

SET-3

Series ZZY1/C



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/C/3

रोल नं.
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.

सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + 1 मानचित्र 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 37 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 21 printed pages +1 Map.
- 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 37 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.

32/C/3

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P.T.O.



सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के साथ 3 – 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है।
- (viii) खण्ड च में प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र-आधारित है। यह प्रश्न 5 अंक का है, जो कि इतिहास से (37(क) – 2 अंक) तथा भूगोल (37(ख) – 3 अंक) से संबंधित है।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र पर कोई विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखिए।
- (x) इसके अतिरिक्त, आवश्यकतानुसार, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ यथोचित निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20×1=20)

1. निम्नलिखित में से किसने 1930 में 'दमित वर्ग एसोसिएशन' को संगठित किया ?
 - (a) ई.वी. पेरियार
 - (b) ज्योतिबा फुले
 - (c) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
 - (d) महात्मा गाँधी



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper comprises **six** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D, E and F**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 20** are MCQs of **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **21 to 24** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions no. **25 to 29** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **30 to 33** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **34 to 36** are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. **37** is map-based, carrying **5** marks with two parts, **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3** marks).
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions has to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1=20)

1. Who among the following organized 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930 ?
 - (a) E.V. Periyar
 - (b) Jyotiba Phule
 - (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi



2. निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र को 'सोने का शहर' कहा जाता था ?

- (a) पेरू
- (b) मैक्सिको
- (c) एल डोराडो
- (d) स्पेन

3. दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से फ़सल की पहचान कीजिए।

- भारत विश्व में इस फ़सल का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता देश है।
- शाकाहारी खाने में यह सबसे प्रोटीनदायक फ़सल है।
- इन फ़सलों को कम नमी और शुष्क परिस्थितियों में उगाया जाता है।
- इन फ़सलों को आमतौर पर अन्य फ़सलों के आवर्तन में बोया जाता है।

विकल्प :

- (a) गेहूँ
- (b) बाजरा
- (c) दालें
- (d) चावल

4. नीचे दिए गए चित्र को देखिए और निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :



निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पहलू 'जर्मनिया' के इस चित्र को सबसे सही दर्शाता है ?

- (a) जर्मनी के रक्षक के रूप में
- (b) अपने बच्चे के रक्षक के रूप में
- (c) जर्मन राइन के रक्षक के रूप में
- (d) महिलाओं के अधिकारों के संरक्षक के रूप में



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2. Which one of the following regions was called as the 'Fabled City of Gold' ?
- (a) Peru
 - (b) Mexico
 - (c) El Dorado
 - (d) Spain

3. Identify the crop with the help of the given information.

- India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of this crop.
- This crop provides the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- This crop needs less moisture and survives even in dry conditions.
- This crop is mostly grown in rotation with other crops.

Options :

- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Bajra
 - (c) Pulses
 - (d) Rice
4. Look at the picture given below and select the correct option from the following :



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of 'Germania' ?

- (a) As a protector of Germany
- (b) As a protector of her child
- (c) As a protector of German Rhine
- (d) As a guardian of women's rights



5. सही विकल्प से रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए।

1558 के दौरान रोम में _____ ने प्रतिबंधित किताबों की सूची रखना शुरू किया।

- (a) चर्च
- (b) अभिजात वर्ग
- (c) प्रोटेस्टेंट
- (d) उद्योगपतियों

6. स्तम्भ 1 का स्तम्भ 2 से मिलान कीजिए और निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तम्भ 1

स्तम्भ 2

(मृदा अपरदन)

(स्पष्टीकरण)

A. अवनालिका अपरदन

I. जल विस्तृत क्षेत्र को ढके हुए ढाल के साथ नीचे की ओर बढ़ता है

B. पवन अपरदन

II. गलत ढंग से हल चलाना अर्थात् ढाल पर ऊपर से नीचे की ओर हल चलाने से वाहिकाएँ बनती हैं, जिनसे बहता पानी मृदा का कटाव करता है

C. चादर अपरदन

III. बहता जल मृत्तिकायुक्त मृदाओं को काटते हुए गहरी वाहिकाएँ बनाता है

D. कृषि के गलत तरीके

IV. पवन द्वारा मैदान अथवा ढालू भूमि से मृदा को उड़ा ले जाने की प्रक्रिया

विकल्प :

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

7. भैरोदेव डाकव 'सोंचूरी' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है ?

- (a) इसमें 1200 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि है।
- (b) राजस्थान के अलवर जिले के पाँच गाँवों के निवासियों ने इसे 'सोंचूरी' घोषित किया है।
- (c) किन्हीं बाहरी लोगों की घुसपैठ से यहाँ वन्य जीवन को बचाया जाता है।
- (d) यहाँ के कायदे-कानून सरकार द्वारा घोषित किए गए हैं।



5. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option.

_____ began to maintain index of prohibited books in Rome during 1558.

- (a) Church
- (b) Aristocrats
- (c) Protestants
- (d) Industrialists

6. Match Column 1 with Column 2 and select the correct option from the following :

<i>Column 1</i> <i>(Soil Erosion)</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>(Explanation)</i>
A. Gully Erosion	I. Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope
B. Wind Erosion	II. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e., up and down the slope form channels for quick flow of water
C. Sheet Erosion	III. The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels
D. Defective methods of farming	IV. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land

Options :

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

7. Which among the following statements is **not** correct regarding the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' ?

