

Series ZZYY1/1



SET-1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code 32/1/1

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

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (मानचित्र सहित) है।
- 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 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).
- 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।  
यह प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड-क, खण्ड-ख, खण्ड-ग, खण्ड-घ, खण्ड-ङ और खण्ड-च।
- (ii) खण्ड – क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iii) खण्ड – ख में प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iv) खण्ड – ग में प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 तक लघु उत्तरीय-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड – घ में प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड – ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक केस आधारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के साथ 3-3 उपप्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों के हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड – च में प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र आधारित है। यह प्रश्न 5 अंकों के हैं 37 (a) (इतिहास से 2 अंक) और 37 (b) (भूगोल के 3 अंक)।
- (viii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्ररूप से विकल्प का प्रावधान नहीं है। फिर भी उपप्रश्नों में विकल्प का प्रावधान है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्पीय प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना है।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ जहाँ भी आवश्यक है, पृथक से निर्देश दिए गए हैं।



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### General Instructions :

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



**खण्ड – क**  
(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. जर्मनिया के रूपक की निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं का उनके महत्त्व के साथ मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

विशेषता	महत्त्व
a. टूटी हुई जंजीर	I. बहादुरी
b. बाज-छाप कवच	II. मुकाबले की तैयारी
c. वसूल पत्तियों का ताज	III. शक्ति
d. तलवार	IV. आज़ादी मिलना

**विकल्प :**

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

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पहलू बी.आर. अम्बेडकर और ई.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर के लेखन में समान था ?

1

- (A) भारत में जाति-व्यवस्था पर लेख लिखना ।  
(B) महिलाओं के अनुभवों पर प्रकाश डालना ।  
(C) सांस्कृतिक विरासत के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाना ।  
(D) भारतीयों को उनकी राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रेरित करना ।

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसने भारत में पहले लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग की स्थापना की ?

1

- (A) जे.आर.डी. टाटा  
(B) पुरुषोत्तम दास  
(C) आर.जी. सरैया  
(D) ठाकुर दास

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**SECTION – A**

**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

**(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option : 1

Attributes	Significance
a. Broken Chains	I. Heroism
b. Breast-Plate with eagle	II. Readiness to fight
c. Crown of oak leaves	III. Strength
d. Sword	IV. Being free

**Options :**

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

2. Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker ? 1
- (A) Wrote on the caste system in India  
(B) Highlighted the experiences of women  
(C) Raised awareness about cultural heritage  
(D) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.
3. Who of the following set up the first Iron and Steel industry in India ? 1
- (A) J.R.D. Tata  
(B) Purushotam Das  
(C) R.G. Saraiya  
(D) Thakur Das

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4. निम्नलिखित को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- I. ब्रेटन वुड्स सम्मेलन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष की स्थापना ।
- II. केन्द्रीय शक्तियाँ और मित्र राष्ट्रों के बीच द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध छिड़ा ।
- III. कार निर्माता हेनरी फोर्ड ने, उत्पादन के लिए 'असेम्बली लाइन पद्धति' को अपनाया ।
- IV. पश्चिमी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं ने खुद को 'G-77 समूह' के रूप में संगठित किया ।

विकल्प :

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

5. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से फसल की पहचान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- यह दूसरी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अनाज की फसल है ।
- यह रबी की फसल है ।
- इसे उगने के लिए ठंडे मौसम और पकने के लिये खिली धूप की आवश्यकता होती है ।
- इसके लिए 50 से 75 cm वार्षिक वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है ।

विकल्प :

- (A) गेहूँ
- (B) मक्का
- (C) चावल
- (D) गन्ना



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4. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1

- I. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund.
- II. The Second World War broke out between the Axis and Allied groups.
- III. A car manufacturer Henry Ford adopted the 'Assembly Line Method' for production.
- IV. The Western economies organized themselves as a group – 'The Group of 77'.

**Options :**

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

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. 1

- This is the second most important Cereal Crop.
- This is a Rabi crop.
- It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- It requires 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall.

**Options :**

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Maize
- (C) Rice
- (D) Sugarcane



6. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसमें तुंगभद्रा बाँध स्थित है ? 1
- (A) तमिलनाडु  
(B) केरल  
(C) आंध्र प्रदेश  
(D) कर्नाटक
7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सुमेलित है ? 1
- (A) जलोढ़ मृदा – गंगा का मैदान  
(B) काली मृदा – हिमालय क्षेत्र  
(C) शुष्क मृदा – पश्चिमी घाट  
(D) लैटेराइट मृदा – मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र
8. निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसकी 'जन्म के समय संभावित आयु' सर्वाधिक है ? 1
- (A) नेपाल  
(B) बांग्लादेश  
(C) भारत  
(D) पाकिस्तान
9. निम्नलिखित संस्थानों में से कौन सा भारत में रोजगार संबंधी आँकड़े उपलब्ध कराता है ? 1
- (A) राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय  
(B) नीति आयोग  
(C) राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र  
(D) लोक सेवा आयोग





