

Series ZZY1/2



SET-3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/2/3

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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.

32/2/3

1



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. स्तम्भ I का मिलान स्तम्भ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

स्तम्भ I	स्तम्भ II
i. संघ सूची	1. कृषि
ii. राज्य सूची	2. कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर
iii. समवर्ती सूची	3. बैंकिंग
iv. बाकी बचे विषय	4. शिक्षा

विकल्प :

- (a) i – 3, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 2 (b) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1
(c) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 3, iv – 1 (d) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This questions 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. Match *Column I* with *Column II* and choose the correct option.

Column I

- i. Union List
- ii. State List
- iii. Concurrent List
- iv. Residuary Subjects

Column II

1. Agriculture
2. Computer Software
3. Banking
4. Education

Options :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) i – 3, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 2 | (b) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1 |
| (c) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 3, iv – 1 | (d) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4 |



2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'साथ आकर संघ' बनाने का उदाहरण है ?
- (a) भारत (b) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
(c) बेल्जियम (d) स्पेन

3. दो कथन, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में दिए गए हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अभिकथन (A) : बेल्जियम ने अपने संविधान में चार बार संशोधन किए।

कारण (R) : संशोधन सभी को एक ही देश में एक साथ रहने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए थे।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
(b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

4. स्तम्भ I का मिलान स्तम्भ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

स्तम्भ I (पत्तन)	स्तम्भ II (प्रकार)
i. कांडला	1. नदीय पत्तन
ii. मुंबई	2. स्थल से घिरा गहरा पत्तन
iii. विशाखापटनम	3. बृहत्तम पत्तन
iv. कोलकाता	4. स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद विकसित पत्तन

विकल्प :

- (a) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1
(b) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 4
(c) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 3
(d) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 4, iv – 3



-
2. Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation' ?
- (a) India (b) USA
(c) Belgium (d) Spain

3. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Belgium amended their constitution four times.

Reason (R) : Amendments were to enable everyone to live together in the same country.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
4. Match *Column I* with *Column II* and choose the correct option.

<i>Column I</i> (Port)	<i>Column II</i> (Type)
i. Kandla	1. Riverine port
ii. Mumbai	2. Deepest landlocked port
iii. Visakhapatnam	3. Biggest port
iv. Kolkata	4. Port developed after independence

Options :

- (a) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1
(b) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 4
(c) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 3
(d) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 4, iv – 3



5. दो कथन, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में दिए गए हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अभिकथन (A) : कृषि तथा उद्योग एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं।

कारण (R) : देश में औद्योगिक विकास बेरोज़गारी तथा गरीबी उन्मूलन की आवश्यक शर्त है।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी मृदा उच्च तापमान और अत्यधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में विकसित होती है ?

- (a) लाल और पीली (b) काली
- (c) जलोढ (d) लेटराइट

7. नीचे दिए गए चित्र को देखिए। चित्र में दिए गए वरिष्ठ साहित्यकार के नाम को पहचानिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।



विकल्प :

- (a) राम मोहन रॉय (b) राजा रवि वर्मा
- (c) लक्ष्मीनाथ बेज़बरुवा (d) गंगाधर भट्टाचार्य



5. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.

Reason (R) : Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
6. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall ?
- (a) Red and Yellow (b) Black
- (c) Alluvial (d) Laterite
7. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior litterateur shown in the image and choose the correct option.



Options :

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy (b) Raja Ravi Verma
- (c) Lakshminath Bezbaruah (d) Gangadhar Bhattacharya



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 7 के स्थान पर है ।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'गुलामगिरी' के लेखक हैं ?

- (a) डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर (b) ई.वी. पेरियार
(c) ज्योतिबा फुले (d) राम मोहन रॉय

8. 1920 के दशक में निम्नलिखित में से किस देश की महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता 'बृहत् उत्पादन' का चलन थी ?