- (a) It includes 1200 hectares of forest land.
- (b) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared this 'Sonchuri'.
- (c) They are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.
- (d) The rules and regulations followed here are declared by the government.



8. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश के साथ बेल्जियम अपनी सीमा साझा करता है ?
- (a) इटली
(b) स्विट्ज़रलैंड
(c) लक्ज़मबर्ग
(d) स्पेन
9. नगर निगम के अधिकारी को क्या कहा जाता है ?
- (a) मेयर
(b) विधायक
(c) सरपंच
(d) प्रधान
10. निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसमें राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बहुत अधिक है ?
- (a) फिनलैंड
(b) हंगरी
(c) रूस
(d) लातविया
11. श्रीलंका में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अल्पसंख्यक समूह है ?
- (a) तमिल
(b) ईसाई
(c) सिंहली
(d) मुस्लिम
12. किस देश के आर्थिक विकास में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका **नहीं** निभाता है ?
- (a) वैश्वीकरण पर दूसरे देशों से सहयोग
(b) जनसंख्या का आकार
(c) सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई आर्थिक वरीयता
(d) पड़ोसी देशों के साथ क्षेत्रीय मुद्दे
13. राजनीतिक दल निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प की एक आवश्यक शर्त हैं ?
- (a) लोकतंत्र
(b) सत्तावाद
(c) तानाशाही
(d) निरंकुशता



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8. With which of the following countries does Belgium share its border ?
- (a) Italy
 - (b) Switzerland
 - (c) Luxembourg
 - (d) Spain
9. The Municipal Corporation officers are called :
- (a) Mayors
 - (b) MLAs
 - (c) Sarpanchs
 - (d) Premiers (Pradhan)
10. In which of the following countries is the participation of women in politics very high ?
- (a) Finland
 - (b) Hungary
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Latvia
11. Which one of the following is the minority group in Sri Lanka ?
- (a) Tamils
 - (b) Christians
 - (c) Sinhalese
 - (d) Muslims
12. Which one of the following factors does **not** play a significant role in the economic development of a country ?
- (a) Co-operation from other countries on globalisation
 - (b) Size of the population
 - (c) Economic priorities adopted by the Government
 - (d) Territorial issues with neighbouring countries
13. In which one of the following options are political parties a necessary condition ?
- (a) Democracy
 - (b) Authoritarian
 - (c) Dictatorship
 - (d) Despotism



14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी औसत आय की सही व्याख्या है ?
- (a) जनसंख्या की कुल आय
 - (b) जनसंख्या में सबसे अधिक कमाने वालों द्वारा अर्जित आय
 - (c) जनसंख्या में सबसे कम कमाने वालों द्वारा अर्जित आय
 - (d) जनसंख्या में व्यक्तियों की संख्या से विभाजित कुल आय
15. कमलकांत एक दुकानदार है जो अपना कर समय पर भरता है, हालांकि उसकी दुकान के किसी भी कर्मचारी को साल में सवैतनिक अवकाश नहीं मिलता है। दी गई स्थिति के आधार पर, सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
- (a) कर्मचारी संगठित क्षेत्रक में कार्यरत हैं।
 - (b) कर्मचारी असंगठित क्षेत्रक में कार्यरत हैं।
 - (c) कर्मचारी संयुक्त क्षेत्रक में कार्यरत हैं।
 - (d) कर्मचारी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक में कार्यरत हैं।
16. एक अमीर परिवार की एक लड़की के लिए निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से विकासात्मक लक्ष्य का चयन कीजिए :
- (a) काम के अधिक दिन मिलना
 - (b) अपने भाई जैसी स्वतंत्रता मिलना
 - (c) बिजली मिलना
 - (d) बेहतर वेतन मिलना
17. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिनियम संगठित क्षेत्र के उद्यम पर लागू नहीं होगा ?
- (a) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम
 - (b) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
 - (c) फैक्टरी अधिनियम
 - (d) ग्रेच्यूटी भुगतान अधिनियम



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14. Which one of the following is a correct explanation of Average income ?
- (a) The total income of a population
 - (b) The income earned by the highest earners in a population
 - (c) The income earned by the lowest earners in a population
 - (d) The total income divided by the number of individuals in a population
15. Kamalkant is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time, however none of the workers in his shop get any paid leave in the year. On the basis of the given situation, find out the correct option.
- (a) Workers are employed in the organised sector.
 - (b) Workers are engaged in the unorganised sector.
 - (c) Workers are employed in the joint sector.
 - (d) Workers are employed in the public sector.
16. Select the developmental goal for a girl from a rich family from the following options :
- (a) To get more days of work
 - (b) To get as much freedom as her brother gets
 - (c) To get electricity
 - (d) To get better wages
17. Which of the following Acts would **not** apply on an enterprise under organised sector ?
- (a) Minimum Wages Act
 - (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - (c) Factories Act
 - (d) Payment of Gratuity Act



