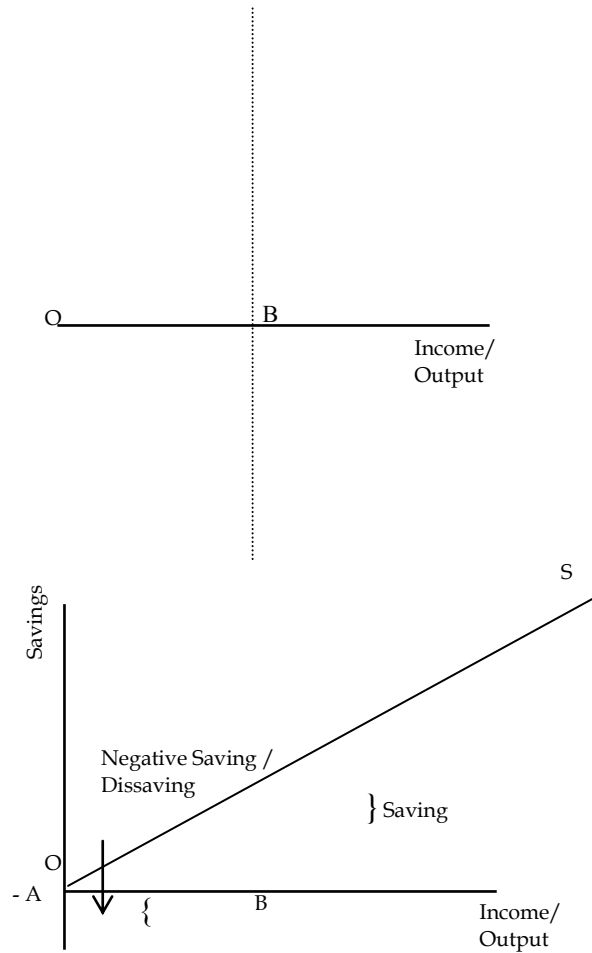
Given the amount of fresh deposit and the LRR, the total money creation is

$$\text{Total money creation} = \text{Initial deposit} \times \frac{1}{\text{LRR}}$$

6

31.





2

AC is the consumption curve and OA is the consumption expenditure at zero level of income.

2

Income minus consumption is savings. When income is zero, the economy's consumption level is OA. Thus, the corresponding level of savings is $-OA$.

1

1

So, A is the starting point of saving curve

At OB level of income consumption is equal to income, so savings are zero.

So B is another point on saving curve

4

Joining A and B and extending we get the saving curve S.

The level of income at which APC is equal to one is OB

A level of income at which APS is negative is the level less than OB.

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Question No. 31

An economy is in equilibrium when aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply. If aggregate demand is only sufficient to support a level of aggregate supply at less than full employment, then the economy is in under full employment equilibrium. 1
1

The two policy measures that the government can take are :

Increase government expenditure

Increase availability of credit

32. **Income Method** 1

$$\text{National Income} = \text{iv} + \text{viii} + (\text{iii} + \text{ix}) + \text{xi} + \text{xiii} - \text{x} \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 600 + 55 + (200 + 25) + 20 + 130 - 30 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1,000 \text{ crores}$$

Expenditure Method 1

$$\text{National Income} = \text{vi} + \text{i} + \text{vii} + \text{xiv} - \text{v} + \text{ii} - \text{xii} - \text{x} \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 800 + 100 + 120 + 70 - 60 + 10 - 10 - 30 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1,000 \text{ crores}$$

OR

$$\text{GNDI} = \text{iv} + \text{ii} + \text{vi} - \text{ix} \quad 1$$

$$= 1000 + 100 + 50 - (-20) \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1170 \text{ crores} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Personal Income} = (\text{iv} - \text{xi}) + (\text{vii} - \text{ix} + \text{x}) - \text{viii} - \text{iii} \quad 1$$

$$= 1000 - 80 + 70 - (-20) + 30 - 40 - 90 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 910 \text{ crores} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Sample Question Paper I
Economics
Class XII

Max. Marks – 100

Time : 3 hrs.