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6. In which of the following States Tungabhadra Dam is located ? 1
- (A) Tamil Nadu  
(B) Kerala  
(C) Andhra Pradesh  
(D) Karnataka
7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched ? 1
- (A) Alluvial Soil – Gangetic Plain  
(B) Black Soil – Himalayan Region  
(C) Arid Soil – Western Ghats  
(D) Laterite Soil – Desert Area
8. Which of the following countries has the highest 'Life Expectancy' at the birth ? 1
- (A) Nepal (B) Bangladesh  
(C) India (D) Pakistan
9. Which one of the following organization is providing data regarding employment in India ? 1
- (A) National Statistical Office  
(B) Niti Ayog  
(C) National Informatics Centre  
(D) Public Service Commission



10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के लिए एक प्रमुख लाभ है, जब वह एक स्थानीय कंपनी के साथ संयुक्त उत्पादन पर काम करती है ? 1
- (A) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी, स्थानीय कंपनी के साथ नवीनतम तकनीक साझा करती है ।
- (B) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी उत्पादन के सभी मानदंडों और कीमत तय करती है ।
- (C) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी अपनी संस्थागत नीति को स्थानीय कंपनी के साथ साझा करती है ।
- (D) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी स्थानीय कंपनियों के साथ अच्छे और पारिवारिक संबंध बनाती है ।
11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है ? 1
- (A) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक – मछुआरा
- (B) द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक – पुजारी
- (C) तृतीयक क्षेत्रक – टोकरी बुनकर
- (D) चतुर्थक क्षेत्रक – माली
12. मान लीजिए कि एक क्षेत्र में चार परिवार हैं और इनकी मासिक आय ₹ 10,000, ₹ 20,000, ₹ 30,000 और ₹ 40,000 हैं तो क्षेत्र की औसत आय कितनी होगी ? निम्न में से सही विकल्प चुनिए : 1
- (A) ₹ 25,000
- (B) ₹ 30,000
- (C) ₹ 20,000
- (D) ₹ 10,000



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10. Which one of the following is a major benefit to an MNC when it works on joint production with a local company ? 1
- (A) MNC shares its latest technology with the local company.
- (B) MNC decides all parameters and prices of the product.
- (C) MNC shares its institutional policy with local company.
- (D) MNC built good and familial relations with the local company.
11. Which one of the following pair is correctly matched ? 1
- (A) Primary Sector – Fishermen
- (B) Secondary Sector – Priest
- (C) Tertiary Sector – Basket Weaver
- (D) Quaternary Sector – Gardener
12. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the monthly income of each family is ₹ 10,000, ₹ 20,000, ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 40,000, then what is the average income of the locality ? Choose the correct option from the following : 1
- (A) ₹ 25,000
- (B) ₹ 30,000
- (C) ₹ 20,000
- (D) ₹ 10,000



13. कांता एक कार्यालय में कार्य करती है। वह नियमित रूप से महीने के अंत में वेतन प्राप्त करती है। वेतन के अलावा उसे सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं। 1
- कांता निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रक में कार्य कर रही है ?
- (A) संगठित क्षेत्रक  
(B) असंगठित क्षेत्रक  
(C) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक  
(D) चतुर्थक क्षेत्रक
14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऋण का औपचारिक स्रोत है ? 1
- (A) रिश्तेदार  
(B) व्यापारी  
(C) साहूकार  
(D) सहकारी समिति
15. सत्ता के बंटवारे पर निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1
- I. यह लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करता है।  
II. यह सामाजिक समूहों के बीच संघर्ष को कम करता है।  
III. यह राजनीतिक स्थिरता को सुनिश्चित करता है।  
IV. यह दलों के बीच सामाजिक – आर्थिक संघर्ष लाता है।
- विकल्प :**
- (A) I, II और III  
(B) II, III और IV  
(C) I, III और IV  
(D) I, II और IV



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13. Kanta works in an office. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets other benefits laid down by the government.

In which of the following sector Kanta is working ? 1

- (A) Organised Sector
- (B) Unorganised Sector
- (C) Primary Sector
- (D) Quaternary Sector

14. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit ? 1

- (A) Relative
- (B) Trader
- (C) Money lender
- (D) Cooperative Society

15. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option : 1

- I. It deepens democracy.
- II. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups.
- III. It is a way to ensure political stability.
- IV. It brings socio-economic struggles.

**Options :**

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



16. नीचे दो कथन, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दिए गए हैं। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

**अभिकथन (A) :** चुनाव लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है।

**कारण (R) :** चुनाव राजनीतिक भागीदारी का विस्तार करते हैं।

**विकल्प :**

(A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।

(D) (R) गलत है, लेकिन (A) सही है।

17. स्तंभ-A और स्तंभ-B का मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

स्तंभ – A (विषय)	स्तंभ – B (सूची/विषय)
I. रक्षा	1. समवर्ती सूची
II. पुलिस	2. संघ सूची
III. विवाह	3. राज्य सूची
IV. कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर	4. अवशिष्ट विषय

**विकल्प :**

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	4	3	1	2
(B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	2	3	1	4



16. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option : 1

**Assertion (A) :** Elections are the spirit of democracy.

**Reason (R) :** Elections expand Political participation.

**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 the not correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- 17 Match Column – A with Column – B and choose the correct option : 1