18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विशेषता बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की **नहीं** है ?
- (a) यह एक से अधिक देशों में उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण रखती हैं।
 (b) यह वहाँ कारखाने स्थापित करती हैं जहाँ से बाज़ार नज़दीक हों।
 (c) इनकी उत्पादन प्रक्रिया जटिल ढंग से संगठित होती है।
 (d) यह केवल अपने ही देश के श्रमिकों को कार्यरत करती हैं।
19. गरीब परिवार अभी भी ऋण के अनौपचारिक स्रोतों पर निर्भर क्यों हैं ?
- (a) समर्थक ऋणाधार के अभाव के कारण
 (b) कम ब्याज दरों के कारण
 (c) बैंकों में गाँव के लोगों की पहुँच ना होने के कारण
 (d) बैंकों के दूर-दराज़ स्थानों में होने के कारण
20. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा भारत में 1991 में आर्थिक नीति का दूरगामी परिवर्तन है ?
- (a) व्यापार अवरोधकों से प्रतिबंध हटाना
 (b) विदेशी व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध लगाना
 (c) विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा पर प्रतिबंध लगाना
 (d) स्थानीय और विदेशी उत्पादकों को संरक्षण देना

खण्ड ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×2=8)

21. उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत की गरीब जनता पर मुद्रण संस्कृति के किन्हीं दो प्रभावों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
22. 'नारीवादी' शब्द की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
23. (क) कृषि में भारतीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए किन्हीं दो प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
- अथवा**
- (ख) कृषि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी किस प्रकार रहा है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
24. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में तृतीयक क्षेत्रक की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 2



-
18. Which of the following is **not** a feature of a Multinational Company ?
- (a) It controls production in more than one nation.
 - (b) It sets up factories where it is close to the market.
 - (c) It organises production in complex ways.
 - (d) It employs labour only from its own country.
19. Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit ?
- (a) Due to the absence of collateral security
 - (b) Due to the low interest rates
 - (c) Due to inaccessibility of rural people to banks
 - (d) Due to banks being at far-off places
20. Which one among the following is a far-reaching change in the Economic Policy of India in 1991 ?
- (a) Removing barriers on trade
 - (b) Putting barriers on foreign trade
 - (c) Restrictions on foreign competition
 - (d) Protection to domestic and foreign producers

SECTION B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. Explain any two effects of the spread of print culture on poor people in nineteenth century India. 2
22. Explain the term 'Feminist'. 2
23. (a) Explain any two technological reforms initiated by the Indian Government in agriculture. 2
- OR**
- (b) How has agriculture been the backbone of the Indian economy ? Explain. 2
24. Analyse the role of tertiary sector in the Indian economy. 2



खण्ड ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×3=15)

25. (क) शहरों में असहयोग आंदोलन धीमा क्यों पड़ा ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
अथवा
(ख) सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन में व्यापारी वर्ग की भागीदारी को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
26. हम संसाधनों का संरक्षण किस प्रकार करते हैं ? कोई तीन तरीके स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
27. “प्रौद्योगिकी ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया है।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3
28. “लोकतंत्र सामाजिक विविधता में सामंजस्य बनाता है।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए। 3
29. प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक क्षेत्रों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

खण्ड घ

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×5=20)

30. (क) जर्मनी के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। 5
अथवा
(ख) इटली के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। 5
31. (क) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में विनिर्माण उद्योगों के महत्त्व की परख कीजिए। 5
अथवा
(ख) औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से स्वच्छ जल को कैसे बचाया जा सकता है ? कोई पाँच सुझाव दीजिए। 5×1=5
32. (क) भारत में राजनीतिक दलों को सुधारने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए। 5
अथवा
(ख) लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों की विशिष्ट भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। 5



SECTION C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×3=15)

25. (a) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement slow down in towns and cities ? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) Explain the participation of the business class in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 3
26. How do we conserve resources ? Explain any three ways. 3
27. “Technology has stimulated the globalisation process.” Support the statement with examples. 3
28. “Democracy accommodates social diversity.” Examine the statement. 3
29. Differentiate between Primary and Secondary sectors. 3

SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5=20)

30. (a) Describe the unification process of Germany. 5
- OR**
- (b) Describe the process of unification of Italy. 5
31. (a) Examine the importance of manufacturing industries for the Indian economy. 5
- OR**
- (b) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Give any five suggestions. 5×1=5
32. (a) Describe the recent efforts that have been made in India to reform political parties. 5
- OR**
- (b) Describe the distinctive role of political parties in a democracy. 5



33. (क) ग्रामीण समाज में स्व-सहायता समूहों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

अथवा

(ख) बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपनी ऋण गतिविधियों का विस्तार क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

खण्ड ड

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

(3×4=12)

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

इंग्लैंड में सबसे पहले 1730 के दशक में कारखाने खुले लेकिन उनकी संख्या में तेजी से इजाफ़ा अठारहवीं सदी के आखिर में ही हुआ।

कपास (कॉटन) नए युग का पहला प्रतीक थी। उन्नीसवीं सदी के आखिर में कपास के उत्पादन में भारी बढ़ोतरी हुई। 1760 में ब्रिटेन अपने कपास उद्योग की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए 25 लाख पौंड कच्चे कपास का आयात करता था। 1787 में यह आयात बढ़कर 220 लाख पौंड तक पहुँच गया। यह इजाफ़ा उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में बहुत सारे बदलावों का परिणाम था। आइए देखें कि ये बदलाव कौन-से थे।

