



Series €FGHE/C



Set-4

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

69

रोल नं.

Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

गृह विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)
HOME SCIENCE (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 19 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 35 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 19 printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 35 questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 35 प्रश्न हैं ।
- (iii) प्रश्न-पत्र को तीन खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है — खण्ड क, ख तथा ग ।
- (iv) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 18 (बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न) हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।
- (v) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 25 प्रत्येक 2 अंक के तथा प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 29 प्रत्येक 3 अंक के हैं ।
- (vi) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 प्रत्येक 4 अंक के तथा प्रश्न संख्या 34 और 35 प्रत्येक 5 अंक के हैं ।
- (vii) कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं ।
- (viii) जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तरों का समर्थन कीजिए ।

खण्ड क

1. रेड रिबन एक्सप्रेस (आर.आर.ई.) किस रोग के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए देशव्यापी अभियान था ? 1
 - (a) क्षय रोग
 - (b) पोलियो
 - (c) एड्स
 - (d) अतिसार
2. भारत सरकार की _____ योजना में बालिकाओं की स्कूली शिक्षा में प्रवेश स्तर की तैयारी के लिए ब्रिज कोर्स (सेतु पाठ्यक्रम) का अध्ययन कराया जाता है । 1
 - (a) बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ
 - (b) कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय
 - (c) लाडली योजना
 - (d) सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना
3. _____ होटल में अतिथियों के आगमन पर उनका स्वागत करता है तथा उन्हें पंजीकरण डेस्क तक पहुँचाता है । 1
 - (a) बेल-बॉय
 - (b) बेल कप्तान
 - (c) दरबान
 - (d) प्रतीक्षा कक्ष (लॉबी) प्रबंधक



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper contains **35** questions.
- (iii) The question paper is divided into **three** sections – **Section A, B and C**.
- (iv) **Section A** has questions no. **1 to 18** (Multiple Choice Questions) of **1** mark each.
- (v) **Section B** has questions no. **19 to 25** of **2** marks each and questions no. **26 to 29** of **3** marks each.
- (vi) **Section C** has questions no. **30 to 33** of **4** marks each and questions no. **34 and 35** of **5** marks each.
- (vii) Internal choices are given in some questions.
- (viii) Support your answers with suitable examples wherever required.

Section A

1. Red Ribbon Express (RRE) was a nationwide campaign for generating awareness about which disease ? 1
 - (a) Tuberculosis
 - (b) Polio
 - (c) AIDS
 - (d) Diarrhoea
2. In _____ scheme of the Government of India, girls are enrolled for a bridge course preparing them for entry into school education. 1
 - (a) Beti Bachao, Beti Pado
 - (b) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
 - (c) Ladli scheme
 - (d) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
3. _____ welcomes guests in a hotel upon their arrival and escorts them to the registration desk. 1
 - (a) Bell-boy
 - (b) Bell Captain
 - (c) Doorman
 - (d) Lobby Manager



4. निर्धन महिलाओं को सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए समुदाय शिक्षण केन्द्र किस संस्था अथवा परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित किए गए ? 1
- (a) छतेरा ग्राम परियोजना (b) सेवा
(c) नाको (d) यूनिसेफ
5. दृश्य व्यापार डिज़ाइनर किसके लिए ज़िम्मेदार होता है ? 1
- (a) कपड़ों और परिधानों की रचना करना
(b) चलचित्रों के लिए आवश्यक डिज़ाइन की रचना करना
(c) दुकानों में सामान व्यवस्था, पुतलों को आकर्षक ढंग से सजाना
(d) क्रय और विक्रय
6. दिए गए चित्र में हस्तशिल्प को पहचानिए और उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ यह लोकप्रिय है । 1



- (a) कर्नाटक की चन्नपटन की मूर्तियाँ (b) राजस्थान का कठपुतली शिल्प
(c) आसाम का बाँस शिल्प (d) केरल का नारियल शिल्प

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्र.सं. 6 के स्थान पर है ।
ओडिशा के प्रमुख हस्तशिल्प का नाम बताइए ।

- (a) शोला शिल्प (b) कशीदाकारी
(c) पत्थर की मूर्तिकला (d) वाल्मी चित्रकला



4. Community Learning Centers were set up to impart ICT learning to poor women through which organization or project ? 1
- (a) Project village Chhatera (b) SEWA
(c) NACO (d) UNICEF
5. Visual Merchandise Designer is responsible for : 1
- (a) Creating designs for clothing and apparel
(b) Conceptualising designs needed for movies
(c) Arranging store merchandise and styling mannequins
(d) Sale and purchase
6. Identify the handicraft in the given picture and name the State where it is popular. 1



- (a) Channapatna dolls of Karnataka (b) Puppets of Rajasthan
(c) Bamboo craft of Assam (d) Coconut craft of Kerala

*The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates**, only in lieu of Q. No 6 :*

Name the famous handicraft of Odisha.

- (a) Shola craft (b) Embroidery
(c) Stone sculpture (d) Warli painting



7. 'चॉइस' किस देश के उपभोक्ता संघ का प्रकाशन है ? 1
- (a) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (b) यूनाइटेड किंगडम
(c) भारत (d) ऑस्ट्रेलिया
8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सफल उद्यमियों का लक्षण **नहीं** है ? 1
- (a) लचीलापन (b) सीखने की इच्छा
(c) जोखिम नहीं उठाना (d) अच्छे संप्रेषण कौशल
9. निम्नलिखित का मिलान कीजिए : 1
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. क्रेच / शिशु केंद्र | 1. जन्म से लेकर आठ वर्ष |
| ii. ऑगनवाड़ी | 2. 2 से 3 वर्ष |
| iii. टॉडलर | 3. बच्चों की वैकल्पिक देखभाल |
| iv. प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था | 4. आई.सी.डी.एस. |
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1
(b) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1
(c) i – 1, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 3
(d) i – 4, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 2
10. निम्नलिखित का मिलान कीजिए : 1
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| i. हॉलमार्क | 1. रेशमी साड़ी |
| ii. वूलमार्क | 2. सोना व चाँदी के आभूषण |
| iii. आई.एस.आई. मार्क | 3. कम्बल |
| iv. सिल्क मार्क | 4. विद्युत उपकरण |
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 3
(b) i – 1, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 3
(c) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1
(d) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1



