

Series BBCA2/2

Set - 2



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/2/2

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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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.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- 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 परीक्षार्थी 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 32 printed pages (Including Map).
- Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- 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 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

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114 B

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P.T.O.



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (viii) खण्ड च – प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न है जिसमें दो भाग हैं – 37 (a) इतिहास (2 अंक) और 37 (b) भूगोल (3 अंक)। इस प्रश्न के कुल 5 अंक हैं।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें।



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into SIX sections – Section A, B, C, D, E and F.*
- (iii) *Section A – Question number 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- (iv) *Section B – Question number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.*
- (v) *Section C – Question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.*
- (vi) *Section D – Question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.*
- (vii) *Section E – Question number 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.*
- (viii) *Section F – Question number 37 is Map Skill based question with two parts – 37(a) from History (2 marks) and 37(b) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.*
- (ix) *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.*



खण्ड – क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में 'एक-दलीय व्यवस्था' है ? 1
- (A) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
(B) युनाईटेड किंगडम
(C) भारत
(D) चीन
2. बेल्जियम की सत्ता की साझेदारी के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1
- I. ब्रूसेल्स में समान प्रतिनिधित्व वाली अलग सरकार है।
II. केन्द्रीय सरकार में डच और फ्रेंच-भाषी मंत्रियों की समान संख्या है।
III. सामुदायिक सरकार का चुनाव एक ही भाषा बोलने वाले लोग करते हैं।
IV. बहुसंख्या-परस्ती के तहत बेल्जियम में कई कदम उठाए गए।
- विकल्प :**
- (A) I, II और IV
(B) I, III और IV
(C) II, III और IV
(D) I, II और III
3. निम्नलिखित जोड़ों में से कौन-सा सुमेलित है ? 1
- | (भारतीय संविधान में विषयों की सूची) | (विषय) |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| (A) संघ सूची का विषय | – संचार |
| (B) राज्य सूची का विषय | – शिक्षा |
| (C) समवर्ती सूची का विषय | – गोद लेना |
| (D) बाकी बचे विषय | – विवाह |

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which one of the following countries has ‘one-party system’ ? 1
- (A) United States of America
(B) United Kingdom
(C) India
(D) China

2. Read the following statements about power sharing arrangement in Belgium and choose the correct option. 1
- I. Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation.
II. Dutch & French speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt.
III. Community Govt. is elected by People belonging to one language.
IV. Series of majoritarian measures adopted in Belgium.

Options :

- (A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III

3. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

(Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	(Subject)
--	------------------

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|
| (A) Union List Subjects | – | Communication |
| (B) State List Subjects | – | Education |
| (C) Concurrent List Subjects | – | Adoption |
| (D) Residuary Subjects | – | Marriages |



4. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित सही शब्द का चयन कीजिए :

1

- भारतीय राज्य ने किसी भी धर्म को राजकीय धर्म के रूप में अंगीकार नहीं किया है ।
- भारत में किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने और प्रचार करने की आजादी है ।

विकल्प :

- (A) गणराज्य
(B) प्रभुत्व-संपन्न
(C) समाजवादी
(D) पंथनिरपेक्ष
5. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

स्तंभ-I (फसल)	स्तंभ-II (प्रकार)
I. गेहूँ	a. मोटा अनाज
II. रागी	b. पेय फसल
III. चाय	c. खाद्य फसल
IV. मक्का	d. खाद्यान्न और चारा फसल

विकल्प :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	d	a	c	b
(B)	c	d	b	a
(C)	c	a	b	d
(D)	d	b	a	c

4. Read the following statements and choose the correct term mentioned in the Indian Constitution from the given options :

1

- There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- There is freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion in India.

Options :

- (A) Republic
- (B) Sovereign
- (C) Socialist
- (D) Secular

5. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

1

Column-I	Column-II
(Crop)	(Type)
I. Wheat	a. Millet Crop
II. Ragi	b. Beverage Crop
III. Tea	c. Food Crop
IV. Maize	d. Food & Fodder Crop

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	d	a	c	b
(B)	c	d	b	a
(C)	c	a	b	d
(D)	d	b	a	c

6. मृदा की निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से मृदा की पहचान कीजिए ।

1

- यह विस्तृत रूप में फैली हुई और महत्वपूर्ण मृदा है ।
- उत्तरी मैदान इससे बना है ।
- इसमें रेत, सिल्ट और मृत्तिका पाए जाते हैं ।

विकल्प :

- (A) पीली मृदा (B) काली मृदा
(C) लेटराइट मृदा (D) जलोढ़ मृदा

7. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

अधात्विक खनिज :

अभ्रक

ऊर्जा खनिज :

.....

- (A) प्राकृतिक गैस (B) बॉक्साइट
(C) मैंगनीज (D) प्लैटिनम

8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सही सुमेलित है ?

1

सूची-I

सूची-II

(लेखक)

(पुस्तक)

- (A) ज्योतिबा फूले आमार जीवन
(B) सुदर्शन चक्र सच्ची कविताएँ
(C) राश सुन्दरी देबी गुलामगिरी
(D) काशी बाबा छोटे और बड़े सवाल

6. Read the following characteristics of a soil and identify the soil from the given options. 1

- It is widely spread and important soil.
 - Northern plains are made of it.
 - It consists of sand, silt and clay.