- (a) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (b) पोलैंड
(c) फ्रांस (d) जापान

9. प्रथम विश्व युद्ध में केंद्रीय शक्तियों से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (a) जर्मनी, ऑस्ट्रिया-हंगरी और ऑटोमन तुर्की
(b) ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस और रूस
(c) इटली, जापान और रूस
(d) फ्रांस, ऑस्ट्रिया-हंगरी और चीन

10. 1815 में नेपोलियन की हार के बाद यूरोपीय सरकारें निम्नलिखित में से किस भावना से प्रेरित थीं ?

- (a) समाजवाद
(b) रूढ़िवाद
(c) उदारवाद
(d) रूमानीवाद

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी वैश्वीकरण की एक चुनौती है ?

- (a) नए बाजारों तक पहुँच
(b) नई प्रतिभा तक पहुँच
(c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भर्ती होना
(d) अनुपातहीन वृद्धि होना



Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 7.

Who among the following is the writer of 'Gulamgiri' ?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) E.V. Periyar
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Ram Mohan Roy
8. In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s ?
(a) United States of America (b) Poland
(c) France (d) Japan
9. Choose the correct option from the following regarding Central Powers in the First World War :
(a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
(b) Britain, France and Russia
(c) Italy, Japan and Russia
(d) France, Austria-Hungary and China
10. Which one of the following ideologies were the European Governments driven by after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 ?
(a) Socialism
(b) Conservatism
(c) Liberalism
(d) Romanticism
11. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation ?
(a) Access to New Markets
(b) Access to New Talent
(c) International Recruitment
(d) Disproportionate Growth



12. निम्नलिखित शहरी परिवारों का कौन-सा वर्ग औपचारिक क्षेत्रक से ऋण का अधिकतम प्रतिशत प्राप्त करता है ?
- (a) गरीब परिवार (b) कम परिसंपत्ति वाले परिवार
(c) समृद्ध परिवार (d) अमीर परिवार
13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी आधुनिक रूप की करेंसी है ?
- (a) कागज के नोट (b) सोने के सिक्के
(c) चाँदी के सिक्के (d) ताँबे के सिक्के
14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी असंगठित क्षेत्रक की एक विशेषता है ?
- (a) रोज़गार की अवधि नियमित होती है ।
(b) लोगों के पास सुनिश्चित काम होता है ।
(c) उनकी कुछ औपचारिक प्रक्रिया एवं कार्यविधि है ।
(d) नियम और विनियम होते हैं परन्तु उनका पालन नहीं होता है ।
15. प्राकृतिक उत्पादों को अन्य रूपों में परिवर्तित किया जाना कहलाता है :
- (a) प्राथमिक उत्पाद (b) द्वितीयक उत्पाद
(c) तृतीयक उत्पाद (d) चतुर्थक उत्पाद
16. दी गई तालिका का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :

वर्ष 2019 के लिए भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देशों के कुछ आँकड़े

देश	सकल राष्ट्रीय आय (स.रा.आ.) प्रति व्यक्ति अमेरिकी डॉलर में (2011 क्रय शक्ति क्षमता)	जन्म के समय संभावित आयु	विद्यालयी औसत आयु 25 वर्ष या उससे अधिक	विश्व में मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) का क्रमांक (2018)
श्रीलंका	12,707	77	10.6	73
भारत	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
म्यांमार	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
पाकिस्तान	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
नेपाल	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
बांग्लादेश	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसका 'मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI)' का स्तर सर्वाधिक है ?

- (a) भारत (b) बांग्लादेश
(c) श्रीलंका (d) नेपाल



12. Which one of the following categories of urban households take the highest percentage of loan from the formal sector ?
- (a) Poor households (b) Households with few assets
(c) Well-off households (d) Rich households
13. Which one of the following is the modern form of currency ?
- (a) Paper notes (b) Gold coins
(c) Silver coins (d) Copper coins
14. Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector ?
- (a) Terms of employment are regular.
(b) People have assured work.
(c) They have some formal processes and procedures.
(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed.
15. Natural products being changed into other forms is known as :
- (a) Primary product (b) Secondary product
(c) Tertiary product (d) Quarternary product
16. Study the given table and answer the question that follows :

Some data regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10·6	73
India	6,681	69·7	6·5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67·1	5·0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67·3	5·2	154
Nepal	3,457	70·8	5·0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72·6	6·2	134

Which of the following countries has the highest level of 'Human Development Index (HDI)' ?