7. 'Choice' is a publication of which country's consumer organisation ? 1
- (a) United States of America (b) United Kingdom
(c) India (d) Australia
8. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of successful entrepreneurs ? 1
- (a) Flexibility (b) Willingness to learn
(c) Not taking risk (d) Good communication skills
9. Match the following : 1
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Creche | 1. Birth till 8 years |
| ii. Anganwadis | 2. 2 to 3 years |
| iii. Toddler | 3. Substitute child care |
| iv. Early Childhood | 4. ICDS |
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1
(b) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1
(c) i – 1, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 3
(d) i – 4, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 2
10. Match the following : 1
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| i. Hallmark | 1. Silk saree |
| ii. Woolmark | 2. Gold and silver jewellery |
| iii. ISI mark | 3. Blanket |
| iv. Silk mark | 4. Electrical goods |
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 3
(b) i – 1, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 3
(c) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1
(d) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1



11. एक फ्रॉक में 'दोहराना' निम्नलिखित में से किन तरीकों द्वारा प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ? 1
- (i) बटनों के आकार में क्रमिक वृद्धि द्वारा
 - (ii) गले व बाहों पर कशीदाकारी के प्रयोग द्वारा
 - (iii) कॉलर, जेबों तथा निचले किनारों पर लेस के प्रयोग द्वारा
 - (iv) मध्य में बड़े पैच के प्रयोग द्वारा
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) (i) और (ii) (b) (ii) और (iii)
 - (c) (iii) और (iv) (d) (i) और (iv)
12. नोरा क्यूब्राल के अनुसार 'विकास संचार' शब्द का अर्थ है : 1
- (i) कला एवं मानवीय संचार का विज्ञान
 - (ii) मस्तिष्क और शरीर की शुद्धता सुनिश्चित करना
 - (iii) अभावग्रस्त समाज के विकास की गति को तीव्र करना
 - (iv) समुदाय के विकास को बाधित करना
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) (ii) और (iv) (b) (i) और (iv)
 - (c) (i) और (iii) (d) (ii) और (iii)
13. श्रीमति रेखा की लंबाई कम तथा वज़न अधिक है। वह अपने कुर्ते के लिए कपड़ा खरीदना चाहती हैं। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से वस्त्र का उचित डिज़ाइन चुनने में उनकी सहायता कीजिए। 1
- (i) बड़ी गोल वक्र रेखाएँ
 - (ii) क्षैतिज रेखाएँ
 - (iii) छोटी कलाकृतियाँ अथवा छपाई
 - (iv) ऊर्ध्वाधर रेखाएँ
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) (i) और (ii) (b) (ii) और (iv)
 - (c) (ii) और (iii) (d) (iii) और (iv)



11. Repetition in a frock can be achieved by which of the following ways ? 1

- (i) Gradually increasing the size of buttons
- (ii) Use of embroidery at neckline and sleeves
- (iii) Use of lace at collars, pockets and hemline
- (iv) Use of a big patch in the centre

Choose the correct option :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (i) and (ii) | (b) (ii) and (iii) |
| (c) (iii) and (iv) | (d) (i) and (iv) |

12. As per Nora Quebral, the term 'Development Communication' means : 1

- (i) Art and science of human communication
- (ii) Ensuring purity of mind and body
- (iii) Facilitating development of disadvantaged society
- (iv) Hindering development of community

Choose the correct option :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (ii) and (iv) | (b) (i) and (iv) |
| (c) (i) and (iii) | (d) (ii) and (iii) |

13. Mrs. Rekha has short height and is overweight. She wants to purchase fabric for her kurta. Help her in choosing suitable fabric design from the given options. 1

- (i) Large rounded curved lines
- (ii) Horizontal lines
- (iii) Small motifs or prints
- (iv) Vertical lines

Choose the correct option :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (i) and (ii) | (b) (ii) and (iv) |
| (c) (ii) and (iii) | (d) (iii) and (iv) |



केस स्टडी-आधारित प्रश्न

अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 14 से 18 तक के उत्तर दीजिए ।

खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता घरेलू स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण हैं, परंतु बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्य उत्पादन और संसाधन, यहाँ तक कि जहाँ ताज़ा भोजन बनाया और परोसा जाता है, वहाँ यह स्थिति गंभीर होती है । पुराने समय में बहुत से खाद्य पदार्थ घरेलू स्तर पर संसाधित किए जाते थे और उनकी शुद्धता चिंता का विषय नहीं होती थी । प्रौद्योगिकी और संसाधन में प्रगति, प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि और बेहतर क्रय क्षमता के साथ-साथ उपभोक्ता की बढ़ती माँग के कारण कई प्रकार के खाद्य उत्पादों का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण हो रहा है जैसे – संसाधित खाद्य पदार्थ, स्वास्थ्य के लिए खाद्य/व्यावहारिक खाद्य पदार्थ । ऐसे खाद्य पदार्थों की सुरक्षा के आकलन की आवश्यकता होती है ।

कच्चे और पकाए गए खाद्य पदार्थों की गुणवत्ता का संबंध जन स्वास्थ्य से होता है और इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होती है । पिछले दशक में, पूरे विश्व के साथ-साथ भारत में भी सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ काफ़ी बदल गई हैं और खाद्य गुणवत्ता तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों को अत्यधिक महत्व मिला है ।

14. यह आश्वासन कि भोजन मानव उपभोग के लिए स्वीकार्य है, _____ कहलाता है । 1
- (a) खाद्य सुरक्षा (b) खाद्य मानक
(c) खाद्य विषाक्तता (d) खाद्य मूल्य
15. बाज़ार में संसाधित खाद्य पदार्थों की बढ़ती उपलब्धता के लिए कौन-से कारण सहायक **नहीं** हैं ? 1
- (i) अधिक प्रति व्यक्ति आय
(ii) अपमिश्रण
(iii) घटती उपभोक्ता माँग
(iv) उच्च मृत्यु दर
(v) खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रगति
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) (i), (ii), (iv) (b) (ii), (iii), (v)
(c) (i), (iii), (v) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)



Case Study-Based Questions

Read the passage carefully and answer questions no. 14 to 18.