Column – A (Subjects)	Column – B (List/Subjects)
I. Defence	1. Concurrent List
II. Police	2. Union List
III. Marriage	3. State List
IV. Computer Software	4. Residuary Subjects

**Options :**

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	4	3	1	2
(B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	2	3	1	4



18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समकालीन विश्व में सरकार का सबसे लोकप्रिय रूप है ? 1

- (A) तानाशाही सरकार
- (B) संवैधानिक राजतंत्र
- (C) सैन्य सरकार
- (D) लोकतांत्रिक सरकार

19. नीचे दो कथन, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दिए गए हैं। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

**अभिकथन (A) :** दुनिया के विभिन्न हिस्सों में महिलाएँ संगठित हुईं और समान अधिकारों के लिए आंदोलन किया।

**कारण (R) :** महिलाओं के आंदोलनों का उद्देश्य व्यक्तिगत और पारिवारिक जीवन में भी समानता लाना है।

**विकल्प :**

- (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है।

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मामला 'पारिवारिक कानूनों' से संबंधित नहीं है ? 1

- (A) विवाह
- (B) गोद लेना
- (C) विरासत
- (D) वित्त





- 
18. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world ? 1
- (A) Dictatorial Government  
(B) Constitutional Monarchy  
(C) Military Government  
(D) Democratic Government
19. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option : 1
- Assertion (A) :** Women in different parts of the World organized themselves and agitated for equal rights.
- Reason (R) :** Women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
- 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 the not correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
20. Which one of the following matters do NOT deal with the 'Family Laws' ? 1
- (A) Marriage  
(B) Adoption  
(C) Inheritance  
(D) Finance



खण्ड – ख

(4 × 2 = 8)

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. (a) यूरोप में रूमानीवाद की सांस्कृतिक आंदोलन के रूप में व्याख्या कीजिए । 2

अथवा

(b) 1848 में फ्रांस के फ्रेड्रिक सॉर्यू के सपनों की जनतांत्रिक और सामाजिक गणतंत्र के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए । 2

22. रोपण कृषि की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1 × 2 = 2

23. किन्हीं दो प्रावधानों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो भारत को एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य बनाते हैं । 1 × 2 = 2

24. कल्पना कीजिए कि आप ग्राम प्रधान हैं । किन्हीं दो गतिविधियों का सुझाव दीजिए जो आपको लगता है कि ग्रामवासियों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए किए जाने चाहिए । 2

खण्ड – ग

(5 × 3 = 15)

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

25. 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में धार्मिक सुधारों पर मुद्रण संस्कृति के प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

26. सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1 × 3 = 3

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18



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**SECTION – B**

**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

21. (a) Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe. **2**

**OR**

(b) Explain Frederic Sarrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848. **2**

22. Mention any two features of Plantation agriculture. **1 × 2 = 2**

23. Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state. **1 × 2 = 2**

24. Imagine that you are the village Head. Suggest any two activities that you think should be taken up to increase the income of the villagers. **2**

**SECTION – C**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(5 × 3 = 15)**

25. Explain the implication of print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19<sup>th</sup> century. **3**

26. How has Information Technology affected Electronic Industry ? Explain. **1 × 3 = 3**

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19



P.T.O.

27. 'विकास की धारणीयता के प्रश्न पर प्रकृति एवं विकास की प्रक्रिया पर कई नए प्रश्न उठते हैं।' उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

28. राजनीतिक दल के किन्हीं तीन कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 1 × 3 = 3

29. (a) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के किन्हीं तीन कार्यों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

अथवा

(b) लोगों से स्वीकार की गई मुद्रा के संबंध में बैंकों की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

खण्ड – घ

(4 × 5 = 20)

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

30. (a) भारत की आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति पर प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

अथवा

(b) 19वीं सदी के आखिर में भारत में राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में लोककथाओं और प्रतीकों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

31. (a) 'सक्षम परिवहन के साधन तीव्र विकास हेतु पूर्व अपेक्षित हैं।' इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 5

अथवा

(b) "सड़क परिवहन रेल परिवहन की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाजनक है।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 5



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27. 'The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.' Explain it with examples. 3

28. Explain any three functions of Political Party. 1 × 3 = 3

29. (a) Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India. 3

**OR**

(b) Explain the role of banks with regard to money which they accept from the public. 3

### SECTION – D

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**(4 × 5 = 20)**

30. (a) Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and Political situation of India. 5

**OR**

(b) Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19<sup>th</sup> century. 5

31. (a) 'Efficient means of Transport are pre-requisite for fast development.' Justify the statement. 5

**OR**

(b) 'Roadways have an edge over Railways.' Justify the statement. 5

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21



P.T.O.