Question wise Analysis

S. No. of Q.	Unit No.	Marks allotted	Estimated Time (Min)	Estimated difficulty level
1	1	1	1½	A
2	2	1	1½	B
3	4	1	1½	A
4	4	1	1½	A
5	3	1	1½	C
6	2	3	5	A
7	3	3	5	A
8	1	3	5	A
9	2	3	5	A
10	4	3	5	B
11	2	4	6	A
12	3	4	6	B
13	3	4	6	B
14	3	6	10	B
15	4	6	10	B
16	2	6	10	C
17	8	1	1½	A
18	8	1	1½	A
19	10	1	1½	C
20	7	1	1½	A
21	7	1	1½	A
22	6	3	5	B
23	6	3	5	A
24	6	3	5	B
25	10	3	5	B
26	10	3	5	B
27	9	4	6	A
28	9	4	6	B
29	8	4	6	B
30	7	6	10	C
31	8	6	10	C
32	6	6	10	B

Reference for difficulty level

A	Easy	30%	30 Marks
B	Average	50%	50 Marks
C	Difficult	20%	20 Marks

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2

ECONOMICS

Class XII

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

BLUE PRINT

Sl. No.	Forms of Questions Content Unit	Very Short (1 Mark)	Short Answer (3,4 Marks)	Long Answer (6 Marks)	Total
1.	Unit 1		4 (1)	-	4 (1)
2.	Unit 2	1 (1)	3 (1) 4 (2)	6(1)	18 (5)
3.	Unit 3	1 (3)	3 (3)	6 (1)	18 (7)
4.	Unit 4	1 (1)	3 (1)	6 (1)	10 (3)
5.	Unit 6	-	3 (1)	6 (2)	15 (3)
6.	Unit 7	1 (1)	3 (1) 4 (1)		8 (3)
7.	Unit 8	-	3 (2)	6 (1)	12 (3)
8.	Unit 9	1 (1)	3 (1) 4 (1)	-	8 (3)
9	Unit 10	1 (3)	4 (1)	-	7 (4)
	Sub-Total	10 (10)	30 (10) 24 (6)	36 (6)	100 (32)

Notes: Figures within brackets indicate the number of questions and figures outside the brackets indicate the Marks for each question.

Sample Question Paper – II

Economics

Class – XII

Time – 3 Hours.

Maximum marks – 100

Instructions

1. *All questions in both the sections are compulsory.*
2. *Marks for questions are indicated against each.*
3. *Question Nos. 1-5 and 17-21 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.*
4. *Question Nos. 6-10 and 22-26 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.*
5. *Question Nos. 11-13 and 27-29 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.*
6. *Question Nos. 14-16 and 30-32 are long-answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.*
7. *Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.*

Section A

1. What causes an upward movement along a demand curve of a commodity? (1)
2. What is the price elasticity of supply of a commodity whose straight line supply curve passes through the origin forming an angle of 75° ? (1)
3. What change will take place in marginal product, when total product increases at a diminishing rate? (1)
4. Give the meaning of marginal cost. (1)
5. Give the meaning of 'oligopoly'. (1)
6. Explain the inverse relationship between the price of a commodity and its demand. (3)

7. State the 'law of supply'. What is meant by the assumption 'other things remaining the same' on which the law is based? (3)
8. The price elasticity of supply of good X is half the price elasticity of supply of Good Y. A 10% rise in the price of good Y results in a rise in its supply from 400 units to 520 units. Calculate the percentage change in quantity supplied of good X when its price falls from Rs 10 to Rs 8 per unit. (3)
9. State the distinction between explicit cost and implicit cost. Give an example of each. (3)
10. Explain the implication of 'product differentiation' feature of monopolistic competition. (3)

OR

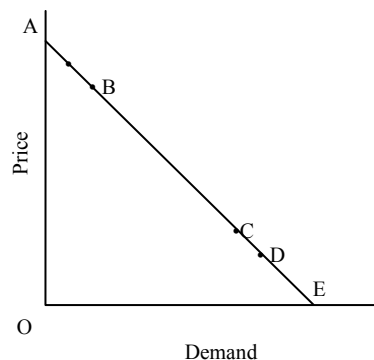
Explain the implication of 'homogenous product' feature of perfect competition.