Options :

- (A) Yellow soil (B) Black soil
(C) Laterite soil (D) Alluvial soil

7. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. 1

Non Metallic Mineral :

Mica

Energy Mineral :

.....

- (A) Natural Gas (B) Bauxite
(C) Manganese (D) Platinum

8. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

List-I

List-II

(Author)

(Book)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Jyotiba Phule | Amar Jiban |
| (B) Sudarshan Chakra | Sachhi Kavitaen |
| (C) Rash Sundari Debi | Gulamgiri |
| (D) Kashi Baba | Chotte aur Bade Sawal |



9. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमिक रूप से व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

I. कुस्तुन्तुनिया की संधि

II. हैम्बर्ग का हंगरी को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना

III. बाल्कन संघर्ष

IV. नेपोलियन की नागरिक संहिता

विकल्प :

(A) IV, II, I & III

(B) III, II, IV & I

(C) IV, I, II & III

(D) I, IV, III & II

10. जर्मन दार्शनिक 'योहॉन गॉटफ्रीड' निम्नलिखित में से किस विचारधारा से संबंधित था ? 1

(A) समाजवादी

(B) उदारवादी

(C) रूमानी

(D) मार्क्सवादी

11. निम्नलिखित में से 'शरीर द्रव्यमान सूचकांक' (BMI) के मूल्यांकन से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

(A) रक्त चाप का आंकलन

(B) रक्त शर्करा स्तर का आंकलन

(C) शरीर की संरचना का आंकलन

(D) अल्प पोषण का आंकलन

9. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. 1

- I. Treaty of Constantinople
- II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary
- III. Balkan Conflict
- IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

Options :

- (A) IV, II, I & III
- (B) III, II, IV & I
- (C) IV, I, II & III
- (D) I, IV, III & II

10. The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought ? 1

- (A) Socialist
- (B) Liberalist
- (C) Romanticist
- (D) Marxist

11. Choose the correct option regarding 'Body Mass Index' (BMI) from the following. 1

- (A) Assessment of Blood Pressure
- (B) Assessment of Blood Sugar Level
- (C) Assessment of Body Composition
- (D) Assessment of under Nutrition

12. वैश्वीकरण के निम्नलिखित पहलुओं को उनके विवरण के साथ मिलाइये और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

सूची-I

सूची-II

(वैश्विक पहलू)

(विवरण)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| I. प्रौद्योगिक उन्नति | a. विचारों, मूल्यों और परंपराओं का आदान-प्रदान |
| II. व्यापारिक उदारिकरण | b. कई देशों में कार्यरत कंपनियाँ |
| III. सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान | c. उत्पादन, सूचना एवं संचार में नवाचार |
| IV. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ | d. व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध हटाना |

विकल्प :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	a	b	c	d
(B)	c	d	a	b
(C)	d	c	b	a
(D)	b	a	d	c

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बैंक द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण गतिविधियों का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है ?

1

- (A) अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करना
- (B) केवल प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक को लाभ पहुँचाना
- (C) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की आय बढ़ाना
- (D) आर्थिक विकास का समर्थन करना



12. Match the following aspects of globalization with their descriptions and choose the correct option.

1

List-I		List-II	
(Global Aspect)		(Description)	
I.	Technological Advancement	a.	Interaction of ideas, values and traditions
II.	Liberalization of Trade	b.	Companies operating in many countries
III.	Cultural Exchange	c.	Innovation in manufacturing, communication and information
IV.	Multinational Corporations	d.	The removal of restriction on trade

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	a	b	c	d
(B)	c	d	a	b
(C)	d	c	b	a
(D)	b	a	d	c

13. Which of the following is the primary purpose of loan activities offered by banks ?

1

- (A) To compete with other financial institutions
- (B) To generate profits for the primary sector only
- (C) To increase income of MNCs
- (D) To support economic growth



14. दिए गए चित्र को देखिए । चित्र में होने वाला कार्य निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत आता है ? 1



- (A) संगठित क्षेत्रक (B) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक
(C) असंगठित क्षेत्रक (D) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 14 के स्थान पर है ।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उद्यम संगठित क्षेत्र से संबंधित है ? 1

- (A) स्वतंत्र फ्रीलांसर (B) बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ
(C) फुटपाथ विक्रेता (D) कुटीर उद्योग

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सही सुमेलित है ? 1

(अर्थव्यवस्था का क्षेत्रक) (उदाहरण)

- (A) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक – दर्जी
(B) द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक – मछुआरा
(C) तृतीयक क्षेत्रक – अंतरिक्ष यात्री
(D) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक – कूरियर

16. मान लीजिए कि एक मोहल्ले में चार परिवार हैं । इन चार परिवारों की एक सप्ताह की आय क्रमशः ₹ 2,000, ₹ 5,000, ₹ 3,000 और ₹ 6,000 है तो मोहल्ले की साप्ताहिक औसत आय होगी – 1

- (A) ₹ 4,000 (B) ₹ 5,000
(C) ₹ 2,000 (D) ₹ 1,000



14. Look at the given image. The work done in the image comes under which one of the following sectors ? 1



- (A) Organized sector (B) Primary sector
(C) Unorganized sector (D) Public sector

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question no. 14.