Food safety and quality are important at the home level, but are critical in large scale food production and processing, and also where food is freshly prepared and served. In the past, many foods were processed at home and their purity was not a concern. Advancement in technology and processing, larger per capita income and better purchasing power as well as increased consumer demands have led to a variety of products of processed foods, food for health / functional foods being manufactured. Safety of such foods needs to be assessed.

Quality of food stuff, raw as well as processed is of public health concern and must be addressed. In the past decade, safety challenges faced globally as well as in India have changed significantly and issues related to food quality and food safety have gained tremendous importance.

14. Assurance that food is acceptable for human consumption is termed as _____ . 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Food Safety | (b) Food Standard |
| (c) Food Intoxication | (d) Food Value |

15. Which reasons are **not** helpful for increased availability of processed foods in the market ? 1

- (i) Large per capita income
- (ii) Adulteration
- (iii) Decreased consumer demand
- (iv) High mortality rate
- (v) Advancement in food technology

Choose the correct option :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (i), (ii), (iv) | (b) (ii), (iii), (v) |
| (c) (i), (iii), (v) | (d) (ii), (iii), (iv) |



16. भारत सरकार ने खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम (एफ.एस.एस.ए.) किस वर्ष में लागू किया था ? 1
- (a) 1974 (b) 2006
(c) 1984 (d) 2018
17. खाद्य संक्रमण निम्न में से किन कारणों से उत्पन्न होता है ? 1
- (i) अपर्याप्त पाक क्रिया
(ii) पार-संदूषण
(iii) बार-बार साबुन से हाथ धोना
(iv) कच्चे मांस को साफ़ तख्ते पर काटना
(v) भोजन बिना ढके बाहर रखना
- सही विकल्प चुनिए :
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iii), (v)
(c) (iii), (iv), (v) (d) (i), (ii), (v)
18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से भोजन के भौतिक संकट **नहीं** हैं ? 1
- (a) खमीर और फफूँदी (b) तना और बीज
(c) बाल और पंख (d) कील और बोल्ट

खण्ड ख

19. किशोर न्याय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत देखभाल और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के किन्हीं चार संवर्गों की सूची बनाइए । 2
20. एफ.एस.एस.ए.आई के अनुसार पोषण औषध क्या हैं ? कोई एक उदाहरण दीजिए । 2
21. (क) 'किसी संगठन की उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने में सुकार्यिकी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।' सुकार्यिकी के चार लाभ देकर इस कथन का समर्थन कीजिए । 2
- अथवा**
- (ख) जीवन और कार्य में संतुलन प्राप्त करना सरल नहीं है । इस संदर्भ में कार्यस्थल पर आवश्यक कोई चार प्रक्रिया कौशल (सॉफ्ट स्किल्स) बताइए । 2



16. In which year did the Government of India enact the Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA) ? 1
- (a) 1974 (b) 2006
(c) 1984 (d) 2018
17. Food infection/food poisoning results which of the following reasons ? 1
- (i) Inadequate cooking
(ii) Cross-contamination
(iii) Washing hands with soap frequently
(iv) Cutting raw meat on a clean chopping board
(v) Keeping food uncovered outside
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iii), (v)
(c) (iii), (iv), (v) (d) (i), (ii), (v)
18. Which of the following are **not** physical hazards in food ? 1
- (a) Yeast and mould (b) Stems and seeds
(c) Hair and feathers (d) Nails and bolts

Section B

19. List any four categories of children who are in need of care and protection under Juvenile Justice Act. 2
20. What are nutraceuticals according to FSSAI ? Give any one example. 2
21. (a) 'The role of ergonomics is important in improving the productivity of an organisation.' Support this statement by giving four benefits of ergonomics. 2

OR

- (b) The balance between life and work is not easy to achieve. Name any four essential soft skills required at the workplace in this context. 2



22. (क) (i) आपकी बहन गर्भवती है । उसे गर्भावस्था में आयोडीन की कमी के कारण भ्रूण पर होने वाले दो प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से अवगत कराइए ।
(ii) आयोडीन की कमी से होने वाले रोग का नाम लिखिए । 2
- अथवा**
- (ख) (i) सुघना एक किसान है । उसकी अस्सी-वर्षीय माँ बीमार हैं । स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं के लिए गाँव में वह उन्हें कहाँ लेकर जाएगा ? स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के इस स्तर की पहचान कीजिए ।
(ii) भारत में उपलब्ध दो अन्य स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के स्तर बताइए । 2
23. (क) पहला भारतीय उपग्रह जिसे केवल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र की सेवा के लिए निर्मित किया गया, का नाम बताइए । 2
- अथवा**
- (ख) इसका प्रमोचन कब किया गया था ? 2
24. (क) अर्ध-विकार्य और अविकार्य पदार्थों में अंतर दीजिए । प्रत्येक प्रकार का एक उदाहरण दीजिए । 2
- अथवा**
- (ख) (i) 'खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ?
(ii) केंद्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी शोध संस्थान (सी.एफ.टी.आर.आई.) का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है ? 2
25. अरुण ने एक ड्राईक्लीन की दुकान पर कार्य करना प्रारंभ किया है । उसे समझाइए कि व्यावसायिक धुलाई-घरों में वस्तुओं का रिकॉर्ड कैसे रखा जाता है । 2
26. (क) आपकी बड़ी बहन प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था व्यावसायिक बनना चाहती हैं । इस क्षेत्र में आवश्यक दो शैक्षिक योग्यताओं तथा ई.सी.सी.ई. के कोई चार जीविका के अवसरों का उन्हें सुझाव दीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- (ख) अमित अपने नए खोले गए विद्यालय-पूर्व केन्द्र के लिए ई.सी.सी.ई. व्यावसायिकों की भर्ती कर रहा है । उनका चयन करते समय उनमें कौन-से छः कौशलों को देखना चाहिए ? 3
27. (क) नीरू हाथ से कशीदाकारी करने में निपुण है । इस कौशल को वह वस्त्रों में महत्त्व लाने के लिए कैसे प्रयोग कर सकती है ? दो उदाहरण दीजिए ।
(ख) ग्रे/धूसर पैमाना से आप क्या समझते हैं ? 2+1=3