- (a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal



17. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।
विश्व बैंक द्वारा देशों की तुलना करने के लिए उनकी _____ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशिष्टता समझी जाती है ।
- (a) शिक्षा (b) आय
(c) स्वास्थ्य स्तर (d) जीवन स्तर
18. निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसने बहुदलीय व्यवस्था को अपनाया है ?
- (a) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (b) भारत
(c) चीन (d) यूनाइटेड किंगडम
19. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से कौन-सा क्षेत्रीय दल द्वारा शासित है ?
- (a) हरियाणा (b) मध्य प्रदेश
(c) ओडिशा (d) राजस्थान
20. निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से किसमें सार्वजनिक जीवन में महिलाओं की भागेदारी अधिकतम है ?
- (a) नॉर्डिक देश (b) अरब मुल्क
(c) यूरोपीय देश (d) एशियाई देश

खण्ड ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×2=8)

21. (क) इटली के प्रदेशों को एकीकृत करने वाले आंदोलन के नेतृत्वकर्ता मुख्य मंत्री कावूर की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 2

अथवा

- (ख) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के दौरान यूरोप में उदारवादी राष्ट्रवाद के विचारों की परख कीजिए । 2

22. आरक्षित और संरक्षित वनों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2



-
17. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.
For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank.
- (a) Education (b) Income
(c) Health Status (d) Living Standard
18. Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system ?
- (a) USA (b) India
(c) China (d) United Kingdom
19. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party ?
- (a) Haryana (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan
20. In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest ?
- (a) Nordic countries (b) Arab states
(c) European countries (d) Asian countries

SECTION B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. (a) Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy. 2
- OR**
- (b) Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century. 2
22. Differentiate between reserved and protected forests. 2



23. 1956 में श्रीलंकाई तमिलों की नाराजगी क्यों बढ़ गई ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
24. मुद्रा के प्रयोग ने वस्तु-विनिमय को किस प्रकार आसान बना दिया ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

खण्ड ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×3=15)

25. (क) यूरोप में मुद्रण किस प्रकार अस्तित्व में आया ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
अथवा
(ख) किताबों तक पहुँच आसान होने से किस प्रकार पढ़ने की एक नई संस्कृति विकसित हुई ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
26. भारत में 'दुर्ग-बस्तर-चंद्रपुर लौह-अयस्क पेट्री' की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3×1=3
27. किन्हीं तीन संवैधानिक प्रावधानों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो भारत को एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य बनाते हैं । 3×1=3
28. भारत में अतिरिक्त रोज़गार का सृजन कैसे हो सकता है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
29. भारत में तृतीयक क्षेत्रक के बढ़ते महत्त्व की परख कीजिए । 3

खण्ड घ

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×5=20)

30. (क) "महात्मा गाँधी के विचारों और स्वराज की अवधारणा के बारे में बागानी मज़दूरों की अपनी समझ थी ।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5
अथवा
(ख) "देश को एकजुट करने के लिए महात्मा गाँधी को नमक एक शक्तिशाली प्रतीक दिखाई दिया ।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5
31. (क) उन परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनमें लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएँ सामाजिक विविधताओं में सामंजस्य स्थापित करती हैं । 5
अथवा
(ख) उन परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनमें लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएँ नागरिकों की गरिमा और आज़ादी को बढ़ावा देती हैं । 5



-
23. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956 ? Explain. 2
24. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things ? Explain with examples. 2

SECTION C
(Short Answer Type Questions) (5×3=15)

25. (a) How did print come into existence in Europe ? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) How did access to books create a new culture of reading ? Explain. 3
26. Explain any three characteristics of 'Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur iron-ore belt' in India. 3×1=3
27. Explain any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. 3×1=3
28. How can more employment be created/generated in India ? Explain with examples. 3
29. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. 3

SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

30. (a) "Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj." Support the statement. 5
- OR**
- (b) "Mahatma Gandhi found salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation." Support the statement. 5
31. (a) Analyse the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the conditions under which democracies promote dignity and freedom of citizens. 5



32. (क) भारत में आरंभिक जीविका निर्वाह और वाणिज्यिक कृषि की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2+3=5

अथवा

- (ख) भारत में गहन जीविका एवं रोपण कृषि की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2+3=5

33. (क) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) भारत में वैश्वीकरण को न्यायसंगत बनाने के लिए किन्हीं पाँच उपायों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5×1=5

खण्ड ड

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

(3×4=12)

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

नदी परियोजनाओं पर उठी अधिकतर आपत्तियाँ उनके उद्देश्यों में विफल हो जाने पर हैं । यह एक विडंबना ही है कि जो बाँध बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए बनाए जाते हैं उनके जलाशयों में तलछट जमा होने से वे बाढ़ आने का कारण बन जाते हैं । अत्यधिक वर्षा होने की दशा में तो बड़े बाँध भी कई बार बाढ़ नियंत्रण में असफल रहते हैं । आपने पढ़ा होगा कि वर्ष 2006 में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में भारी वर्षा के दौरान बाँधों से छोड़े गए जल की वजह से बाढ़ की स्थिति और भी विकट हो गई । इन बाढ़ों से न केवल जान और माल का नुकसान हुआ अपितु बृहत् स्तर पर मृदा अपरदन भी हुआ । बाँध के जलाशय पर तलछट जमा होने का अर्थ यह भी है कि यह तलछट जो कि एक प्राकृतिक उर्वरक है बाढ़ के मैदानों तक नहीं पहुँचती जिसके कारण भूमि निम्नीकरण की समस्याएँ बढ़ती हैं । यह भी माना जाता है कि बहु-उद्देशीय योजनाओं के कारण भूकंप आने की संभावना भी बढ़ जाती है और अत्यधिक जल के उपयोग से जल-जनित बीमारियाँ, फ़सलों में कीटाणु-जनित बीमारियाँ और प्रदूषण फैलते हैं ।

- (34.1) गुजरात में नदी परियोजना के विरुद्ध आंदोलन का नाम लिखिए । 1

- (34.2) अत्यधिक वर्षा होने की दशा में अधिकतर बड़े बाँध किस प्रकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण में असफल रहते हैं ? 1

- (34.3) बहु-उद्देशीय नदी परियोजनाओं के किन्हीं दो लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 2×1=2



32. (a) Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India. 2+3=5

OR

(b) Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India. 2+3=5

33. (a) Analyse the impact of globalisation on the Indian economy. 5

OR

(b) Analyse any five steps for ensuring fair globalisation in India. 5×1=5

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

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

(34.1) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. 1

(34.2) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall ? 1

(34.3) Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. 2×1=2



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

पहले विश्व युद्ध तक औद्योगिक विकास धीमा रहा। युद्ध ने एक बिलकुल नई स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी। ब्रिटिश कारखाने सेना की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए युद्ध संबंधी उत्पादन में व्यस्त थे इसलिए भारत में मैनचेस्टर के माल का आयात कम हो गया। भारतीय बाज़ारों को रातोंरात एक विशाल देशी बाज़ार मिल गया। युद्ध लंबा खिंचा तो भारतीय कारखानों में भी फ़ौज के लिए जूट की बोरियाँ, फ़ौजियों के लिए वर्दी के कपड़े, टेंट और चमड़े के जूते, घोड़े व खच्चर की जीन तथा बहुत सारे अन्य सामान बनने लगे। नए कारखाने लगाए गए। पुराने कारखाने कई पालियों में चलने लगे। बहुत सारे नए मज़दूरों को काम पर रखा गया और हरेक को पहले से भी ज़्यादा समय तक काम करना पड़ता था। युद्ध के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन तेज़ी से बढ़ा।