11. Explain the effect of a rise in the prices of 'related goods' on the demand for a good X. (4)
12. Explain the concept of opportunity cost with the help of an example. (4)

OR

Explain the central problem of distribution in an economy.

13.



The diagram shows AE is the demand curve of a commodity. On the basis of this diagram, state whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer:

- (a) Demand at point B is price inelastic.

- (b) Demand at point C is more price elastic than at point B.
- (c) Demand at point C is price elastic.
- (d) Price elasticity of demand at point C is greater than the price elasticity of demand at point D. (4)

For Blind candidates in lieu of Q. No. 13

Calculate the percentage fall in demand for a good whose price rises from Rs. 10 per unit to Rs. 11 per unit. Its price elasticity of demand is -0.25. (4)

- 14. Explain the likely behaviour of Total Product and Marginal Product when for increasing production only one input is increased while all other inputs are kept constant. (6)
- 15. There is a simultaneous 'decrease' in demand and supply of a commodity. When will it result in:
 - (a) No change in equilibrium price.
 - (b) A fall in equilibrium price.

Use diagrams.

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Ques. 15

There is a simultaneous 'decrease' in demand and supply of a commodity. Explain its effect on equilibrium price. (6)

- 16. What is a budget line? What does the point on it indicate in terms of prices? A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. Her money income is Rs 24 and the prices of Goods X and Y are Rs 4 and Rs 2 respectively. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Can the consumer afford a bundle 4X and 5Y? Explain
 - (ii) What will be the MRS_{XY} when the consumer is in equilibrium? Explain.

OR

Explain the following:

- (a) Why is an indifference curve convex to the origin?
- (b) Why does a higher indifference curve represent a higher level of satisfaction? (6)

Section B

17. What is meant by foreign exchange rate? (1)
18. What is meant by Statutory Liquidity Ratio? (1)
19. How is primary deficit calculated? (1)
20. What is meant by balance of trade? (1)
21. State two sources of supply of foreign currency. (1)
22. Can an economy be in equilibrium when there is unemployment in the economy. Explain. (3)
23. In an economy income increases by 10,000 as a result of a rise in investment expenditure by 1,000. Calculate: (3)
 - (a) Investment Multiplier
 - (b) Marginal Propensity to Consume
24. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? (3)
25. How can budgetary policy be used for reducing inequalities in income and wealth? (3)

OR

How can budgetary policy be used for allocation of resources in the economy?

26. Calculate gross fixed capital formation from the following data: (3)

	<i>Rs crores</i>
(i) Private final consumption expenditure	1,000
(ii) Government final consumption expenditure	500
(iii) Net exports	(-) 50
(iv) Net factor income from abroad	20
(v) Gross domestic product at market price	2,500
(vi) Opening stock	300
(vii) Closing stock	200
27. Distinguish between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure in a government budget. Give two examples of each. (4)
28. Explain the function of a Central Bank as a banker to the government. (4)

OR

Explain the open market operations method of credit control used by a Central Bank:

29. Explain the meaning of deficit in Balance of Payments. (4)
30. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer: (6)
- (a) Capital formation is a flow.
 - (b) Bread is always a consumer good.
 - (c) Nominal GDP can never be less than Real GDP.
 - (d) Gross domestic capital formation is always greater than gross fixed capital formation.
31. Given below is the consumption function in an economy: (6)

$$C = 100 + 0.5Y$$

With the help of a numerical example show that in this economy as income increases APC will decrease.

OR

The savings function of an economy is $S = -200 + 0.25Y$. The economy is in equilibrium when income is equal to 2,000. Calculate:

- (a) Investment expenditure at equilibrium level of income.
 - (b) Autonomous consumption.
 - (c) Investment multiplier.
32. Calculate Gross National Product at market price and Personal Disposable income from the following data: (6)

	<i>(Rs crores)</i>
(i) Subsidy	20
(ii) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 60
(iii) Consumption of fixed capital	50
(iv) Personal tax	110