22. (a) (i) Your sister is pregnant. Explain to her two adverse effects due to iodine deficiency on the foetus.
- (ii) Name the disease caused due to the deficiency of iodine. 2
- OR**
- (b) (i) Sughna is a farmer. His eighty-year-old mother is unwell. Where will he take her for getting health care facilities in his village ? Identify this level of health care.
- (ii) Mention two other health care levels available in India. 2
23. (a) Name the first Indian satellite built exclusively to serve the educational sector. 2
- OR**
- (b) When was it launched ? 2
24. (a) Differentiate between semi-perishable and non-perishable foods. Give one example of each type. 2
- OR**
- (b) (i) What do you understand by the term 'Food Technology' ?
- (ii) Where are the headquarters of Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) located ? 2
25. Arun has started working in a dry-clean shop. Explain to him how record of articles is maintained in commercial laundries. 2
26. (a) Your elder sister wants to become an ECCE Professional. Guide her regarding two educational qualifications and any four career options of ECCE. 3
- OR**
- (b) Amit is hiring ECCE professionals for his newly opened pre-school. Which six skills should he look for in them while making their selection ? 3
27. (a) Neeru is very good at doing hand embroidery. How will she use this skill to create emphasis in garments ? Give two examples.
- (b) What do you understand by Grey scale ? 2+1=3



28. (क) 'आतिथ्य उद्योग में युवा कार्यबल के मुख्य भाग होते हैं।' इस कथन के समर्थन में अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि चार कारण देकर कीजिए।
 (ख) किन्हीं दो प्रकार के प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम बताइए जो आतिथ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करते हैं। $2+1=3$
29. निम्न में प्रत्येक के कोई दो उदाहरण दीजिए - 3
 (क) खाद्य प्रबलीकरण / पुष्टीकरण
 (ख) खाद्य व्युत्पन्न
 (ग) संरक्षित खाद्य

खण्ड ग

30. (क) (i) आपके विद्यालय में 'विश्व उपभोक्ता अधिकार दिवस' पर एक प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया जाना है, जिसमें आपको विद्यार्थियों को उपभोक्ता शिक्षण और संरक्षण के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध तीन जीविका के अवसरों की सूची बनाइए।
 (ii) उपभोक्ता अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में सफल होने के लिए कौन-से दो कौशल आवश्यक हैं ? $3+1=4$

अथवा

- (ख) (i) 'वस्तुओं को खरीदते समय तथा सेवाओं का उपभोग करते समय उपभोक्ता अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करते हैं।' कोई तीन उपभोक्ता समस्याएँ बताइए।
 (ii) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 किस वर्ष में बदला गया ? $3+1=4$
31. कमला का दो-वर्षीय शिशु कुपोषित है।
 (क) (i) 'बौनापन' और 'क्षयकारी' में अंतर पहचानने में उसकी सहायता कीजिए।
 (ii) कुपोषण कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए कोई दो हस्तक्षेपों/कार्यनीतियों के विषय में उसे जागरूक कीजिए। $2+2=4$

अथवा

- (ख) आपका भाई नैदानिक पोषण और आहारिकी में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है।
 (i) एक नैदानिक पोषण विशेषज्ञ में आवश्यक कोई चार ज्ञान और कौशल बताकर उसका मार्गदर्शन कीजिए।
 (ii) उसे इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध जीविका के कोई चार अवसरों का सुझाव दीजिए। $2+2=4$



28. (a) 'Youth form a major part of workforce in hospitality industry.' Justify the statement by providing four reasons in support of your answer.
(b) Name any two types of establishments which offer hospitality services. 2+1=3
29. Give any two examples of each of the following - 3
(a) Food fortification
(b) Food derivatives
(c) Preserved foods

Section C

30. (a) (i) An exhibition has to be held in your school on 'World Consumer Rights Day', where you have to motivate students in consumer education and protection. List three career options available in this area.
(ii) Which two skills are essential to be successful in the field of consumer studies ? 3+1=4

OR

- (b) (i) 'Consumers face many problems while buying goods and utilising services.' State any three consumer problems.
(ii) In which year was the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 replaced ? 3+1=4
31. Kamla's two-year-old child is malnourished.
(a) (i) Help her to identify the difference between 'stunting' and 'wasting'.
(ii) Make her aware of any two interventions/strategies by the government to reduce malnutrition. 2+2=4

OR

- (b) Your brother wants to pursue his higher studies in Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics.
(i) Guide him about any four knowledge and skills required to be a clinical nutritionist.
(ii) Suggest to him any four career opportunities available in this field. 2+2=4



32. (क) लक्षित बाज़ार क्या है ? छः व्यापारिक अधिकारों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

4

अथवा

(ख) एक फैशन व्यापारी को बाज़ार विभाजन के चार तरीके बताइए ।

1×4=4

33. (क) भारत में वृद्धजनों की जनसंख्या में संवेदनशीलता के दो संभावित कारण लिखिए ।