32. (a) 'पूरी दुनिया में लोकतंत्र के विचार के लिए भारी समर्थन है।' इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) "लोकतंत्र सभी सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकता है।" तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5

33. (a) भारत में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) वैश्वीकरण को निष्पक्ष बनाने के तरीकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

खण्ड – ड

(3 × 4 = 12)

(केस आधारित प्रश्न)

34. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : 4

वस्तुओं के लिए बाज़ार

नए उपभोक्ता पैदा करने का एक तरीका विज्ञापनों का है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, विज्ञापन विभिन्न उत्पादों को जरूरी और वांछनीय बना देते हैं। वे लोगों की सोच बदल देते हैं और नयी जरूरतें पैदा कर देते हैं। आज हम एक ऐसी दुनिया में हैं जहाँ चारों तरफ़ विज्ञापन छापे हुए हैं। अखबारों, पत्रिकाओं, होर्डिंग्स, दीवारों, टेलीविजन के परदे पर, सब जगह विज्ञापन छापे हुए हैं। लेकिन अगर हम इतिहास में पीछे मुड़कर देखें तो पता चलता है कि औद्योगीकरण की शुरुआत से ही विज्ञापनों ने विभिन्न उत्पादों के बाज़ार को फैलाने में और एक नयी उपभोक्ता संस्कृति रचने में अपनी भूमिका निभाई है।

जब मैनचेस्टर के उद्योगपतियों ने भारत में कपड़ा बेचना शुरू किया तो वे कपड़े के बंडलों पर लेबल लगाते थे। लेबल का फ़ायदा यह होता था कि खरीदारों को कंपनी का नाम व उत्पादन की जगह पता चल जाती थी। लेबल ही चीज़ों की गुणवत्ता का प्रतीक भी था। जब किसी लेबल पर मोटे अक्षरों में 'मेड इन मैनचेस्टर' लिखा दिखाई देता तो खरीदारों को कपड़ा खरीदने में किसी तरह का डर नहीं रहता था।

- (34.1) अंग्रेज़ों द्वारा भारत में वस्तुओं का विज्ञापन किस प्रकार किया जाता था ? 1
- (34.2) औपनिवेशिक भारत के दौरान विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से नए उपभोक्ता कैसे बने ? 1
- (34.3) औद्योगीकरण के दौरान विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से दिए गए संदेशों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2



- 
32. (a) “There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement with examples. 5

**OR**

- (b) “Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.” Support the statement with arguments. 5
33. (a) Analyse the impact of globalization in India. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the ways to make globalization fair. 5

**SECTION – E**

**(Case Based Questions)**

**(3 × 4 = 12)**

34. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow : 4

**Market for Goods**

One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. As you know, advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. Today we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls, television screens. But if we look back into history, we find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw ‘MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.

- (34.1) How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British ? 1
- (34.2) How were the new consumers created through advertisement during colonial India ? 1
- (34.3) Identify the messages conveyed through advertisements during industrialization. 2



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

4

### ऊर्जा संसाधनों का संरक्षण

आर्थिक विकास के लिए ऊर्जा एक आधारभूत आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रत्येक सेक्टर – कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन, वाणिज्य व घरेलू आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ऊर्जा के निवेश की आवश्यकता है। स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् क्रियान्वित आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं को चालू रखने के लिए ऊर्जा की बड़ी मात्रा की आवश्यकता थी। फलस्वरूप पूरे देश में ऊर्जा के सभी प्रकारों का उपयोग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रहा है।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में ऊर्जा के विकास के सतत् पोषणीय मार्ग के विकसित करने की तुरंत आवश्यकता है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण की प्रोन्नति और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संसाधनों का बढ़ता प्रयोग सतत् पोषणीय ऊर्जा के दो आधार हैं।

वर्तमान में भारत विश्व के अल्पतम ऊर्जादक्ष देशों में गिना जाता है। हमें ऊर्जा के सीमित संसाधनों के न्यायसंगत उपयोग के लिए सावधानीपूर्ण उपागम अपनाना होगा। उदाहरणार्थ एक जागरूक नागरिक के रूप में हम यातायात के लिए निजी वाहन की अपेक्षा सार्वजनिक वाहन का उपयोग करके, जब प्रयोग न हो रही हो तो बिजली बन्द करके विद्युत बचत करने वाले उपकरणों के प्रयोग से तथा गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा साधनों के प्रयोग से हम अपना छोटा योगदान दे सकते हैं। आखिरकार 'ऊर्जा की बचत ही ऊर्जा उत्पादन है।'

- (35.1) सतत पोषणीय ऊर्जा सतत विकास की कुंजी क्यों है ? 1
- (35.2) पूरे भारत में ऊर्जा की खपत क्यों बढ़ रही है ? 1
- (35.3) "ऊर्जा की बचत ही ऊर्जा का उत्पादन है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2





35. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

4

### CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last **“Energy Saved is energy produced”**

- (35.1) Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development ? 1
- (35.2) Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India? 1
- (35.3) Explain ‘Energy saved is energy produced’. 2

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P.T.O.