Which one of the following enterprises belongs to the organized sector ? 1

- (A) Independent Freelancers (B) Multinational Corporations
(C) Street Vendors (D) Cottage Industries

15. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

(Sector of the Economy) (Example)

- (A) Primary Sector – Tailor
(B) Secondary Sector – Fisherman
(C) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut
(D) Primary Sector – Courier

16. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the incomes of these four families in a week are ₹ 2,000, ₹ 5,000, ₹ 3,000 and ₹ 6,000, then the weekly average income of the locality will be – 1

- (A) ₹ 4,000 (B) ₹ 5,000
(C) ₹ 2,000 (D) ₹ 1,000



17. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
साक्षरता दर _____ वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात है ।
(A) 10 (B) 7
(C) 5 (D) 8
18. निम्नलिखित भाषाओं में से कौन-सी भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित है ? 1
(A) हरियाणवी (B) राजस्थानी
(C) गढ़वाली (D) उड़िया
19. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा लोकतंत्र का मूलभूत सिद्धांत है ? 1
(A) एक व्यक्ति का शासन
(B) वंशानुगत मानदंडों का शासन
(C) स्वतंत्रता के साथ लोगों का शासन
(D) सैन्य प्रमुखों का शासन
20. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं । ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं । दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
अभिकथन (A) : इंग्लैंड और स्कॉटलैंड के बीच 'एक्ट ऑफ यूनियन (1707)' से 'यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन' का गठन हुआ ।
कारण (R) : इंग्लैंड स्कॉटलैंड पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाना चाहता था ।
विकल्प :
(A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।
(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।
(C) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है ।
(D) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है ।

17. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the _____ years and above age group. 1

- (A) 10 (B) 7
(C) 5 (D) 8

18. Which one of the following languages is included in Eighth Schedule in Indian Constitution ? 1

- (A) Hariyanavi (B) Rajasthani
(C) Garhwali (D) Odia

19. Which one of the following is a fundamental principle of democracy ? 1

- (A) Rule of single individual
(B) Rule with hereditary norms
(C) Rule of people with freedom
(D) Rule of military chiefs

20. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : 'The Act of Union 1707' between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

Reason (R) : England wanted to impose its influence on Scotland.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.



खण्ड – ख

(4 × 2 = 8)

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. क्षैतिज सत्ता की साझेदारी ऊर्ध्वाधर से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
22. “1815 में यूरोप में स्थापित रूढ़िवादी शासन व्यवस्थाएँ निरंकुश थीं ।” कोई दो तर्क देकर इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 2
23. (a) गहन निर्वाह और रोपण कृषि में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
अथवा
(b) खरीफ़ और जायद शस्य ऋतुओं में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
24. ‘अलग-अलग लोगों के विकास के लक्ष्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं ।’ इस कथन की व्याख्या उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए । 2

खण्ड – ग

(5 × 3 = 15)

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

25. (a) आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में ‘सिल्क मार्ग’ किस प्रकार व्यापारिक संपर्कों का एक जीवंत उदाहरण था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
अथवा
(b) आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में खाद्य पदार्थ किस प्रकार दूर देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान बढ़ाते थे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
26. ‘विनिर्माण उद्योग आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ समझे जाते हैं ।’ इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये । 3
27. “देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में तृतीयक क्षेत्र की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है ।” दैनिक जीवन के उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3
28. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली किन्हीं तीन जिम्मेदारियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
29. ग्रामीण समाज में रोज़गार की वृद्धि के लिए कोई तीन सुझाव दीजिए और उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए । 3



SECTION – B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical ? Explain. **2**
22. “Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic.” Support the statement by giving any two arguments. **2**
23. (a) Differentiate between Intensive Subsistence and Plantation Farming. **2**
- OR**
- (b) Differentiate between Kharif and Zaid cropping seasons. **2**
24. ‘Different people have different notions of development.’ Explain the statement with examples. **2**

SECTION – C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. (a) How was the ‘Silk Route’ an example of vibrant pre-modern trade ? Explain. **3**
- OR**
- (b) How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world ? Explain. **3**
26. ‘Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of an economic development.’ Justify the statement. **3**
27. “Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country.” Support your answer with day-to-day examples. **3**
28. Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy. **3**
29. Give any three suggestions to increase the employment in rural society and explain them. **3**



(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

30. (a) “सत्याग्रह का गांधीवादी विचार, सत्य की शक्ति और अन्याय के विरुद्ध संघर्ष पर बल देता है।”
उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) उन्नीसवीं सदी के आखिर में भारत में विभिन्न समुदायों, क्षेत्रों या भाषाओं से संबद्ध अलग-अलग समूहों ने सामूहिक अपनेपन का भाव कैसे विकसित किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

31. (a) आर्थिक विकास के लिए ऊर्जा एक आधारभूत आवश्यकता क्यों है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) खनिज किस प्रकार उपलब्ध होते हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

32. (a) लोकतांत्रिक सरकारें किस प्रकार उत्तरदायी, जिम्मेवार और वैध होती हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार सामाजिक न्याय और समानता को बढ़ावा देता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

33. (a) “प्रौद्योगिकी में तीव्र उन्नति वह मुख्य कारक है जिसने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया।”
इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) “विदेशी व्यापार तथा विदेशी निवेश नीतियाँ, उदारीकरण और वैश्वीकरण के पहलू हैं।” इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5