(ख) हमारे देश में वृद्धजनों के लिए चलाए जा रहे तीन कार्यक्रमों की सूची बनाइए ।

1+3=4

34. (क) (i) खाद्य संसाधन और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में निकोलस ऐप्पर्ट या लुई पाश्चर के योगदान की चर्चा कीजिए ।

(ii) खाद्य-संसाधन और संरक्षण का क्या महत्त्व है ? कोई तीन बिन्दु लिखिए ।

2+3=5

अथवा

(ख) (i) खाद्य मानकों के क्षेत्र में किन्हीं दो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के नाम लिखिए ।

(ii) उत्तम निर्माण पद्धति (जी.एम.पी.) और उत्तम हस्तन पद्धति (जी.एच.पी.) के द्वारा, आहार शृंखला के किसी भी चरण में खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता कैसे सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है ?

2+3=5

35. 'फैशन एक चक्र के रूप में बदलता है।' इस कथन के संदर्भ में फैशन चक्र के पाँच स्तरों को संक्षेप में समझाइए ।

1×5=5



- 32.** (a) What is target market ? Mention six merchandising rights. 4

OR

- (b) Mention four ways of market segmentation to a fashion merchandiser. 1×4=4

- 33.** (a) Write any two possible reasons for vulnerability in elderly population in India ?
- (b) Make a list of three programmes operating in our country for the elderly. 1+3=4

- 34.** (a) (i) Discuss the contribution of Nicolas Appert or Louis Pasteur in the development of Food processing and technology.
- (ii) What is the importance of food processing and preservation ? Write any three points. 2+3=5

OR

- (b) (i) Name any two international organisations in the area of food standards.
- (ii) How can food safety and quality be ensured at any stage of the food chain through Good Manufacturing Practices and Good Handling Practices ? 2+3=5

- 35.** 'Fashion moves in a cycle.' With reference to this statement, briefly explain the five stages of Fashion Cycle. 1×5=5

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Supplementary Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME -HOME SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE -064) (PAPER CODE-69)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11	A full scale of marks 70 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part there of unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

CLASS XII HOME SCIENCE (Supplementary Exam, July 2023)
MARKING SCHEME

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION A		
1.	(c) AIDS	1
2.	(b) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	1
3.	(c) Doorman	1
4.	(b) SEWA	1
5.	(c) Arranging store merchandise and styling mannequins	1
6.	(a) Channapatna dolls of Karnataka	1
	For the Visually Impaired Candidates-	
	(a) Shola craft	1
7.	(d) Australia	1
8.	(c) Not taking risk	1
9.	(b) i-3, ii-4, iii-2, iv-1	1
10.	(d) i-2, ii-3, iii-4, iv-1	1
11.	(b) (ii) and (iii)	1
12.	(c) (i) and (iii)	1
13.	(d) (iii) and (iv)	1
14.	(a) Food Safety	1
15.	(d) (ii), (iii), (iv)	1
16.	(b) 2006	1
17.	(d) (i), (ii), (v)	1
18.	(a) Yeast and mould	1
SECTION B		
19.	<p>List any four categories of children who are in need of care and protection.</p> <p>Four categories of children who are in need of care and protection-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. abandoned children, street children, runaway children and missing children. 2. live with a person (guardian or not) who is unfit to exercise control over the child or where there is a chance of the child being killed, abused or neglected by the person. 3. mentally or physically challenged, ill or suffering from terminal illness or incurable disease and have no one who can support or look after them. 4. abused, tortured or exploited for purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts. 5. vulnerable to being inducted into drug abuse or trafficking. 6. victims of armed conflict, civil commotion, or natural calamity 7. likely to be abused for unconscionable gain. These include abandoned, orphaned, trafficked minors rescued from red-light area, child labourers rescued from factories, lost, runaways, special needs children and children of prisoners. <p>Any other, Any four</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$</p>
20.	<p>What are nutraceuticals according to FSSAI? Give any one example.</p> <p>According to the FSSAI, nutraceuticals are-</p> <p>Foods for special dietary uses / functional foods / health supplements / foods which are specially processed or formulated to satisfy particular dietary requirements / the composition of these foodstuffs must differ significantly from the composition of ordinary foods of comparable nature</p>	<p>1+1=2</p> <p>1</p>

	<p>Example-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. plants or botanicals or their parts in the form of powder, concentrate or extract in water, ethyl alcohol or hydro alcoholic extract, single or in combination 2. minerals or vitamins or proteins or metals or their compounds or amino acids (in amounts not exceeding the Recommended Daily Allowance for Indians) or enzymes (within permissible limits) 3. substances from animal origin 4. a dietary substance for use by human beings to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intakes <p>Any other, Any one</p>	1
21.(a)	<p>‘The role of ergonomics is important in improving the productivity of an organization.’ Support this statement by giving four benefits of ergonomics.</p> <p>Benefits of Ergonomics are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduces risk of injury and accidents 2. Increases productivity 3. Reduces mistakes and need to do the work again 4. Increases efficiency 5. Decreases absenteeism due to ill health / accidents / stress 6. Improves morale of workers <p>Any other, Any four</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	OR	OR
(b)	<p>The balance between life and work is not easy to achieve. Name any four essential soft skills required at the workplace in this context.</p> <p>Four essential soft skills required at the workplace are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working productively 2. Learning effectively 3. Communicating clearly 4. Working cooperatively 5. Thinking critically and creatively 6. Concentration, alertness, presence of mind, tactfulness, empathy, soft skills, abilities to train, to delegate and to get others to do their work, forethought and vision, and the ability to multitask <p>Any other, Any four</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
22.(a)	<p>(i) Your sister is pregnant. Explain to her two adverse effects due to iodine deficiency on the fetus.</p> <p>Two adverse effects due to iodine deficiency on the fetus during pregnancy are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental retardation 2. Congenital abnormalities of the fetus <p>Any other, Any two</p>	1+1=2
	<p>(ii) Name the disease caused due to the deficiency of iodine.</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