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

4

### भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण

जब केंद्र और राज्य सरकार से शक्तियाँ लेकर स्थानीय सरकारों को दी जाती हैं तो इसे सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण कहते हैं। विकेंद्रीकरण के पीछे बुनियादी सोच यह है कि अनेक मुद्दों और समस्याओं का निपटारा स्थानीय स्तर पर ही बढ़िया ढंग से हो सकता है। लोगों को अपने इलाके की समस्याओं की बेहतर समझ होती है। लोगों को इस बात की भी अच्छी जानकारी होती है कि पैसा कहाँ खर्च किया जाए और चीजों का अधिक कुशलता से उपयोग किस तरह किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा स्थानीय स्तर पर लोगों को फैसलों में सीधे भागीदार बनाना भी संभव हो जाता है। इससे लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी की आदत पड़ती है। स्थानीय सरकारों की स्थापना स्व-शासन के लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांत को वास्तविक बनाने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है।

विकेंद्रीकरण की ज़रूरत हमारे संविधान में भी स्वीकार की गई। इसके बाद से गाँव और शहर के स्तर पर सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण की कई कोशिशें हुई हैं। सभी राज्यों में गाँव के स्तर पर ग्राम पंचायतों और शहरों में नगरपालिकाओं की स्थापना की गई थी। पर इन्हें राज्य सरकारों के सीधे नियंत्रण में रखा गया था।

- (36.1) लोकतंत्र में 'विकेंद्रीकरण' को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- (36.2) लोकतंत्र में स्थानीय स्व-शासन के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- (36.3) विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं दो उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए।  $1 \times 2 = 2$

खण्ड - च

(2 + 3 = 5)

### (मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

37. (a) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दो स्थानों (A) और (B) के रूप में अंकित किए गए हैं। दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए। 2

(A) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन सितंबर 1920 में हुआ था।

(B) वह स्थान जहाँ महात्मा गाँधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था।

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36. Read the given extract and answer **all** questions :

4

### DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly.

- (36.1) Explain Decentralization in democracy. 1
- (36.2) Explain the importance of Local self Government in democracy. 1
- (36.3) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization.  $1 \times 2 = 2$

### SECTION – F

#### (Map Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political Map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : 2
- (A) The place where the session of INC was held in September, 1920.
- (B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

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P.T.O.



(b) भारत के इसी रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3

- (i) हीराकुड बाँध
- (ii) तारापुर परमाणु संयंत्र
- (iii) पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
- (iv) पाराद्वीप समुद्री पत्तन

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

(5 × 1 = 5)

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (37.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन सितंबर, 1920 में हुआ था । 1
- (37.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गांधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा । 1
- (37.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ सलाल बाँध स्थित है । 1
- (37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तारापुर परमाणु संयंत्र स्थित है । 1
- (37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है । 1
- (37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पाराद्वीप समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है । 1



- 
- (b) On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols : 3
- (i) Hirakud Dam
  - (ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
  - (iii) Pune Software Technology Park
  - (iv) Paradip Sea Port

**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 the session of INC was held in September, 1920. 1
- (37.2) Name the state where Gandhiji broke Salt Law. 1
- (37.3) Name the place where Salal Dam is located. 1
- (37.4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Plant is located. 1
- (37.5) Name the state where Pune Software Technology park is located. 1
- (37.6) Name the state where 'Paradip' Sea Port is located. 1



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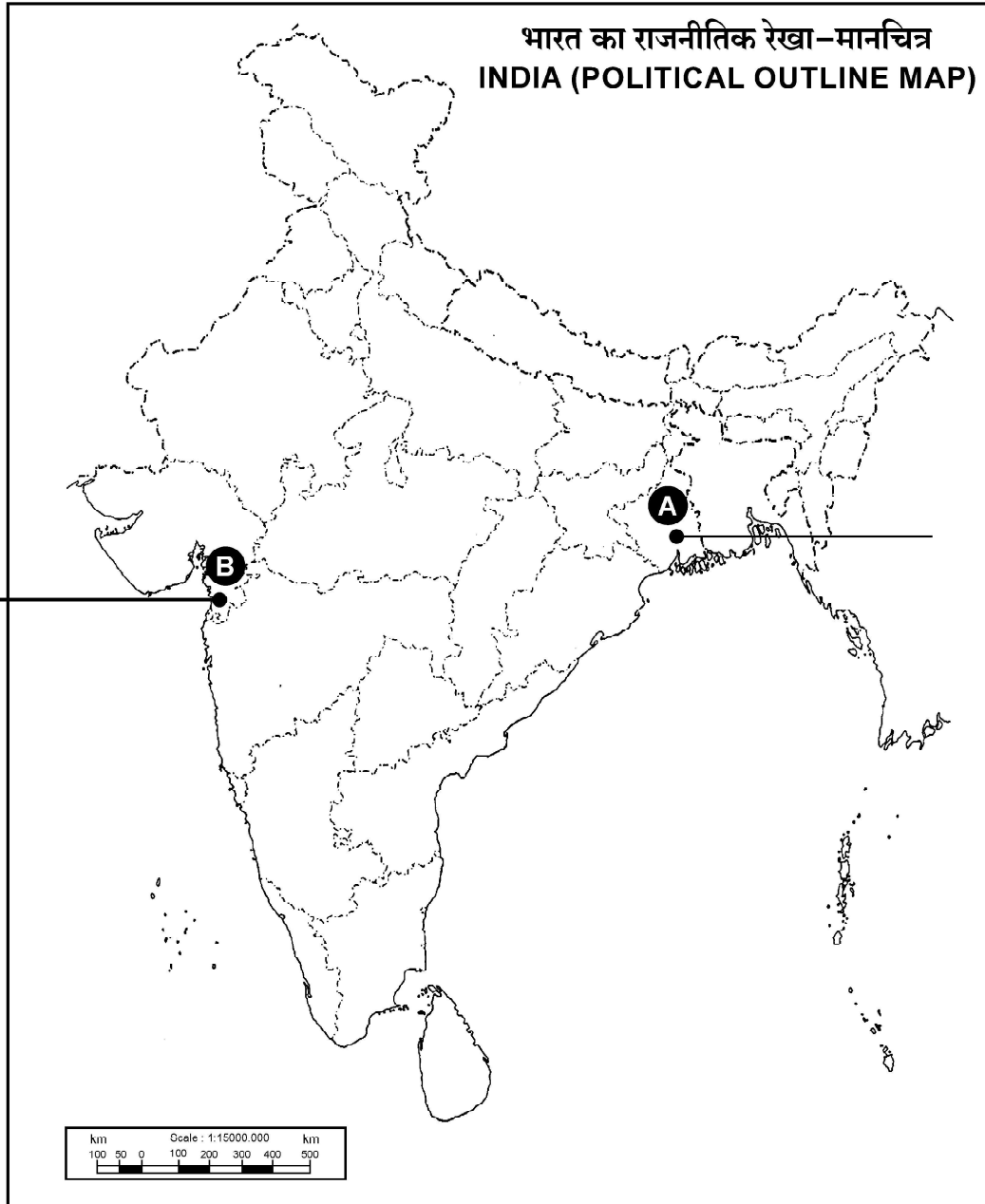
प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 37