(v) Savings of private corporations	40
(vi) Dividend	20
(vii) Indirect tax	100
(viii) Corporation tax	90
(ix) Net national disposable income	1,000
(x) National debt interest	30
(xi) Net current transfers from abroad	20
(xii) Current transfers from government	50
(xiii) Miscellaneous receipts of the government administrative departments	30
(xiv) Private income	700
(xv) Private final consumption expenditure	380

Marking Scheme
Sample Question Paper II
Economics: Class XII

Section A

1. Rise in the price of the good. 1
2. Price elasticity of supply is equal to one. 1
3. Marginal product will decline but remain positive. 1
4. Marginal cost is the addition to total cost on producing one more unit of output. 1
5. It is a form of market in which there are a few firms, or a few large firms. 1
6. A consumer purchases that much quantity of a good at which its marginal utility equals its price. Given this situation, suppose price falls. It makes marginal utility greater than the price and induces the consumer to buy more of the good. This establishes inverse relation between price and demand. 3
7. According to the law there is a direct relation between price of the good and its supply, other things remaining the same. Other things include all factors, other than the own price, which can influence supply, like prices of inputs, taxes on production, prices of other goods, etc. 3

8.

$$E_s \text{ of good Y} = \frac{\% \text{ change in supply of Y}}{\% \text{ change in price of Y}} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{120}{400} \times 100}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = 3 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Since E_s of X is half of the E_s of Y, therefore $\frac{1}{2}$

$$E_s \text{ of } X = 3/2 = 1.5$$

Substituting values to find supply of X,

1/2

$$1.5 = \frac{\% \text{ change in supply of } Y}{\frac{-2}{10} \times 100}$$

$$\% \text{ change in } S_x = 1.5 \times -20 = -30$$

1/2

Therefore supply of X falls by 30 percent.

1/2

9. Explicit cost is the actual monetary expenditure on inputs, like expenditure on purchases of raw materials, on payment of wages, interest, rent, etc. 1 1/2

Implicit cost is the estimated value of inputs supplied by the owner of the firm, like imputed salaries of the owners, imputed rent of the building of the owners, imputed interest on the money invested by the owners, etc. 1 1/2

10. Product differentiation means that the buyers of a product differentiate between the same product produced by different firms. Therefore, they are also willing to pay different prices for the same product produced by different firms. This gives an individual firm some monopoly power to influence market price of its product. 3

OR

Homogenous product means that the buyers treat products of all the firms in the industry as identical. Therefore, the buyers are willing to pay only the same price for the products of all the firms in the industry. It also implies that no individual firm is in a position to charge a higher price for its product. This ensures uniform price in the market. 3

11. Related goods can be substitutes or complementary to goods X. 2
Rise in the price of a substitute makes good X relatively cheaper. So X will be substituted for this good. Hence demand for good X will increase.

Rise in price of complementary good will result in fall in its demand. As good X and its complementary good are used together, demand for good X will decrease. 2

12. Opportunity cost refers to forgoing the next best opportunity in availing the best opportunity. It can be defined as the value of next best use to which the resources could be put. Suppose a producer has two options, to produce good X and earn Rs.10000, produce Y and earn Rs. 7000. Producer chooses X because it gives him more profit. Then the opportunity cost of choosing to produce X is Rs.7000. 2

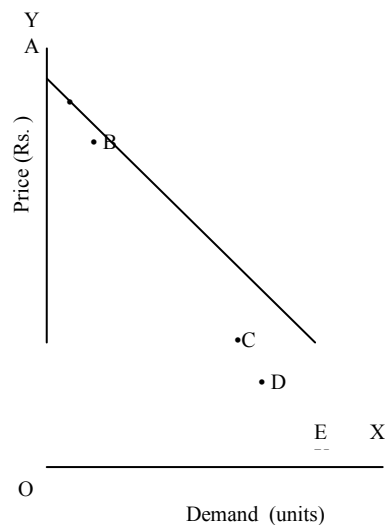
OR

The problem is related to distribution of goods and services produced in the economy. 4

It arises because the output produced is limited while the wants of people are unlimited.

In other words it is the problem of distribution of income because income gives the people power to purchase these goods.

13.