	<p>Disease caused due to the deficiency of iodine is-</p> <p>1. Goitre</p> <p>2. Cretinism</p> <p>Any one</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) (i) Sughna is a farmer. His eighty-year-old mother is unwell. Where will he take her for getting health care facilities in his village? Identify this level of health care.</p> <p>She should be taken to following health care facilities-</p> <p>1. Primary health centre (P.H.C)</p> <p>2. Dispensary</p> <p>Any one</p> <p>Level of health care-</p> <p>Primary level</p> <p>(ii)Mention two other health care levels available in India.</p> <p>Two other health care levels available in India are-</p> <p>1. Secondary level</p> <p>2. Tertiary level</p>	<p>1</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1+1=2</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$</p>					
<p>23.(a)</p> <p>Name the first Indian satellite built exclusively to serve the educational sector.</p> <p>First Indian satellite built exclusively to serve the educational sector-</p> <p>EDUSAT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) When was it launched?</p> <p>September 2004</p>	<p>2</p> <p>OR</p> <p>2</p>						
<p>24.(a)</p> <p>Differentiate between semi-perishable and non-perishable foods. Give one example of each type.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Semi -perishable</td><td>Non-perishable</td></tr><tr><td>Those foods which can last for one to two weeks.</td><td>Those foods that generally last for one year.</td></tr><tr><td>Examples- Fruits and Vegetables.</td><td>Example-Grains like rice, wheat, Pulses and Dals, Oilseeds.</td></tr></table> <p>Any other, Any one difference with any one example</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) (i)What do you understand by the term ‘Food Technology’?</p>	Semi -perishable	Non-perishable	Those foods which can last for one to two weeks.	Those foods that generally last for one year.	Examples- Fruits and Vegetables.	Example-Grains like rice, wheat, Pulses and Dals, Oilseeds.	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1+1=2</p>
Semi -perishable	Non-perishable						
Those foods which can last for one to two weeks.	Those foods that generally last for one year.						
Examples- Fruits and Vegetables.	Example-Grains like rice, wheat, Pulses and Dals, Oilseeds.						

	<p>Food Technology - is science and application of scientific, as well as socio-economic knowledge and legal rules for production. It uses and exploits knowledge of Food Science and Food Engineering to produce varied foods and develops skills for selection, storage, preservation, processing, packaging, etc. It promotes sustainability to avoid waste and save and utilise all the food produced and ensure safe and sustainable processing practices.</p> <p>(ii) Where are the headquarters of Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) located?</p> <p>Mysore</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
25.	<p>Arun has started working in a dry-clean shop. Explain to him how record of articles is maintained in commercial laundries.</p> <p>Record maintenance of articles in commercial laundries-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article is received. 2. It is checked and any damage or special care requirement is recorded. 3. The customer is given an invoice for the kind and number of articles received and the date of delivery. 4. System of code tags matching the invoice helps to identify the items of each customer or invoice. <p>Any other</p>	<p>2</p>
26.(a)	<p>Your elder sister wants to become an ECCE Professional. Guide her regarding two educational qualifications and any four career options of ECCE.</p> <p>Two educational qualifications-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An undergraduate degree in a subject that has child/human development and/or child psychology. 2. One year diploma or Open University educational courses in the field. 3. Nursery Teacher Training that offers training in this field. <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p>Four career options of ECCE-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher in Nursery schools 2. Caregiver in day care centres and crèches 3. Team members for programmes for young children 4. Professionals to plan and promote campaigns or services for young children organised by Governments or NGOs 5. Entrepreneur in child related activities: Camps, edu-picnics, activity clubs, preschool education centres 6. Higher studies: a post-graduate diploma or degree in early childhood education, later doctoral degrees with research in the field. <p>Any other, Any four</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>1+2=3</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}\times 4=2$</p> <p>OR</p>
(b)	<p>Amit is hiring ECCE professionals for his newly opened pre-school. Which six skills should he look for in them while making their selection?</p>	

	<p>Six skills he should look for in ECCE professionals-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An interest in children and their development 2. Knowledge about the needs and capabilities of young children 3. Capacity and motivation for interacting with children 4. Skills for creative and interesting activities with children in all areas of development 5. Enthusiasm for activities like story-telling, exploration, nature and social interaction 6. Willingness and interest in answering children's queries 7. Capacity for understanding individual differences 8. Be energetic and prepared for physical activity for considerably long periods of time <p>Any other, Any six</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
27.	<p>(a) Neeru is very good at doing hand embroidery. How will she use this skill to create emphasis in garments? Give two examples.</p> <p>To create emphasis in garments- By using-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. placement of embroidery design (neckline, yoke, sleeves, waist, armhole, hem length, etc.) to enhance figure or camouflage figure problems 2. unusual design of embroidery 3. contrasting colours in embroidery 4. embroidered dupatta with plain suit 5. embroidered blouse with plain sari/lehnga <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p>(b) What do you understand by Grey scale?</p> <p>Grey scale-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is 11 (0–10) grade scale for judging value. 2. shows 0 for black, 10 for white and 5 as the mid value for grey or hue. 3. helps us to judge the equivalent value of any hue. <p>Any one</p>	<p>$2+1=3$</p> <p>$1 \times 2 = 2$</p> <p>1</p>
28.	<p>(a) 'Youth form a major part of hospitality industry.' Justify the statement by providing four reasons in support of your answer.</p> <p>Four reasons for youth to be major part of hospitality industry are-</p> <p>They</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. have high energy to work for long hours 2. are better informed and have better competencies through advancement in education. 3. are open to new ideas and latest technologies. 4. have ambition for success and earn high monetary returns. <p>Any other, Any four</p> <p>(b) Name any two types of establishments which offer hospitality services.</p>	<p>$2+1=3$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$</p>