यहाँ से काटें

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यहाँ से काटें

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**138 A**

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**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Secondary School Examination,2023**  
**SUBJECT NAME SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)**  
**(PAPER CODE 32/1/1)**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	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.
<b>2</b>	<b>“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.”</b>
<b>3</b>	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. <b>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.</b>
<b>4</b>	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.
<b>5</b>	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.
<b>6</b>	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. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written 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 “ <b>Extra Question</b> ”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of 80 marks (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>● Wrong totalling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong question wise totalling on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong grand total.</li> <li>● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>● 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.)</li> <li>● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
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 “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” 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 totalled 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.



**SET-32/1/1**

**MARKING SCHEME-**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**MM-80**

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	PG.NO.	Marks
	<b>SECTION –A</b> <b>(Multiple Choice Questions)</b>		<b>1X20=20</b>
1.	(B) a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II	24	1
2.	(A) Wrote on caste system in India	126	1
3.	(A) J.R.D. Tata	94	1
4.	(A) III, II, I, & IV	68	1
5.	(A) Wheat	38	1
6.	(D) Karnataka	24	1
7.	(A) Alluvial Soil -Gangetic Plains.	7	1
8.	(B) Bangladesh	10	1
9.	(A) National Statistical Office (NSO)	18	1
10.	(B) MNC can decide all parameters and prices of the product	59	1
11.	(A) Primary sector – Fishermen	20	1
12.	(A) Rs. 25, 000	9	1
13.	(A) Organized Sector	31	1
14.	(D) Cooperative Society	49	1
15.	(A) I, II and III	6	1
16.	(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	48	1
17.	(D) I – 2, II – 3, III – 1, IV – 4	16-17	1
18.	(D) Democratic Government	66	1



19.	(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	34	1
20.	(D) Finance	36	1
<b>SECTION-B</b> <b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>			<b>4x2=8</b>
21.	<p><b>(a) Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe.</b></p> <p>(i) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>(ii) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.</p> <p>(iii) Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.</p> <p>(iv) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.</p> <p>(v) Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain Frédéric Sorrieu’s dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848.</b></p> <p>(i) In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social republics’.</p> <p>(ii) The first print of the series, shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it.</p> <p>(iii) Personified Liberty as a female figure – with the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Declaration of the Rights of Man in the other.</p> <p>(iv) It was against the symbols of absolutist institutions.</p> <p>(v) In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the people of the world are categorised as distinct nations.</p> <p>(vi) The groups of categories are identified through their flags and national costume.</p>	13	2x1=2
		1-3	2x1=2



	<p>(vii) He believed that from the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene.</p> <p>(viii) Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already Nation-States.</p> <p>(viii) These symbols have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
22.	<p><b>Mention any two features of Plantation agriculture.</b></p> <p>(i) Use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.</p> <p>(ii) (ii) A single crop is grown on a large area.</p> <p>(iii) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.</p> <p>(iv) Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.</p> <p>(v) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops.</p> <p>(vi) Tea in Assam and North Bengal and coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these States.</p> <p>(vii) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>	31	2x1=2
23.	<p><b>Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state.</b></p> <p>(i) There is no official religion for the Indian State.</p> <p>(ii) Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.</p> <p>(iii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any</p>	37	2x1=2