- (a) False . Demand at B is price elastic

lower segment

Elasticity of demand = -----

upper segment

As BE (lower segment) > BA (upper segment) Elasticity >1. 1

(b) False. Demand is less elastic at C than at B 1

CE BE

Because --- < ---

AC AB

(c) False. Demand at C is in elastic because CE/AC is less than 1. 1

(d) True.

$$\text{At pt. C, } e = \frac{CE}{CA}$$

$$\text{At pt. D, } e = \frac{DE}{DA}$$

As $\frac{CE}{CA} > \frac{DE}{DA}$ elasticity at pt C is greater than elasticity at pt. D.

1

For Blind candidates in lieu of Q. No. 13

Percentage change in demand

$$\text{Ed} = \frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{\text{Percentage change in price}} \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

Percentage change in price

Percentage change in demand

$$\text{Ed} = \frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{1} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

1

--- x 100

10

Percentage change in demand

$$-0.25 = \frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{10} \quad 1$$

10

Percentage change in demand = -0.25×10
= 2.5 % fall.

1

14. The likely behavior of TP and MP is summed up as the Law of Variable proportions and is :

Phase I :

Initially TP increases at increasing rate i.e. MP rises. It is because initially the quantity of the variable input is too small in relation to the fixed input. As the quantity of the variable input increases the fixed input is effectively utilized leading to rise in MP of the variable input.

2

Phase II :

After a certain level of output TP increases at a decreasing rate i.e. MP starts falling but remaining positive. It is because now a pressure is being felt on fixed inputs as the variable input is increased further. This leads to fall in MP of the variable input.

2

Phase III :

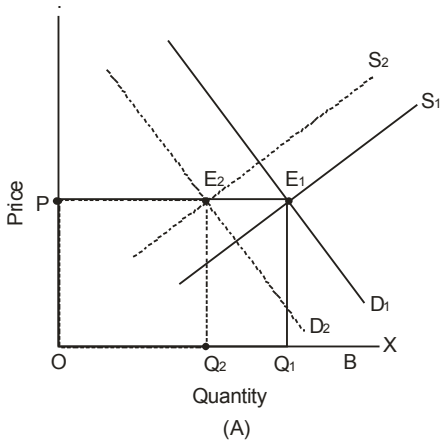
Ultimately TP starts falling and MP is negative and decreasing. It is because the quantity of fixed input now becomes too small to accommodate the continuously rising variable input. This makes MP of the variable input negative.

2

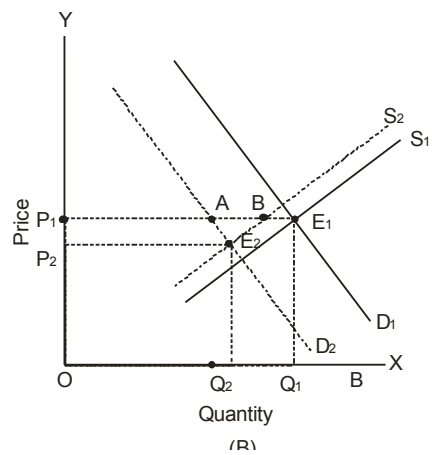
15. Decrease in demand means less quantity demanded at the same price. This leads to shift of demand curve leftward from D_1 to D_2 and decrease in supply means less quantity supplied at same price. This leads to leftward shift of supply curve from S_1 to S_2 .
- (a) If decrease in demand is equal to decrease in supply there will be no change in equilibrium price. In the diagram (A) the two decreases are equal to $Q_2 Q_1$. The equilibrium price remains unchanged at OP.

1

1



1½



1½

- (b) Equilibrium price will fall when decrease in demand is greater than decrease in supply. 1

In diagram (B) decrease in demand (AE_1) is greater than decrease in supply (BE_1) leading to fall in the equilibrium price from OP_1 to OP_2 .