SECTION – D

(4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) “The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasized the power of truth and struggle against injustice.” Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the late – nineteenth century India ? Explain with examples. **5**

31. (a) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development ? Explain with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) How do minerals occur ? Explain with examples. **5**

32. (a) How are democratic governments accountable, responsible and legitimate ? Explain. **5**

OR

- (b) How does democracy promote social justice and equality ? Explain. **5**

33. (a) “Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.” Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) “Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalisation and globalisation.” Explain the statement with examples. **5**

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

34. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

4

भारत की भाषायी विविधता

भारत में कितनी भाषाएँ हैं ? इसका जवाब इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि आप भाषाओं की गिनती किस तरह करते हैं । इस बारे में अधिकृत नवीनतम सूचना 2011 की जनगणना के आँकड़ों से हासिल होती है । इस जनगणना में लोगों ने 1300 से ज़्यादा अलग-अलग भाषाओं को अपनी मातृभाषा के रूप में दर्ज़ कराया था । इन भाषाओं को कुछ प्रमुख भाषाओं के साथ समूहबद्ध कर दिया गया है । जैसे- भोजपुरी, मगही, बुंदेलखंडी, छत्तीसगढ़ी, राजस्थानी और ऐसी ही दूसरी भाषाओं को 'हिंदी' के अंदर जोड़ लिया गया है । ऐसी समूहबद्धता के बाद भी जनगणना में 121 प्रमुख भाषाएँ पाई गईं । इनमें से 22 भाषाओं को भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में रखा गया है और इसी कारण इन्हें 'अनुसूचित भाषाएँ' कहा जाता है । बाकी को 'गैर-अनुसूचित भाषा' कहते हैं । भाषा के हिसाब से भारत दुनिया का संभवतः सबसे ज़्यादा विविधता वाला देश है ।

- (34.1) 2011 की भारत की जनगणना में कितनी भाषाओं को मातृभाषा के रूप में दर्ज़ किया गया ? 1
- (34.2) जनगणना रिपोर्ट में भाषाओं को कैसे समूह किया गया ? 1
- (34.3) भाषाओं का भारत की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल होना भाषाई विविधता में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 2



SECTION – E

(3 × 4 = 12)

(Case Based Questions)

34. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 4

Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India ? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- (34.1) How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India ? 1
- (34.2) How were the languages grouped together in the Census report ? 1
- (34.3) How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity ? Explain. 2



35. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

4

मुद्रण और प्रतिबंध

मुद्रित शब्द की ताकत का अंदाज़ा अक्सर सरकार द्वारा उसको नियंत्रित करने की कोशिशों से मिलता है। औपनिवेशिक प्रशासन हमेशा भारत में प्रकाशित हुईं तमाम किताबों और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं पर नज़र रखता था और प्रेस को नियंत्रित करने के लिये बहुत से कानून पारित करता था।

पहले विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान, भारतीय रक्षा नियम के तहत, 22 अखबारों को ज़मानत देनी पड़ी थी। इनमें से 18 ने सरकारी आदेश मानने की जगह खुद को बंद कर देना उचित समझा। रॉलट के अधीन कार्यरत षड्यंत्र समिति ने 1919 में विभिन्न अखबारों के खिलाफ जुर्माना आदि कार्रवाइयों को और सख्त बना दिया। द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध की शुरुआत पर, भारतीय रक्षा अधिनियम पारित किया गया, ताकि युद्ध-संबंधी विषयों को सेंसर किया जा सके। भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन से जुड़ी तमाम रपटें इसी के तहत सेंसर होती थीं। अगस्त 1942 में तक़रीबन 90 अखबारों का दमन किया गया।

- (35.1) औपनिवेशिक सरकार भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों पर नज़र रखने के लिए क्या तरीके अपनाती थी? 1
- (35.2) औपनिवेशिक सरकारी कानून ने प्रेस को कैसे प्रभावित किया? 1
- (35.3) समाचार-पत्रों पर 'षड्यंत्र समिति' के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 2

36. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

4

बाघ परियोजना

वन्यजीवन संरचना में बाघ (टाईगर) एक महत्वपूर्ण जंगली प्रजाति है। 1973 में अधिकारियों ने पाया कि देश में 20वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में बाघों की संख्या अनुमानित संख्या 55,000 से घटकर मात्र 1,827 रह गई है। बाघों को मारकर उनका व्यापार के लिए अवैध शिकार करना, आवासीय स्थलों का सिकुड़ना, भोजन के लिए आवश्यक जंगली उपजातियों की संख्या कम होना और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि बाघों की घटती संख्या के मुख्य कारण हैं। बाघों की खाल का व्यापार, और उनकी हड्डियों का एशियाई देशों में परंपरागत औषधियों में प्रयोग के कारण यह जाति विलुप्त होने की कगार पर पहुँच गई है। चूँकि भारत और नेपाल दुनिया की दो-तिहाई बाघों को आवास उपलब्ध करवाते हैं, अतः ये देश ही शिकार, चोरी और गैर-कानूनी व्यापार करने वालों के मुख्य निशाने पर हैं।



35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : 4

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

- (35.1) What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers ? 1
- (35.2) How did the colonial government's laws affect the press ? 1
- (35.3) Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. 2