	<p>religion.</p> <p>(iv)The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.</p> <p>(v)Secularism is an idea that constitutes one of the foundations of our country.</p> <p>(vi)At the same time the Constitution allows the State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.</p> <p>(vii)Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
24.	<p><b>Imagine that you are the village head. Suggest any two activities that you think should be taken up to increase the income of villagers.</b></p> <p>(i) To develop water harvesting</p> <p>(ii) Development of irrigation facilities</p> <p>(iii) Development of Self-Help Group</p> <p>(iv) Development of animal husbandry</p> <p>(v) Development of infrastructural facilities.</p> <p>(vi) Development of cottage industries</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	27	2x1=2
	<p><b>SECTION-C</b></p> <p><b>Short Answer Type Questions</b></p>		<b>5x3=15</b>
25.	<p><b>Explain the implication of Print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19<sup>th</sup> century.</b></p> <p>(i) Printing led to intense debate around religious issues of that time.</p> <p>(ii)Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions.</p> <p>(iii) Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print.</p> <p>(iv)Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate.</p>	121	3x1=3

	<p>(v) Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.</p> <p>(vi) In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments.</p> <p>(vii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed. Ram Mohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika.</p> <p>(viii) 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jam-i-Jahan Numa and Shamsul Akhbar.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
26.	<p><b>How has Information Technology affected Electronic Industry? Explain.</b></p> <p>(i) The electronics industry covers a wide range of products.</p> <p>(ii) These include transistor sets, television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments.</p> <p>(iii) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of electronic industry.</p> <p>(iv) It has enabled more productivity, quality of service and efficiency in the Electronic Industry.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	65	3x1=3
27.	<p><b>‘The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Explain with examples.</b></p> <p>(i) Conservation of environment is necessary for development.</p> <p>(ii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy.</p> <p>(iii) We have a fixed stock of resources on earth which cannot be replenished so need to conserve it for sustainable development.</p> <p>(vi) Conservation of resources is not nation specific issue</p> <p>(vii) Our future sustenance is linked with the conservation of resources.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	15	3x1=3
28.	<p><b>Explain any three functions of Political Party.</b></p>	48	3x1=3



	<p>(i) Parties contest elections.</p> <p>(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes.</p> <p>(iii) Parties play an important role in making laws for a country.</p> <p>(iv) Parties form and run governments.</p> <p>(v) Parties that lose the election form the opposition.</p> <p>(vi) Parties shape public opinion.</p> <p>(vii) Parties provide the common man access to government machinery and welfare schemes.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
29.	<p><b>(a) Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.</b></p> <p>(i) The RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the central govt.</p> <p>(ii) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</p> <p>(iii) The RBI monitors the banks to maintain the cash balance.</p> <p>(iv) The RBI sees that the banks give not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.</p> <p>(v) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the role of banks with regard to money which they accept from the public.</b></p> <p>(i) Banks accept the deposits and pay an amount as interest on the deposits.</p> <p>(ii) Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves — 15 per cent</p> <p>(iii) This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.</p>	40,48	3x1=3
		41	3





	<p>(iv) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.</p> <p>(v) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.</p> <p>(vi) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who need these funds (the borrowers).</p> <p>(vii) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.</p> <p>(viii) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
	<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>Long Answer Type Questions</b>		<b>4x5=20</b>
30.	<p><b>(a) Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.</b></p> <p>(i) The war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes:</p> <p>(ii) Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.</p> <p>(iii) Through the war years prices increased and doubled leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</p> <p>(iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.</p> <p>(v) Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.</p> <p>(vi) This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Millions of people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be analysed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19<sup>th</sup> century.</b></p>	30	5x1=5



	<p>(i) Ideas of nationalism were developed through Indian folklore and symbols.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.</p> <p>(iii) It felt that there was a need to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.</p> <p>(iv) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.</p> <p>(v) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, <i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>.</p> <p>(vi) Nationalist leaders emphasised on icons and symbols for unifying people and for inspiring them for nationalism.</p> <p>(vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>(viii) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be analysed.</p>	47	5x1=5
31.	<p><b>(a) 'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development'. Justify the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) Movement of goods and services can be over three important domains of our Earth i.e. Land, Water, and Air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into water and air transport.</p> <p>(ii) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport.</p> <p>(iii) Transport helps us in interacting with others in all the parts of the world</p> <p>(iv) Transport like railways help us in conducting various</p>	70	5x1=5



	<p>activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances.</p> <p>(v) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories.</p> <p>(vi) Water provides the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade.</p> <p>(vii) Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>“Roadways have an edge over Railways”. Justify the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than of railway lines.</p> <p>(ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.</p> <p>(iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas</p> <p>(iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances</p> <p>(v) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower</p> <p>(vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway station, air and sea ports.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	71	5x1=5
32.	<p><b>(a) “There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement with examples.</b></p> <p>(i) Democracy gives freedom to People to select their government without any domination or pressure unlike other form of govt.</p> <p>(ii) Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.</p> <p>(iii) Democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold government accountable and mechanisms for citizens</p>	66	5x1=5