For the blind candidates in lieu of Q.No. 15

There are three possible effects on the equilibrium price:

- (i) If decrease in demand is equal to decrease in supply the equilibrium price remains unchanged. 2
- (ii) If decrease in demand is greater than the decrease in supply, equilibrium price will fall. 2

- (iii) If decrease in demand is less than the decrease in supply, equilibrium price will rise. 2
- 16.(a) Budget line is the locus of points that show different possible combinations of the two goods which a consumer can afford, given his income and the market prices of the two goods. 1
- In terms of prices, a point on the budget line represents the ratio of price of the good shown on the X-axis to the price of the good shown on the Y-axis. 2
- (b) (i) The cost of $4X + 5Y = (4 \times 4) + (5 \times 2) = \text{Rs. } 26$ 1
- Since the income is only Rs. 24 the consumer cannot afford the bundle.
- (ii) When the consumer is in equilibrium, 2
- $MRS = P_x/P_y$
- Substituting $P_x = 4$, and $P_y = 2$,
- $MRS = 4/2 = 2$

OR

- (a) The indifference curve being convex to origin means that Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS) between the two goods continuously falls. Let the two goods be X and Y shown on the X-axis and the Y-axis respectively. It means that the consumer is willing to sacrifice less and less of Y each time he obtains one more unit of X. Sacrifice of Y is the price the consumer is willing to pay for obtaining X. 3
- As he obtains more and more units of X marginal utility of X declines and therefore he is willing to sacrifice only less of Y.
- (b) Any point on a higher indifference curve means more of both the goods or the same quantity of one good and more quantity of the other good. The 3

indifference curve analysis is based on the assumption that preference are monotonic which means that consumption of more goods means more satisfaction. Therefore, a higher indifference curve represents higher level of satisfaction.

Section B

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 7. | Foreign exchange rate is the price of one unit of foreign currency in terms of the domestic currency. | 1 |
| 18. | Statutory Liquidity Ratio is the ratio of demand deposits of a commercial bank which it has to keep in the form of special liquid assets. | 1 |
| 19. | Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit – interest payments. | 1 |
| 20. | Balance of trade is the difference between value of exports of goods and imports of goods. | 1 |
| 21. | Exports of goods; exports of services; remittances into a country; borrowings from abroad, foreign direct investment; etc. | ½x2 |
| | (Any two) | |
| 22. | An economy is in equilibrium when aggregate demand and aggregate supply are equal. Aggregate demand may not be sufficient for aggregate supply at full employment. This means aggregate demand is only sufficient to support aggregate supply at less than full employment level. So the two would be equal at less than full employment. Thus the economy can be in equilibrium when there is unemployment in the economy. | 3 |
| 23. | (a) Multiplier = $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I} = \frac{10,000}{1,000} = 10$ | 1 |
| | (b) Multiplier = $\frac{1}{1-MPC}$ | 1 |
| | $10 = \frac{1}{1-MPC}$ | ½ |
| | MPC = 0.9 | ½ |
| 24. | Double coincidence of wants means that what one person wants to sell and | 3 |

buy must coincide with what some other person wants to buy and sell. It was very difficult that such coincidence of wants to take place. Money has removed this difficulty. You can sell your goods for money to whosoever wants it and with this money you can buy what you want from whosoever wants to sell that.

25. To reduce inequalities in income and wealth government can use a progressive taxation policy. The government puts a higher rate of taxation on rich people and lower rates of taxation on lower income groups. This reduces disparities in income and wealth. 1½

The government can provide subsidies and other amenities to people whose income levels are low. This increases their disposable income and thus reduces the inequalities. 1½

OR

There are certain goods and services in which the private sector shows little interest due to huge investment required and lower profits, like sanitation, roads, parks, etc. Government can undertake the production of these goods and services. Alternatively, it can encourage private sector by giving tax concessions and subsidies.

26. Gross fixed capital formation = (v) – (i) – (ii) – (iii) - (vii) + (vi) 1½
 = 2500 – 1000 – 500 – (-) 50 - 200 + 300 ½
 = Rs 1150 crores.

27. Revenue expenditure is the expenditure which does not lead to any creation of assets or reduction in liabilities. 2
 (1)

Examples: Expenditure on salaries, interest etc. (any two) ½ x2 (1)

Capital expenditure is the expenditure that leads to creation of assets or leads to production in liabilities. (1)

Examples: Expenditure on buildings, shares etc. (any two) 2
 ½ x2

28. The Central Bank acts as a banker to the Central government and state governments. It carries out all the banking business of the government It 4

accepts receipts and makes payments for the government. It provides short term credit to the government. It also advises the government on banking and financial matters.