36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : 4

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

‘प्रोजेक्ट टाईगर’ विश्व की बेहतरीन वन्य जीव परियोजनाओं में से एक है और इसकी शुरुआत 1973 में हुई। बाघ संरक्षण मात्र एक संकटग्रस्त प्रजाति को बचाने का प्रयास नहीं है, अपितु इसका उद्देश्य बहुत बड़े आकार के जैवजाति को भी बचाना है। उत्तराखण्ड में कॉरबेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, पश्चिम बंगाल में सुंदरबन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, मध्य प्रदेश में बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, राजस्थान में सरिस्का वन्य जीव पशुविहार (sanctuary), असम में मानस बाघ रिज़र्व (reserve) और केरल में पेरियार बाघ रिज़र्व (reserve) भारत में बाघ संरक्षण परियोजनाओं के कुछ उदाहरण हैं।

- (36.1) ‘बाघ परियोजना’ को बाघ संरक्षण के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम क्यों माना गया ? 1
- (36.2) वैश्विक बाघ आबादी में भारत ने क्या भूमिका निभाई ? 1
- (36.3) वन्य जीव प्रजाति के लिए किन्हीं दो प्रमुख खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2

खण्ड – च

(2 + 3 = 5)

(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

37. (a) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में दो स्थान A और B के रूप में दर्शाए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 2 × 1 = 2
- (i) वह स्थान जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा। 1
- (ii) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1920 में हुआ। 1
- (b) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3 × 1 = 3
- (i) सलाल – बाँध 1
- (ii) कलपक्कम – परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र 1
- (iii) बेंगलूरु – सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क 1
- (iv) मोर्मुगाओ – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन 1

“Project Tiger”, one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

- (36.1) Why was ‘Project Tiger’ considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation ? 1
- (36.2) What role did India play in the global tiger population ? 1
- (36.3) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. 2

SECTION – F

(2 + 3 = 5)

(Map Skill Based Questions)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : 2 × 1 = 2
- (i) The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law. 1
- (ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. 1
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : 3 × 1 = 3
- (i) Salal – Dam 1
- (ii) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant 1
- (iii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park 1
- (iv) Mormugao – Major Sea Port 1



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं । 5 × 1 = 5

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (37.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा । | 1 |
| (37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1920 में हुआ । | 1 |
| (37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ टिहरी बाँध स्थित है । | 1 |
| (37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कल्पक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है । | 1 |
| (37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मोरुगाओ समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है । | 1 |
| (37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बेंगलूरू सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क अवस्थित है । | 1 |
-

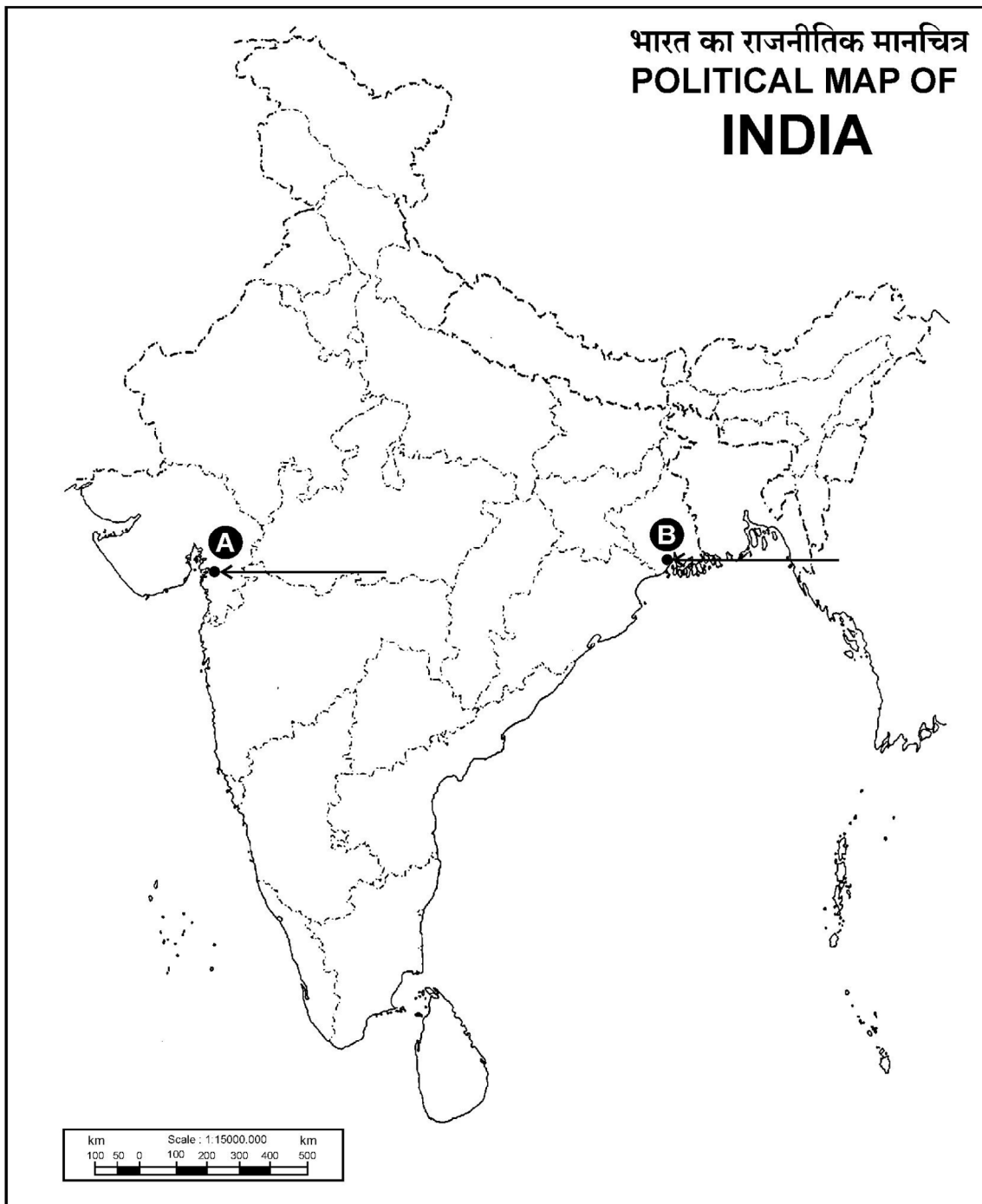
Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates
only in lieu of Q. No. 37. 5 × 1 = 5