अठारहवीं सदी में कई ऐसे आविष्कार हुए जिन्होंने उत्पादन प्रक्रिया (कार्डींग, ऐंठना व कताई, और लपेटने) के हर चरण की कुशलता बढ़ा दी। प्रति मज़दूर उत्पादन बढ़ गया और पहले से ज्यादा मजबूत धागों व रेशों का उत्पादन होने लगा। इसके बाद रिचर्ड आर्कराइट ने सूती कपड़ा मिल की रूपरेखा सामने रखी। अभी तक कपड़ा उत्पादन पूरे देहात में फैला हुआ था। यह काम लोग अपने-अपने घर पर ही करते थे। लेकिन अब महँगी नयी मशीनें खरीदकर उन्हें कारखानों में लगाया जा सकता था। कारखाने में सारी प्रक्रियाएँ एक छत के नीचे और एक मालिक के हाथों में आ गई थीं। इसके चलते उत्पादन प्रक्रिया पर निगरानी, गुणवत्ता का ध्यान रखना और मज़दूरों पर नज़र रखना संभव हो गया था। जब तक उत्पादन गाँवों में हो रहा था तब तक ये सारे काम संभव नहीं थे।

(34.1) सबसे पहले कारखाने कब लगाए गए ? 1

(34.2) मिलों में, सभी प्रक्रियाओं को एक ही प्रबंधन के तहत क्यों रखा गया था ? 1

(34.3) अठारहवीं शताब्दी में आविष्कारों की शृंखला ने उत्पादन प्रक्रिया की प्रभावकारिता को कैसे बढ़ाया ? 2



33. (a) Explain the role of Self-Help Groups in rural society. 5

OR

(b) Why is it necessary for banks and co-operatives to extend their lending activities in rural areas ? Explain. 5

SECTION E
(Case-Based Questions) (3×4=12)

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

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these.

A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of storage threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

(34.1) When did the earliest factories come up ? 1

(34.2) Why were all the processes brought together under one roof and management in the mill ? 1

(34.3) How did the series of inventions in the eighteenth century increase the efficacy of the production process ? 2



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

बाँध बहते जल को रोकने, दिशा देने या बहाव कम करने के लिए खड़ी की गई बाधा है जो आमतौर पर जलाशय, झील अथवा जलभरण बनाती हैं। “बाँध” का अर्थ जलाशय से लिया जाता है न कि इसके ढाँचे से। अधिकतर बाँधों में एक ढलवाँ हिस्सा होता है जिसके ऊपर से या अंदर से जल रुक-रुक कर या लगातार बहता है। बाँधों का वर्गीकरण उनकी संरचना और उद्देश्य या ऊँचाई के अनुसार किया जाता है। संरचना और उनमें प्रयुक्त पदार्थों के आधार पर बाँधों को लकड़ी के बाँध, तटबंध बाँध या पक्का बाँध के अलावा कई उपवर्गों में बाँटा जा सकता है। ऊँचाई के अनुसार बाँधों को बड़े बाँध और मुख्य बाँध या नीचे बाँध, मध्यम बाँध और उच्च बाँधों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

(35.1) ‘बाँध’ शब्द का वास्तव में क्या अर्थ है ?

1

(35.2) बहु-उद्देशीय नदी घाटी परियोजना के किसी एक लाभ का उल्लेख कीजिए।

1

(35.3) बहु-उद्देशीय नदी घाटी परियोजनाएँ किस प्रकार सामाजिक आंदोलनों का कारण बनी हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2

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

सत्ता के बँटवारे का एक रूप हम विभिन्न प्रकार के दबाव-समूह और आंदोलनों द्वारा शासन को प्रभावित और नियंत्रित करने के तरीके में भी लक्ष्य कर सकते हैं। लोकतंत्र में लोगों के सामने सत्ता के दावेदारों के बीच चुनाव का विकल्प जरूर रहना चाहिए। समकालीन लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं में यह विकल्प विभिन्न पार्टियों के रूप में उपलब्ध होता है। पार्टियाँ सत्ता के लिए आपस में प्रतिस्पर्धा करती हैं। पार्टियों की यह आपसी प्रतिद्वंद्विता ही इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर देती है कि सत्ता एक व्यक्ति या समूह के हाथ में न रहे। एक बड़ी समयावधि पर गौर करें तो पाएँगे कि सत्ता बारी-बारी से अलग-अलग विचारधारा और सामाजिक समूहों वाली पार्टियों के हाथ आती-जाती रहती है। कई बार सत्ता की यह भागीदारी एकदम प्रत्यक्ष दिखती है क्योंकि दो या अधिक पार्टियाँ मिलकर चुनाव लड़ती हैं या सरकार का गठन करती हैं। लोकतंत्र में हम व्यापारी, उद्योगपति, किसान और औद्योगिक मजदूर जैसे कई संगठित हित-समूहों को भी सक्रिय देखते हैं। सरकार की विभिन्न समितियों में सीधी भागीदारी करके या नीतियों पर अपने सदस्य-वर्ग के लाभ के लिए दबाव बनाकर ये समूह भी सत्ता में भागीदारी करते हैं।

(36.1) विभिन्न पार्टियों के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा क्या सुनिश्चित करती है ?

1

(36.2) हित-समूह राजनीति से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं ?