	<p>to take part in decision-making. Promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>(iv) Democratic government enhances the dignity of the individual.</p> <p>(v) Democratic government improves the quality of decision-making.</p> <p>(vi) Democratic government provides a method to resolve conflicts.</p> <p><b>(vii)</b> Democracy provides a framework for political stability, accountability, and transparency.</p> <p>(viii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion</p> <p>(ix) Regular, free, and fair elections are the feature of democracy</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) “Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.” Support the statement with arguments.</b></p> <p>(i) Democracy is an important form of government that allows for the participation of citizens in decision-making</p> <p>(ii) Democracy provides a framework for political stability, accountability, and transparency.</p> <p>(iii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion</p> <p>(iv) Regular, free, and fair elections are the feature of democracy</p> <p>(v) Open public debate on major policies and legislations</p> <p>(vi) Democracy gives it citizens’ the Right to Information about the government and its functioning.</p> <p>(vii) Democracies are based on political equality.</p> <p>(viii) All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.</p> <p>(ix) Governments function to represent the general view of minority and majority</p> <p>(x) Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged</p> <p>(xi) Democracy tries to accommodates social difference</p> <p>(xii) Democracy tries to deal with societal problems such as poverty, inequality, corruption, and discrimination</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	63-72	5x1=5
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33.	<p><b>(a) Analyze the impact of globalization in India.</b></p> <p>(i) MNCs have increased their investments in India such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, etc.</p> <p>(ii) New jobs have been created.</p> <p>(iii) Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.</p> <p>(iv) Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>(v) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>(vi) Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves, Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners etc.</p> <p>(vii) Globalization has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.</p> <p>(viii) Batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products, and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition.</p> <p>(ix) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.</p> <p>(ix) Uncertain Employment; 'workers' jobs are no longer secure.</p> <p>(x) Pressure of competition has substantially changed the lives of workers.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyze the ways to make globalization fair.</b></p> <p>(i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all, and ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.</p> <p>(ii) The government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country</p> <p>(iii) Labour laws must be properly implemented and the workers must get their rights.</p>	66	5x1=5
		70	5x1=5

	<p>(iv)The government can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.</p> <p>(v)If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.</p> <p>(vi)It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’.</p> <p>(vii)It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</p> <p>(viii)In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people’s organisation have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO.</p> <p>(ix)Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
	<b>SECTION-E</b> <b>Case Based Questions</b>		<b>3x4=12</b>
34.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MARKET FOR GOODS</u></b></p> <p><b>(34.1)How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British? (1)</b></p> <p>(i)Through labels</p> <p>(ii) Images of Indian Gods and Goddesses</p> <p>(iii) Calendars</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p><b>(34.2)How were the new consumers created through advertisements during colonial India? (1)</b></p> <p>(i)Advertisements made products appear desirable and necessary. They tried to shape the minds of people and create new needs.</p> <p>(ii)They appeared in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls etc.</p> <p>(iii)Advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture.</p> <p>(iv)Any other relevant point</p>	100	1+1+2= 4

	<p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p><b>(34.3) Identify the message conveyed through advertisements during industrialization. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) For the expansion of market of their product.</p> <p>(ii) Place of manufacturing</p> <p>(iii) Familiarity</p> <p>(iv) Mark of quality</p> <p>(vi) To purchase swadeshi</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points</p>		
35.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES</u></b></p> <p><b>(35.1) Why is sustainable energy key to sustainable development? (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.</p> <p>(ii) Every sector of the national economy- agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic- needs inputs of energy.</p> <p>(iii) Sustenance of future depends upon conservation of energy in all realms.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p><b>(35.2) Why is consumption of energy rising all over India? (1)</b></p> <p>(i) India is the world's third-largest energy consuming country.</p> <p>(ii) Rising incomes and improving standards of living.</p> <p>(iii) Economic development, rising population and technological developments.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p>	55	1+1+2 =4

	<p><b>(35.3) Explain energy saved is energy produced. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) Using renewable energy</p> <p>(ii) Improve energy security</p> <p>(iii) Improve access to energy</p> <p>(iv) By ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy</p> <p>(v) Reduce, reuse and recycle</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
36.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA</u></b></p> <p><b>(36.1) Explain Decentralisation in democracy. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point</p> <p><b>(36.2) Explain the importance of Local Self Government in democracy. (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level.</p> <p>(ii) People have better ideas about money spent and how to manage things more efficiently.</p> <p>(iii) People can participate in decision making process.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point</p> <p><b>(36.3) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas have been set</p>	24	1+1+2=4



	<p>up.</p> <p>(ii) Powers have been given to the Panchayats and municipalities.</p> <p>(iii) 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
	<p><b>SECTION-F</b></p> <p><b>Map Based Questions</b></p>		<b>2+3=5</b>
37.	<p>(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>(A) The place where the session of INC held in September 1920.</p> <p>(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.</p> <p>(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any <b>THREE</b> of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <p>(i) Hirakud Dam</p> <p>(ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station</p> <p>(iii) Pune Software Technology Park</p> <p>(iv) Paradip Sea Port</p> <p><b>Note :</b> The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37.</p> <p><b>Attempt any five questions.</b></p> <p>37.1 Name the place where the session of INC was held in September 1920. -<b>Calcutta (Kolkata)</b></p> <p>37.2 Name the state where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. -<b>Gujarat</b></p> <p>37.3 Name the place where Salal Dam is located. – <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b></p> <p>37.4 Name the State where Tarapur nuclear plant is located. -<b>Maharashtra</b></p> <p>37.5 Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. -<b>Maharashtra</b></p> <p>37.6 Name the State where Paradip ‘Sea Port’ is located. - <b>Odisha.</b></p>		<p>1+1=2</p> <p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x5=5</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>



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

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