Attempt any **five** questions :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law. | 1 |
| (37.2) Name the place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. | 1 |
| (37.3) Name the State where Tehri dam is located. | 1 |
| (37.4) Name the State where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located. | 1 |
| (37.5) Name the State where Mormugao Sea Port is located. | 1 |
| (37.6) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located. | 1 |
-

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here -----



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination March -2024

SUBJECT NAME: Social Science **SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/2/2**

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-X, 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 _____80_____ (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).
13. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
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.
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 -
 - 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.)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
	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.
14.	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.
15.	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
16.	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.
17.	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.

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/2/2

SET -2

MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1=20)
1	(D) China	50, P	1
2	(D) I, II and III	4,P	1
3	(A)Union List Subjects- Communications (C)Concurrent List Subject-Adoption (Both options to be considered.)	16- 17, P	1
4	(D)Secular	37, P	1
5	(C) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d	34- 35, G	1
6	(D)Alluvial Soil	7, G	1
7	(A)Natural Gas	52, G	1
8	(B) Sudarshan Chakra Sachhi Kavitayen (D) Kashi Baba-Chhote Bade Sawal (Both options to be considered.)	126, H	1
9	(C) IV, I, II &III		1
10	(C) Romanticist	14, H	1
11	(C) Assessment of Body Composition	13, E	1
12	(B) I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b	64, E	1
13	(D)To support economic growth	42, E	1
14	(C)Unorganized Sector For V.I. Candidate- (B)Multinational Corporations	31, E	1
15	(C)Tertiary Sector-Astronaut	21, E	1
16	(A)Rs.4,000	9, E	1
17	(B)7	7, E	1
18	(D)Odia	22, P	1

19	(C)Rule of people with freedom		1
20	(A)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	22, H	1
	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions		(4X2= 8)
21	<p>How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical? Explain.</p> <p>Horizontal power sharing</p> <p>(i) Power is shared among different organs of the government such as legislature, executive and judiciary.</p> <p>(ii) It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.</p> <p>(iii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organ exercises unlimited powers.</p> <p>Vertical Power Sharing</p> <p>(i) Powers is shared among governments at different levels such as General or Union Government for the entire country and government at provincial or regional level.</p> <p>(ii) The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is called federal division of power.</p> <p>(iii) Different level exercise their powers independent of each other.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point of difference.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	8, P	2X1=2
22	<p>Conservative regimes setup in Europe in 1815 were autocratic. Support the statement by giving any two arguments.</p> <p>(i) Conservatives wanted to restore traditional institutions of state and society.</p> <p>(ii) Conservative regimes did not tolerate criticism and dissent.</p> <p>(iii) They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of these governments.</p> <p>(iv) Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspaper, books etc.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two arguments to be mentioned.</p>	11, H	2X1=2
23	<p>(a) Differentiate between Intensive Subsistence and Plantation Farming.</p> <p>Intensive subsistence farming:</p> <p>(i) This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.</p> <p>(ii) It is labour –intensive.</p>	35, G	2X1=2



- (iii) Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- (iv) Farmers take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative sources.
- (v) Enormous pressure on land.
- (vi) Produce is used for their local consumption.
- (vii) Any other relevant point to be considered.

Plantation Farming:

- (i) It is a type of commercial farming.
- (ii) In this type of farming single crop is grown on a large area.
- (iii) It is capital intensive
- (iv) Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Chemicals and fertilisers are used.
- (v) Practised on large tracts of land.
- (vi) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- (vii) Any other relevant point to be considered.

Any two points of difference to be explained

OR

(b) Differentiate between Kharif and Zaid cropping seasons.

(b) Kharif Cropping Season:

- (i) Crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October.
- (ii) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
- (iii) Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- (iv) Kharif crops require hot weather and good rainfall.
- (v) Any other relevant point to be considered.

Zaid Cropping Season:

- (i) In between the rabi and the kharif cropping seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
 - (ii) Some of the crops produced during Zaid season are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.
 - (iii) Major crops, a variety of food and non- food crops, are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.
 - (iv) Any other relevant point to be considered.
- Any two points of difference to be explained.