1

(36.3) सत्ता की साझेदारी के विभिन्न रूपों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

2



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

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. “Dam” refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

- (35.1) What does the word ‘Dam’ actually refer to ? 1
- (35.2) Mention any one benefit of a Multi-purpose River Valley Project. 1
- (35.3) How have multi-purpose river valley projects a cause of social movements ? Explain. 2

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

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

- (36.1) What does competition among different parties ensure ? 1
- (36.2) How are interest groups associated with politics ? 1
- (36.3) Explain the different forms of power sharing. 2



खण्ड च
(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)

(2+3=5)

37. (क) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर), में दिए गए दो स्थानों को A और B से अंकित किया गया है। इन स्थानों को नीचे दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 2×1=2
- (i) वह स्थान जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- (ii) वह स्थान जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नील के खेतीहरों के लिए सत्याग्रह आयोजित किया था।
- (ख) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में, निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** को उपयुक्त चिन्हों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3×1=3
- (i) सलाल बाँध
- (ii) रामागुंडम तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र
- (iii) गाँधीनगर सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
- (iv) तूतीकोरिन — समुद्र-पतन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं :

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

5×1=5

- (37.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- (37.2) गुजरात के उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मिल मजदूरों ने गाँधीजी के नेतृत्व में सत्याग्रह आयोजित किया था।
- (37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ सलाल बाँध स्थित है।
- (37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ रामागुंडम तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र स्थित है।
- (37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीनगर सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।
- (37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तूतीकोरिन समुद्र-पतन स्थित है।



SECTION F

(Map-Based Questions)

(2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify these places 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 the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
 - (ii) The place where Gandhiji organised Satyagraha for the indigo planters.
- (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
 - (ii) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
 - (iii) Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Tuticorin — Sea Port

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 37.

Answer any **five** questions.

5×1=5

- (37.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- (37.2) Name the place in Gujarat where mill workers organized Satyagraha under Gandhiji's leadership.
- (37.3) Name the state where Salal Dam is located.
- (37.4) Name the state where Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant is located.
- (37.5) Name the state where Gandhinagar Software Technology Park is located.
- (37.6) Name the state where Tuticorin Sea Port is located.

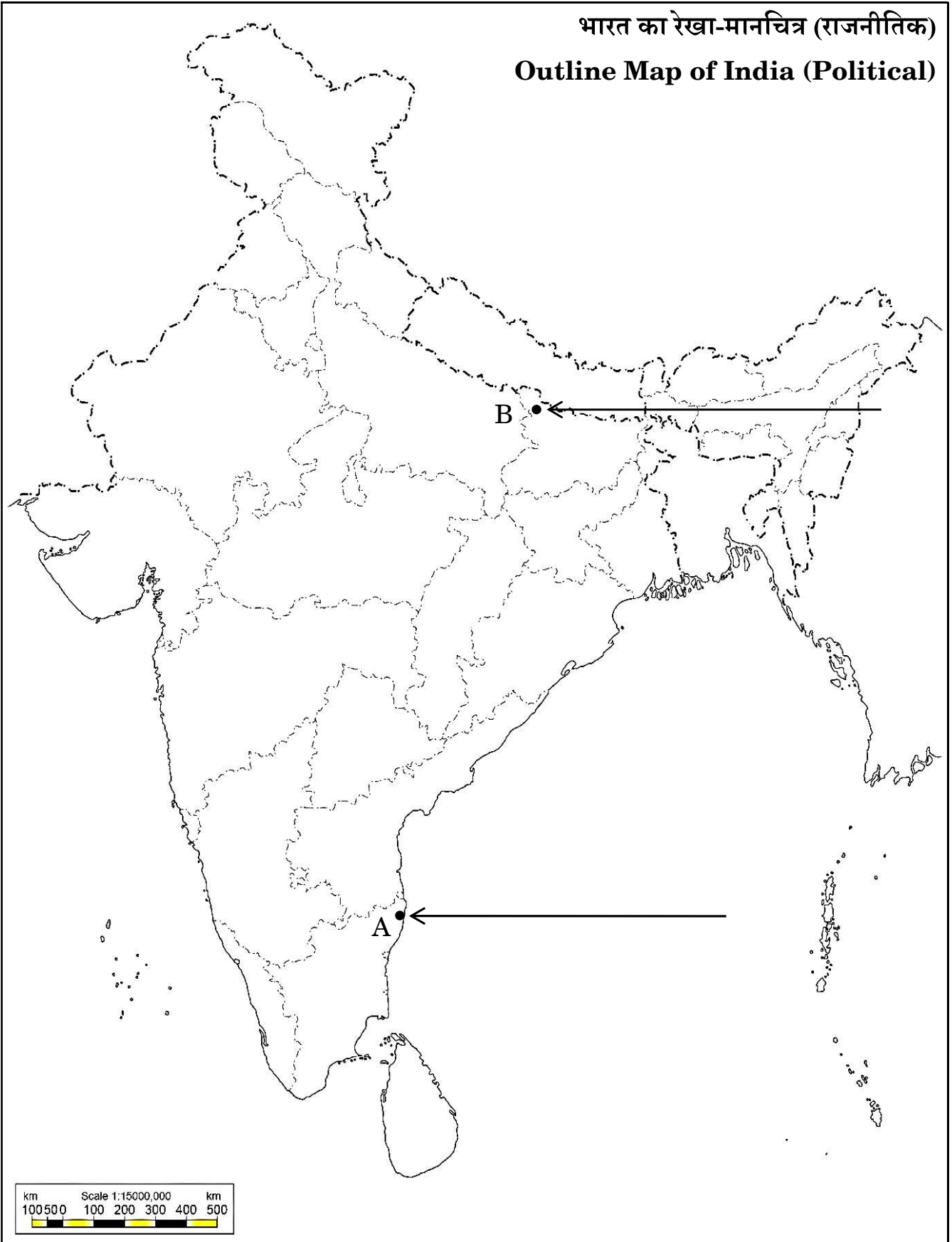




प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Secondary School Supplementary Examination, July- 2023

SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 32/C/3 PAPER CODE 087

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.
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.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – JULY 2023

Marking Scheme

Class X -Social Science (087)

Paper Code -32/C/3

SET -3

MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1=20)
1	(c)-B R Ambedkar	44 (H)	1
2	(c) -El Dorado	55 (H)	1
3	(c)-Pulses	36 (G)	1
4	(c)-As a protector of German Rhine For Visually impaired Candidates One mark will be awarded to all the visually impaired candidates in this question.	25 (H)	1 1
5	(a)- Church	113 (H)	1
6	(c)-A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II	10 (G)	1
7	(d)-The rules and regulations followed here are declared by the govt.	16 (G)	1
8	(c)-Luxembourg	2 (PS)	1
9	(a)-Mayors	25 (PS)	1
10	(a)-Finland	31 (PS)	1
11	(b)-Christians	3 (PS)	1



12	(d)-Territorial issues with neighboring countries	67 (PS)	1
13	(a)-Democracy	50 (PS)	1
14	(d)-The total income divided by the number of individuals in a population	8 (E)	1
15	(b)- Workers are engaged in the unorganized sector	31 (E)	1
16	(b) To get much freedom as her brother gets	5 (E)	1
17	(b)-National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	30 (E)	1
18	(d)- It employs labour only from its own country	56 (E)	1
19	(a)- Due to the absence of collateral security/(c) – Due to inaccessibility of rural people to banks /(d)- Due to banks being at far – off places Note: One mark to be allotted in all the a/c/d options	50 (E)	1
20	(a)- Removing barriers on trade.	64 (E)	1
Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions			(4X2=8)
21	Explain any two effects of the spread of print culture on poor people in nineteenth century India. i. Very cheap small books were brought to markets and sold at crossroads, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. ii. Public libraries were set up expanding the access to books. iii. These libraries were located mostly in cities and towns iv. For rich local patrons, setting up a library was a way of acquiring prestige. v. issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. vi. Examples like-Jyotiba Phule ,B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker were read by people all over India.	(H)-126	2X1=2



	<p>vii. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts envisioning a new and just future.</p> <p>viii. Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. Like-“Chhote Aur Bade Ka sawal”“Sacchi Kavitayan”,etc..</p> <p>ix. Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves, following the example of Bombay workers.</p> <p>x. These were sponsored by social reformers who tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and, sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.</p> <p>xi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
22	<p>Explain the term ‘Feminist’.</p> <p>i. A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities.</p> <p>ii. The gender issue was raised in politics.</p> <p>iii. Women in different parts of the world organized agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.</p> <p>iv. These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.</p> <p>v. More radical women’s movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well</p> <p>vi. Political expression of gender division and political mobilization on this</p> <p>vii. They were agitating for the extension of rights for the women in political, economic, social and personal sphere.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	(PS)-31	2X1=2
23	<p>(a) Explain any two technological reforms initiated by the Indian Government in agriculture.</p> <p>i. Green Revolution based on package technology.</p>	38, 39 (G)	2X1=2



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. White Revolution iii. Weather Bulletin iv. Agricultural programs for the farmers on radio and televisions v. HYV Seeds vi. Use of fertilizers, manure, insecticides, pesticides, etc. vii. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How has agriculture been the backbone of Indian economy?</p> <p>Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gives employment- Two-third of India's population engaged in agricultural activities. ii. Produces food for consumption. iii. Produces raw material for various industries. iv. Provides agricultural products for exports (E.g., Tea, coffee, spices) v. Contributes to the National Income vi. Contributes in GDP vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	30 (G)	2X1=2
24	<p>Analyze the role of tertiary sector in the Indian economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tertiary sector is a service sector which provides services like banking, communication, transportation, personal services such as washerman etc. ii. The activities of tertiary sector help in the development of the primary and the secondary sectors. iii. These activities provide aid or a support for the production process. iv. This sector develops with the income levels v. New services in this sector such as IT related have gained importance with the development. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be analyzed.</p>	20 (E)	2X1=2

Section C			(5X3=15)
Short Answer Type Questions			
25	<p>(a) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement slowdown in towns and cities? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Khadi was more expensive than mill made cloth. So, poor could not afford khadi. ii. People again took to cheap machine-made cloth. iii. Boycott of British institutions posed a problem of lack of Indian institutions- alternate Indian institutions to be set up in place of the British ones were slow to come up. iv. Students and teacher began joining back government schools. v. Lawyers also resumed going to courts. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the participation of the business class in the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indian industrialists' class was keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods iii. They wanted protection in rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. iv. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. v. Led by prominent industrialists like Purushottam das, Thakur das and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy 	34 (H)	3X1=3
		42 (H)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. They supported the Civil Disobedience Movement vii. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. viii. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
26	<p>How do we conserve resources? Explain any three ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce consumption of resources. ii. Reusing and recycling of the resources. iii. Reduce wastage of resources iv. Use of non-conventional sources of energy like wind and solar energy. v. Control accumulation of resources in few hands vi. Stop indiscriminate exploitation of resources vii. Try to achieve global sustainable development. viii. Combat environmental damage through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	(G)-3-9	3X1=3
27	<p>“Technology has stimulated the globalization process.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process. ii. Transportation technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower cost. iii. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling cost. iv. Due to lower cost of air transport greater volumes of goods are being transported by airlines. v. Telecommunication, computers, internet, emails, voicemails, fax, mobile phones etc. are used to contact one another around the world. 	(E)- 62, 63	3X1=3