OR

Buying and selling of government securities in the open market by the Central Bank is called open market operations. When Central bank buys securities it makes payments to the sellers who deposit the same in commercial banks. This raises deposits with them and thus directly increases banks' ability to give credit. When central bank sells securities the buyers make payments by cheques. As a result the deposits with the commercial banks decline, reducing banks' ability to give credit. 4

29. The transactions recorded in the balance of payments accounts can be categorized as autonomous transactions and accommodating transactions. 4
Autonomous transactions are transactions done for some economic consideration such as profit. When the total inflows on account of autonomous transactions is less than total outflows on account of such transactions, there is a deficit in the balance of payments account.
30. (a) True. Capital formation is measured over a period of time. 1½
(b) False. It depends on the use of bread. When it is purchased by a household, it is a consumer good. If it is purchased by restaurant, it is a producer (intermediate) good. 1½
(c) False. Nominal GDP can be less than real GDP, if prices in the current year are less than the prices in the base year. 1½
(d) False. Gross domestic capital formation can be less than gross fixed capital formation if change in stock is negative. 1½

31. $00 + 0.5Y$

Let us take Y as 400, 500, 600

When Y = 400

$$C = 100 + 0.5 \times 400 = 300$$

When Y = 500

$$C = 100 + 0.5 \times 500 = 350$$

When $Y = 600$

$$C = 100 + 0.5 \times 600 = 400$$

Thus :

2

$$APC = \frac{C}{Y}$$

$$400 \quad 300 \quad 0.75$$

$$500 \quad 350 \quad 0.7$$

$$600 \quad 400 \quad 0.67$$

3

Thus as income increases APC falls.

1

OR

$$S = -200 + 0.25Y$$

At equilibrium planned savings are equal to planned investment.

Equilibrium level of income is 2,000. Substituting the value of Y in the savings function, we get;

½

$$S = -200 + 0.25 \times 2000$$

$$S = 300$$

$$\therefore I = 300$$

Thus, investment expenditure at equilibrium level of income is 300.

1½

Consumption + Savings = Income

Autonomous consumption means the level of consumption expenditure when income is zero.

1

$$\text{When } y = 0, \quad \text{Saving} = -200$$

$$\text{So autonomous consumption} = 200$$

1

(c) Investment multiplier = $1/MPS$

From the savings function, we know that $MPS = 0.25$

$$\text{Investment multiplier} = 1/0.25 = 4 \quad 1$$

32. $\text{GNP at market price} = (\text{ix}) + (\text{iii}) - (\text{xi}) \quad 1$
 $= 1000 + 50 - 20 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$
 $= \text{Rs } 1030 \text{ crores} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Personal disposable income} &= (\text{xiv}) - (\text{v}) - (\text{viii}) - (\text{iv}) - (\text{xiii}) && 1 \\ &= 700 - 40 - 90 - 110 - 30 && 1\frac{1}{2} \\ &= \text{Rs } 430 \text{ crores} && \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Sample Question Paper II
Subject: Economics
Class – XII

Max. Marks: 100

Time : 3 hrs.

Question wise Analysis

S. No. of Questions	Unit Number	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time (Min)	Estimated difficulty level
1	2	1	1½	A
2	3	1	1½	A
3	3	1	1½	B
4	3	1	1½	A
5	4	1	1½	A
6	2	3	5	B
7	3	3	5	A
8	3	3	5	B
9	3	3	5	A
10	4	3	5	B
11	2	4	6	A
12	1	4	6	A
13	2	4	6	C
14	3	6	10	B
15	4	6	10	B
16	2	6	10	C
17	10	1	1½	A
18	7	1	1½	A
19	9	1	1½	A
20	10	1	1½	A
21	10	1	1½	A
22	8	3	5	B
23	8	3	5	B
24	7	3	5	A
25	9	3	5	B
26	6	3	5	B
27	9	4	6	B
28	7	4	6	A
29	10	4	6	C
30	6	6	10	B
31	8	6	10	C
32	6	6	10	B

Reference for difficulty level

A	Easy	30%	30 marks
B	Average	50%	50 marks
C	Difficult	20%	20 marks