36, G

24	<p>‘Different people have different notions of development. Explain the statement giving examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Different people have different notion of development because their 	4-5, E	2X1=2
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	<p>life situations are different.</p> <p>(ii) The development for one may not be development for the other.</p> <p>(iii) Some are rich and some are poor. They think about things which are important for them. Poor people will think about basic needs such as food, clothing etc.</p> <p>(iv) Developmental goal for a prosperous farmer may be assured high family income through higher support prices, whereas the developmental goal for a poor farmer who depends on rain for growing crops, irrigation facilities may be more important.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point to be considered.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
	<p>Section C</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions</p>		(5X3=15)
25	<p>(a) How was the silk route an example of vibrant pre- modern trade? Explain.</p> <p>(i) There were several silk routes over land and sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.</p> <p>(ii) West bound Chinese silk cargoes passed through these routes.</p> <p>(iii) Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia travelled the silk routes.</p> <p>(iv) In return, Precious metals-gold and silver-flowed from Europe to Asia.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) How did food promote long distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Traders and travelers introduced new foods/crops to the lands they travelled.</p> <p>(ii) Noodles travelled from China to western countries to become spaghetti.</p> <p>(iii) Arab traders took pasta to Sicily (now parts of Italy)</p> <p>(iv) Potatoes, tomatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, chillies, sweet potatoes etc. were introduced in Europe and Asia after discovery of the Americas.</p> <p>(v) Many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants-the American Indians.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	54, H	3X1=3
		54-55, H	3X1=3
26	<p>‘Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of an economic development.’ Justify the statement.</p> <p>Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development.</p>	65, G	3X1=3



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy. (ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty. (iv) It aims at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. (v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. (vi) Brings in much needed foreign exchange. (vii) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. (viii) Any other relevant point to be considered. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
27	<p>“Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country”. Support your answer with day-to-day examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tertiary sector is the third category of activities after primary and secondary sectors. (ii) The activities of tertiary sector help in the development of the primary and tertiary sector. (iii) These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. (iv) Tertiary sector provides services like transport, banking, communication, storage, trade etc. (v) Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called service sector. It includes some essential services that may not directly help in production of goods. For traders and doctors etc. (vi) Tertiary sector provides employment to a large number of people. (vii) The share of tertiary sector in GDP is the highest in our country. (viii) Tertiary sector also helps in bringing the much required foreign reserves. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three examples to be explained.</p>	24- 26, E	3X1=3
28	<p>Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Political Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (iv) Parties form and run the government. (v) Parties recruit and train the leaders. (vi) Parties play the role of opposition. (vii) Parties shape public opinion. (viii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	48- 49, P	3X1=3



29	<p>Give any three suggestions to increase the employment in rural society and explain them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Banks and Cooperatives should provide cheap and easy loans to farmers for buying inputs. (ii) Construction of Dams and Canals for irrigation (iii) By improving transportation and storage facilities. (iv) Setting up industries in semi-rural areas. Eg. dal mill, honey collection centres etc. (v) Developing schools and health centres. (vi) By promoting tourism and local crafts (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	27-29 E	3X1=3
<p>Section D</p> <p>Long Answer Type Questions</p>			(4X5=20)
30	<p>(a) The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha emphasize the power of truth and struggle against injustice. Explain the statement with example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The idea of satyagraha highlighted the power of truth and the need to search for the truth. (ii) Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation, (iii) It stressed the principle of truth, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful protests. (iv) Satyagraha according to Gandhiji is not physical force but requires intense activity. (v) The idea was to resist injustice without use of force. (vi) Gandhiji made people aware of their rights and encouraged them to fight for them without using violence. (vii) He organized Satyagrahas against oppressive plantation system in Champaran. (viii) Organised satyagraha to help people in Kheda adversely affected by crop failure who were demanding relaxation of revenue collection. (ix) Organised satyagraha movement to help cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad. (x) Later, he extended the practice of satyagraha in all major movements like Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement. (xi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language group developer science of collective belonging in the late 19th century India? Explain with examples.</p>	31, H	5X1=5
		47-48, H	



- (i) With the growth of nationalism, the identity of India was associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
 - (ii) The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
 - (iii) During Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
 - (iv) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
 - (v) In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists like Rabindra Nath Tagore and Natesa Sastri began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
 - (vi) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.
 - (vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.
 - (viii) Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre.
 - (ix) Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement.
 - (x) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.**

31 (a) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain with examples.

56, G

5X1=5

- (i) Every sector of national economy needs inputs of energy.
 - (ii) The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required energy to remain operational.
 - (iii) As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising.
 - (iv) Industries cannot run without energy
 - (v) Transport also needs energy.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.**