	<p>vi. Development in information and communication technology enabled us to access information instantly and communicate even to remote areas.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be considered.</p>								
28	<p>“Democracy accommodates social diversity.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. Democracies can better accommodate various social divisions.</p> <p>ii. Accommodation of social diversity in democracy helps the citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life.</p> <p>iii. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition between various social groups.</p> <p>iv. But democracies are better able to evolve mechanisms to handle and negotiate the social differences, divisions and conflict.</p> <p>v. Majority works with minority so that governments function to represent the general view.</p> <p>vi. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of individuals</p> <p>vii. Promotes equality among citizens</p> <p>viii. Provides a method to resolve conflict</p> <p>ix. For example, India and Belgium has successfully negotiated differences amongst its diverse social groups.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any three points to be examined.</p>	(PS)-7	3X1=3						
29	<p>Differentiate between Primary and Secondary sectors.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="215 1486 1188 1911"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Sector</th> <th>Secondary Sector</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources.</td> <td>i. Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector.</td> <td>ii. It is also known as manufacturing or industrial sector.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	i. Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources.	i. Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing.	ii. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector.	ii. It is also known as manufacturing or industrial sector.	(E)- 20	1X3=3
Primary Sector	Secondary Sector								
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ii. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector.	ii. It is also known as manufacturing or industrial sector.								

	<p>iii. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector.</p> <p>iv. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p>	<p>iii. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials and provides goods to primary and secondary sector.</p> <p>iv. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p>		
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Any three points to be considered.

<p>Section D</p> <p>Long Answer Type Questions</p>			<p>(4X5=20)</p>
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<p>30</p>	<p>(a) Describe the unification process of Germany.</p> <p>i. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.</p> <p>ii. This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.</p> <p>iii. Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.</p> <p>iv. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.</p> <p>v. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.</p> <p>vi. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p>	<p>(H)-19</p>	<p>5X1=5</p>
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OR

(b) Describe the process of unification of Italy.

- i. Italy had a long history of political fragmentation.
- ii. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.
- iii. Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- iv. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- v. Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.
- vi. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- vii. The responsibility of unifying Italy through war fell on the ruler King Victor Emmanuel-II of Sardinia-Piedmont after the failure of revolutionary uprising in 1831 and 1848.
- viii. The Austrian forces were defeated in 1859 by Sardinia Piedmont after a diplomatic alliance was made with the French by Chief Minister Cavour.
- ix. In order to drive out the Spanish rulers from the southern regions of Italy in 1860, a large number of armed volunteers under Garibaldi marched into the Kingdom of two Sicilies and South Italy. They won the support of Peasants.
- x. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
- xi. Any other relevant point.

To be assessed as a whole.

(H)-
20,21

5x1=5

31

(a) Examine the importance of manufacturing industries for the Indian economy.

- i. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular.
- ii. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture,
- iii. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

58 (G)

5X1=5

- iv. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- v. Public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- vi. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- vii. India's has increased and diversified its manufacturing industries quickly to be able to transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value.
- viii. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- ix. Agricultural sector depends on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.
- x. Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained

OR

(b) How can the pollution of water be reduced? Give any five suggestions.

- i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages
- ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements
- iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases:
 - (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
 - (b) Secondary treatment by biological process
 - (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.

66(G)

5X1=5



	<p>ix. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be described.</p>		
33	<p>(a) Explain the role of Self –Help Groups in rural society.</p> <p>i. Self –Help Groups in rural society is a way of providing loans to the poor.</p> <p>ii. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.</p> <p>iii. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.</p> <p>iv. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.</p> <p>v. Loan is sanctioned by the bank in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.</p> <p>vi. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.</p> <p>vii. The group decides the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc.</p> <p>viii. Any case of nonrepayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.</p> <p>ix. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why it is necessary for banks and co-operative to extend their lending activities in rural areas? Explain.</p> <p>i. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs, without getting into the debt trap.</p>	51 (E)	5X1=5
		49, 50 (E)	5X1=5



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. iii. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. iv. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrower. v. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. vi. At present, it is the richer households who receive formal credit whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources. vii. It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>		
Section E CASE BASED QUESTIONS			3X4=12
34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p><i>The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied. The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2-5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these.</i></p> <p><i>A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of storage threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.</i></p>	82(H)	1+1+2=4

(34.1) When did the earliest factories come up?

- i. In England by 1730's **(1)**

(34.2) Why were all the processes brought together under one roof and management in the mill?

- i. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process.
ii. Watch over quality.
iii. Regulation of labour.
iv. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned. **(1)**

(34.3) How did the series of inventions in the eighteenth century increase the efficacy of the production process?