	Two types of establishments which offer hospitality services are- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hotels Motels Lodge Resort Furnished apartments Furnished camps 	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
	Any other, Any two	
29.	Give any two examples of each of the following – <p>(a) Food fortification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iodised salt Folic acid added to flour Vitamin A and D added to milk Vitamin A and D added to oils/fats <p>(b) Food derivatives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sugar from sugarcane Oil from oil seeds <p>(c) Preserved foods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Frozen peas Frozen vegetables Dehydrated peas Dehydrated vegetables Canned fruits and vegetables 	$1+1+1=3$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
	Any other, Any two for each	
	SECTION C	
30.(a)	(i) An exhibition has to be held in your school 'World Consumer Rights Day', where you have to motivate students in consumer education and protection. List three career options available in this area.	$3+1=4$
	Three career options available in consumer education and protection- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work in government organisations like Bureau of Indian Standards, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, etc. Work in voluntary consumer organisations Work in the Consumer division of corporate houses Work with market research organisations Start your own consumer organisation Work in National Consumer Helpline Work as consultants to consumer clubs being run by schools and colleges A freelance consultant for redressal guidance through consumer courts and other alternative redressal mechanisms. Work with the Department of Audio-visual Publicity as content developer for their advertisements dealing with consumer awareness and education in the print and electronic media Work as an analyst in consumer testing laboratories Become consumer activists Journalism related to consumer affairs With some additional training individuals can work in financial management, insurance and shares related areas. 	$1 \times 3 = 3$

	<p>Any other, Any three</p> <p>(ii) Which two skills are essential to be successful in the field of consumer studies?</p> <p>Two skills essential to be successful in the field of consumer studies-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge about consumer protection mechanisms and redressal agencies 2. Soft skills like good communication and interpersonal skills 3. Empathetic and understanding attitude 4. Being a good listener 5. Being creative in developing programmes, advertisements, talks etc. for consumer awareness. 6. Writing skills for developing educational material for consumer education, reporting consumer tests of consumer products and a willingness to help fellow consumers and public at large <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i)'Consumers face many problems while buying goods and utilizing services.' State any three consumer problems.</p> <p>Three consumer problems are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substandard/Poor quality goods 2. Adulteration 3. High Prices 4. Lack of Consumer Information 5. Inadequate or Erroneous Information 6. Incorrect Weights and Measures 7. Spurious/Duplicate/Imitation Products 8. Sales Promotion Schemes to Entice the Consumer 9. Consumer Problems with regards to Service <p>Any other, Any three</p> <p>(ii) In which year was the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 replaced?</p> <p>2019</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>$3 + 1 = 4$</p> <p>$1 \times 3 = 3$</p> <p>1</p>
31.(a)	<p>Kamla's two-year-old child is malnourished.</p> <p>(i) Help her to identify the difference between stunting and wasting.</p> <p>Stunting (short stature)- When the height is less than adequate for age. Wasting-When weight is not adequate relative to height.</p> <p>(ii) Make her aware of any two interventions/strategies by the government to reduce malnutrition.</p>	<p>$2 + 2 = 4$</p> <p>$1 \times 2 = 2$</p>

	<p>Two interventions/strategies by the government to reduce malnutrition are-</p> <p>1.Short / Direct term interventions/strategies-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) • Fortification of essential foods (salt fortified with iodine) • Production and popularisation of low-cost nutritious foods • Control of micronutrient deficiencies among vulnerable groups by supplementing these nutrients, distributing free tablets,etc. <p>2.Long / Indirect term interventions/strategies-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring food security i.e., improving availability of food • Improvement in dietary patterns by ensuring availability of nutritionally rich foods • Poverty alleviation for rural and urban poor through employment generation schemes and public distribution system, implementing land reforms, improving health and family welfare, prevention of food adulteration, involvement of media, basic nutrition and knowledge, monitoring of nutrition programmes, improvement of status of women, education and literacy and community participation <p>Any other, Any two</p>	1X2=2
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Your brother wants to pursue his higher studies in Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics.</p> <p>(i) Guide him about any four knowledge and skills required to be a clinical nutritionist.</p> <p>Four knowledge and skills required to be a clinical nutritionist-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physiological changes in disease conditions 2. Changes in RDAs/nutrient requirements in illness 3. Types of dietary modifications required 4. Traditional and ethnic cuisines 5. Assessment of nutritional status of patients using clinical and biochemical criteria 6. Diet planning customised to requirements of individual patients and specific disease conditions 7. Recommending and administering diets to patients 8. Communication for diet counselling 9. Adapting to cultural milieu, food taboos and overcoming fads/myths 10. Understanding of the basic biological and physical sciences including chemistry, biology, physiology, biochemistry 11. Food safety 12. Microbiology and food microbiology 13. Food quality and assurance 14. Food laws and regulations 15. Food preparation, storage and service 16. Food service management 17. Bookkeeping and accounts, record-keeping, management (personnel management) 18. Psychology 19. Sociology 20. Education and counselling 21. Epidemiology 	<p>OR</p> <p>2+2=4</p> <p>½X4=2</p>