	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How do minerals occur? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Minerals are usually found in ores. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.</p> <p>(ii) Minerals are found in Igneous and Metamorphic rocks: Minerals may occur in the cracks, cervices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and loads.</p> <p>(iii) Sedimentary rocks: In these rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result copper of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Eg. coal and some forms of iron ore.</p> <p>(iv) Occur as alluvial deposits: Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits'. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> <p>(v) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. Common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean water.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	49-50, G	
32	<p>(a) How are democratic governments accountable, responsive and legitimate? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Decision making is based on deliberation and negotiation for better decision making.</p> <p>(ii) Follows norms and procedures.</p> <p>(iii) Citizens provided rights and means to examine the process of decision making.</p> <p>(iv) Open public debates on major policies .</p> <p>(v) Government is attentive to the needs of people.</p> <p>(vi) People have right to choose their representatives through regular, free and fair elections.</p> <p>(vii) People have control over the rulers.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How does democracy promote social justice and equality?</p> <p>Democracy tries to promote social justice and equality:</p> <p>(i) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition.</p> <p>(ii) This reduces the possibility of discrimination and better accommodates various social divisions.</p> <p>(iii) Majority works with minority to represent the general view.</p> <p>(iv) Democracies are better able to evolve mechanisms to handle and negotiate the social differences, divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>(v) Democracy recognises the principle of equality.</p> <p>(vi) Equality before law again ensures equality and social justice.</p> <p>(vii) Equality of opportunities and equal right to vote irrespective of class,</p>	65-66, P	1x5=5



	<p>caste, gender etc.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.</p>		
33	<p>(a) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalization and globalisation. Explain the statement with examples. Foreign Trade and Foreign investment are main channels of connecting countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Trade creates opportunities for producers to reach beyond domestic markets and invest outside for better returns. Gives consumers more choices at less cost across the countries. Liberal policies of government i.e. removing barriers on imports and exports facilitate foreign trade and foreign investment. Liberalisation leads to expansion of foreign trade resulting in connecting of markets of various countries. Multinational Corporations expand their production and invest capital in various countries and produce the goods globally. For operating smoothly they need favourable government policies(liberalisation). Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	62-63, E	5X1=5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(4X5=20)</p>		3X4=12



34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Linguistic diversity of India</p> <p>How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojouri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under ‘Hindi’, Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule’. Others are called ‘Non-Scheduled Languages,’ In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.</p> <p>34.1 How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India? (1)</p> <p>The census of India recorded more than 1300 distinct languages as mother tongues.</p> <p>34.2 How were the languages grouped together in the Census report?(1)</p> <p>The languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani were grouped under the category of “Hindi”.</p> <p>34.3 How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity? Explain.(2)</p> <p>(i) It recognizes their cultural and linguistic significance.</p> <p>(ii) It helps protect and promote these languages, ensuring that speakers have access to education and government services in their native languages.</p> <p>(iii) Most of these languages are also the official languages of their respective states.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned</p>	22,P	1+1+2=4
35	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Print and Censorship</p>	127, H	1+1+2=4

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control press.

During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened control that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

35.1 What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers?

- (i) Colonial Government passed Vernacular Press Act and other rules to control the press.
- (ii) Imposition of penalties.
- (iii) Government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers.
- (iv) Censoring of reports of war related topics.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned

35.2 How did the colonial government’s laws affect the press?

- (i) During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules 22 newspapers had to furnish securities and 18 of these shut down.
- (ii) There were strong protest by Indians.
- (iii) Liberty of Press was lost.
- (iv) Many people were imprisoned when they broke these laws.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned.

35.3 Analyse the impact of ‘Sedition Committee’ on Newspapers. (2)

- (i) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned.
- (ii) If the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery to be confiscated.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

36

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

14, G

1+1+2=4

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the

authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

“Project Tiger”, one of the well published wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save and endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

36.1 Why was ‘Project Tiger’ considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation?

- (i) ‘Project Tiger’ is an effort to save a single species on a large scale.
- (ii) Project aimed to address the decline in tiger numbers caused by threats like poaching, habitat loss, depletion of prey species and human encroachment.
- (iii) Played vital role in safeguarding the tiger population while indirectly protecting entire ecosystems.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned

36.2 What role did India play in the global tiger population?

- (i) Wildlife Protection Act for protecting Habitat
- (ii) Ban on hunting
- (iii) Restriction on trade in wildlife
- (iv) National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary
- (v) India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-third of the surviving tiger

	<p>population in the world.</p> <p>(vi) Project Tiger was launched to protect tigers and their habitats.</p> <p>(vii) There are 39 tiger reserves in India.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be mentioned</p> <p>36.3 Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. (2)</p> <p>(i) Poaching for trade: Illegal hunting of tigers for their valuable skin and bones used in traditional medicines.</p> <p>(ii) Habitat Loss: Human activities like deforestation, urban expansion and agricultural activities etc.</p> <p>(iii) Depletion of prey base species: Reduction in the number of animals that tiger prey upon, resulting in food scarcity.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>		
	<p>Section F</p> <p>Map Based Questions</p>		(2+3=5)
37	<p>(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines drawn near them:</p> <p>(i) The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.</p> <p>(ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.</p> <p>(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) Salal-Dam</p> <p>(ii) Kalpakkam- Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>(iii) Bengaluru -Software Technology Park</p> <p>(iv) Mormugao-Major Sea Port</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3=3</p>	
	Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in		1x5=5



lieu of Q. No. 37.

Attempt any five questions:

(37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke salt law.

Dandi

(37.2) Name the place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.

September-1920-Nagpur

December-1920-Kolkata (Calcutta)

(37.3) Name the State where Tehri dam is located.

Uttarakhand

(37.4) Name the State where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located.

Tamilnadu

(37.5) Name the State where Mormugao Sea Port is located.

Goa

(37.6) Name the State where Bengluru Software Technology Park is located.

Karnataka

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA

Q. 37