- i. They enhanced the output per worker.
ii. They enabled each worker to produce more.
iii. They made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn.
iv. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be mentioned. **(2X1=2)**

35	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p><i>A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.</i></p>	22(G)	1+1+2=4
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(35.1) What does the word Dam' actually refer to?

"Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure or a dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. **(1)**

(35.2) Mention any one benefit of a Multi-purpose River Valley Project.

- i. Dams are used for electricity generation.
- ii. Dams are used for irrigation purpose.
- iii. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned. (1)

(35.3) How have multi-purpose river valley projects a cause of social movements? Explain.

- i. Large scale displacement of local communities.
- ii. Local people had to give up their land and livelihood.
- iii. Local people lost control over their meagre resources for the greater good of the nation.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be mentioned. (2X1=2)

36	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p><i>Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and</i></p>	9(PS)	1+1+2=4
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industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

(36.1) What does competition among different parties ensure?

- i. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
- ii. Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
- iii. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned. (1)

(36.2) How are interest groups associated with politics?

- i. They are associated with politics through participation in governmental committees.
- ii. They bring influence on the decision-making process.
- iii. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned. (1)

(36.3) Explain the different forms of power sharing.

- i. Power is shared among different organs of government such as – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
- ii. Power shared among governments at different levels.
- iii. Power shared among different social group.
- iv. Power shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- v. Any other relevant point.

Any two point to be explained. (2X1=2)

Section F
Map Based Questions

(2+3=5)

37

(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify these places with the help of the

following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

- (i) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. - **Madras**
- (ii) The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha for the indigo planters. –**Champanan**

SEE ATTACHED MAP

(b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols :

- i. Salal Dam- Jammu and Kashmir
- ii. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant - Telangana
- iii. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park- Gujarat
- iv. Tuticorin Sea Port – Tamil Nadu

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 37.

Answer any five questions.

(37.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. - **Madras**

(37.2) Name the place in Gujarat where mill workers organized Satyagraha under Gandhiji's leadership. - **Ahmedabad**

(37.3) Name the state where Salal Dam is located. – **Jammu and Kashmir**

(37.4) Name the state where Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant is located. - **Telangana**

(37.5) Name the state where Gandhinagar Software Technology Park is located. - **Gujarat**

(37.6) Name the state where Tuticorin Sea Port is located. – **Tamil Nadu**

1

1

1x3=3

1x5=5

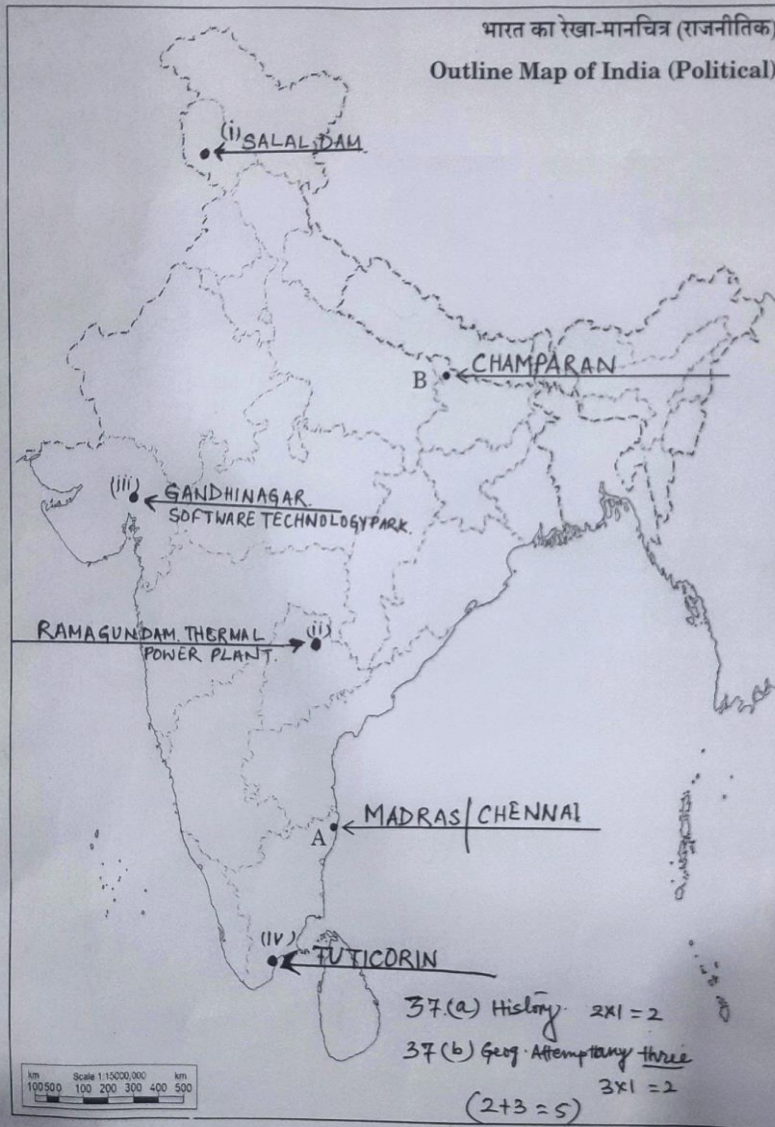


32/c/1, 32/c/2, 32/c/3

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



32/C/3

23