	<p>22. Pattern and incidence of nutritional disorders and diseases 23. Surveying patient's population 24. Conduction experimental research with find out the usefulness of various diets</p> <p>Any other, Any four</p> <p>(ii) Suggest to him any four career opportunities available in this field.</p> <p>Four career opportunities -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dietitians with consultants/physicians, in health clubs or gymnasiums 2. Dietitians in hospitals including speciality departments; a key member to provide nutrition support in the healthcare team 3. Freelance Dietitian. 4. Dietitians in catering services for hospitals, schools, industrial canteens, etc. 5. Entrepreneurs who develop and supply speciality foods for specific health purposes 6. Teaching and Academics 7. Research including Clinical Research 8. Nutrition Marketing 9. Technical Writing <p>Any other, Any four</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$</p>
32.(a)	<p>What is target market? Mention six merchandising rights.</p> <p>Target Market It is defined as category of consumers one is targeting at for selling the product.</p> <p>Six merchandising rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right Merchandise 2. At Right Place 3. At Right Time 4. In Right Quantity 5. Right Price 6. With Right Promotion <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$</p>
(b)	<p>Mention four ways of market segmentation to a fashion merchandiser.</p> <p>Four ways of market segmentation –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demographic Segmentation is based on Population, Age, Sex, Occupation, Education and Income. 2. Geographic Segmentation is based on cities, states, and regions. Climate of various places may vary and it plays an important role in selection of clothes. 3. Psychographic Segmentation is based on lifestyle like social activities, interests, leisure pursuits, needs and wants. 4. Behavioural Segmentation is based on opinion on specific products or services. 	<p>OR</p> <p>4</p> <p>$1 \times 4 = 4$</p>

33.	<p>(a)Write any two possible reasons for vulnerability in elderly population in India?</p> <p>Two possible reasons for vulnerability in elderly population in India-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor health 2. Disease because of decreased physiological reserves and defence mechanisms 3. Aging process related disabilities such as low vision and blindness resulting from cataracts, deafness resulting from nerve impairment, loss of mobility from arthritis,etc. 4. Inability to care for oneself 5. Feeling of loneliness, isolation and a sense of being a burden on others 6. Financially dependent 7. Reduced support and inadequate care within the immediate and extended family <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p>(b)Make a list of three programmes operating in our country for the elderly.</p> <p>Three programmes operating in our country for the elderly are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programmes catering to the basic needs of Older Persons particularly food, shelter and health care to the destitute elderly 2. Programmes to build and strengthen intergenerational relationships particularly between children/youth and Older Persons 3. Programmes for encouraging Active and Productive Ageing 4. Programmes for providing Institutional as well as Non-Institutional Care/Services to Older Persons 5. Research, Advocacy and Awareness building programmes in the field of Ageing 6. Old Age homes to provide food, care and shelter 7. Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes for Older Persons 8. Multi-Service Centres for Older Persons 9. Mobile Medicare Units 10. Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients 11. Help-lines and Counseling Centres for older persons 12. Mental health care and specialised care for the Older Persons 13. Disability care and hearing aids for older persons 14. Physiotherapy clinics for older persons 15. Awareness Generation Programmes for Older Persons and Care Givers 16. Training of Caregivers for older persons 17. Sensitizing programmes for children, particularly in Schools and Colleges 18. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) <p>Any other, Any three</p>	<p>1+3=4</p> <p>½X2=1</p> <p>1X3=3</p>
34.(a)	<p>(i) Discuss the contribution of Nicolas Appert or Louis Pasteur in the development of Food processing and technology.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1810, Nicolas Appert developed canning process. 2. Canning had a major impact on food preservation techniques. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1864, Louis Pasteur's research on spoilage of wine and his description of how to avoid spoilage was an early attempt to put food technology on a 	<p>2+3=5</p> <p>2</p>

	<p>scientific basis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Pasteur conducted research on production of alcohol, vinegar, wines, beer and souring of milk. 3. He developed 'pasteurisation' process of treating milk to destroy disease producing organisms. 4. Pasteurisation was a significant advance in ensuring microbiological safety of food. <p>(ii) What is the importance of food processing and preservation? Write any three points.</p> <p>Three importance of food processing and preservation-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convert bulky, perishable and sometimes inedible food materials into more useful, concentrated, shelf-stable and palatable foods or potable beverages. 2. Reduces preparation time for cooking. 3. Adds value to the resultant product by increasing storability and convenience. 4. Makes food edible and safe for consumption. 5. Reduces/eliminates microbial activity and other factors that influence food spoilage. <p>Any other, Any three</p>	<p>1X3=3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>
(b)	<p>(i) Name any two international organisations in the area of food standards.</p> <p>Two international organisations in the area of food standards-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) 2. International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 3. World Trade Organisation(WTO) <p>Any two</p>	<p>2+3=5</p> <p>1X2=2</p>
	<p>(ii) How can food safety and quality be ensured at any stage of the food chain through Good Manufacturing Practices and Good Handling Practices?</p> <p>Good Manufacturing Practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Part of quality assurance to ensure that manufacturers/processors take proactive steps to ensure that their products are safe 2. Enables to minimise or eliminate contamination 3. Eliminate false labelling 4. Protecting the consumer from being misled 5. Help consumers in purchasing products that are not harmful 6. Helps to refine compliance and performance by the manufacturers/producers. <p>Good Handling Practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comprehensive approach from the farm to the store or consumer 2. Identify potential sources of risk 3. Indicates what steps and procedures should be taken to minimise the risk of contamination 4. Ensures that all persons who handle food have good hygiene practices <p>Any three points from each</p>	<p>1½+1½=3</p> <p>½X3=1½</p> <p>½X3=1½</p>

35.	<p>‘Fashion moves in a cycle’. With reference to this statement, briefly explain the five stages of Fashion Cycle.</p> <p>Five stages of Fashion Cycle-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of a Style — Designers interpret their research and creative ideas into apparel and then offer the new styles to the public. 2. Increase in Popularity — As the new fashion is purchased, worn and seen by many people, it may begin to rise in popularity. 3. Peak of Popularity — When a fashion is at the height of its popularity, it may be in such demand that many manufacturers copy it or produce adaptations of it at different price levels. 4. Decline in Popularity — Eventually so many copies are mass produced that fashion-conscious people tire of the style and begin to look for something new. These declining styles are put on sale racks in the retail stores. 5. Rejection of a Style or Obsolescence — In the last phase of the fashion cycle, some consumers have already turned to new looks, thus beginning a new cycle. <p>Five stages with brief explanation</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1X5=5</p>
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