युद्ध के बाद, भारतीय बाज़ार में मैनचेस्टर को पहले वाली हैसियत कभी हासिल नहीं हो पायी। युद्ध के बाद आधुनिकीकरण न कर पाने और अमेरिका, जर्मनी व जापान के मुकाबले कमजोर पड़ जाने के कारण ब्रिटेन की अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा गई थी। कपास का उत्पादन बहुत कम रह गया था और ब्रिटेन से होने वाले सूती कपड़े के निर्यात में ज़बरदस्त गिरावट आई। उपनिवेशों में विदेशी उत्पादों को हटाकर स्थानीय उद्योगपतियों ने घरेलू बाज़ारों पर क़ब्ज़ा कर लिया और धीरे-धीरे अपनी स्थिति मज़बूत बना ली।

(35.1) भारत में मैनचेस्टर के माल का आयात कम क्यों हो गया ? 1

(35.2) प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के बाद भारतीय बाज़ारों में मैनचेस्टर को पहले वाली हैसियत कभी क्यों हासिल नहीं हो पाई ? 1

(35.3) प्रथम विश्व युद्ध से भारत को होने वाले किन्हीं दो लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। $2 \times 1 = 2$

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

राजनीतिक दलों का उदय प्रतिनिधित्व पर आधारित लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के उभार के साथ जुड़ा है। हम पढ़ चुके हैं कि बड़े समाजों के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व आधारित लोकतंत्र की ज़रूरत होती है। जब समाज बड़े और जटिल हो जाते हैं तब उन्हें विभिन्न मुद्दों पर अलग-अलग विचारों को समेटने और सरकार की नज़र में लाने के लिए किसी माध्यम या एजेंसी की ज़रूरत होती है। विभिन्न जगहों से आए प्रतिनिधियों को साथ करने की ज़रूरत होती है ताकि एक ज़िम्मेवार सरकार का गठन हो सके। उन्हें सरकार का समर्थन करने या उस पर अंकुश रखने, नीतियाँ बनवाने और नीतियों का समर्थन अथवा विरोध करने के लिए उपकरणों की ज़रूरत होती है। प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि-सरकार की ऐसी जो भी ज़रूरतें होती हैं, राजनीतिक दल उनको पूरा करते हैं। इस तरह हम कह सकते हैं कि राजनीतिक दल लोकतंत्र की एक अनिवार्य शर्त हैं।

(36.1) 'राजनीतिक दल' के अर्थ को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1

(36.2) "राजनीतिक दलों का उदय प्रतिनिधित्व पर आधारित लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के उभार के साथ जुड़ा है।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 1

(36.3) राजनीतिक दल क्यों लोकतंत्र की एक अनिवार्य शर्त है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2



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

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.

- (35.1) Why did Manchester imports decline in India ? 1
- (35.2) Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War ? 1
- (35.3) Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India. 2×1=2

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

- (36.1) Explain the meaning of a 'political party'. 1
- (36.2) "The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Support this statement. 1
- (36.3) Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy ? Explain. 2



खण्ड च

(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

(2+3=5)

37. (क) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर), में दो स्थान A और B के रूप में दर्शाए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

(i) वह स्थान जहाँ दिसम्बर, 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। 1

(ii) वह स्थान जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग घटना हुई। 1

(ख) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3×1=3

(i) नोएडा – सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलोजी पार्क

(ii) बेलाडिला – लौह-अयस्क की खानें

(iii) तारापुर – परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

(iv) हल्दिया – समुद्री पत्तन

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

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

5×1=5

(37.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ दिसम्बर, 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।

(37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग घटना हुई।

(37.3) भारत के कॉफी के किसी एक प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्य का नाम लिखिए।

(37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बेलाडिला लौह-अयस्क की खानें हैं।

(37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है।

(37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है।



SECTION F

(Map Skill Based Question)

(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 them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :
- (i) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920. 1
 - (ii) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred. 1
- (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : 3×1=3
- (i) Noida – Software Technology Park
 - (ii) Bailadila – Iron-ore mines
 - (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
 - (iv) Haldia – 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

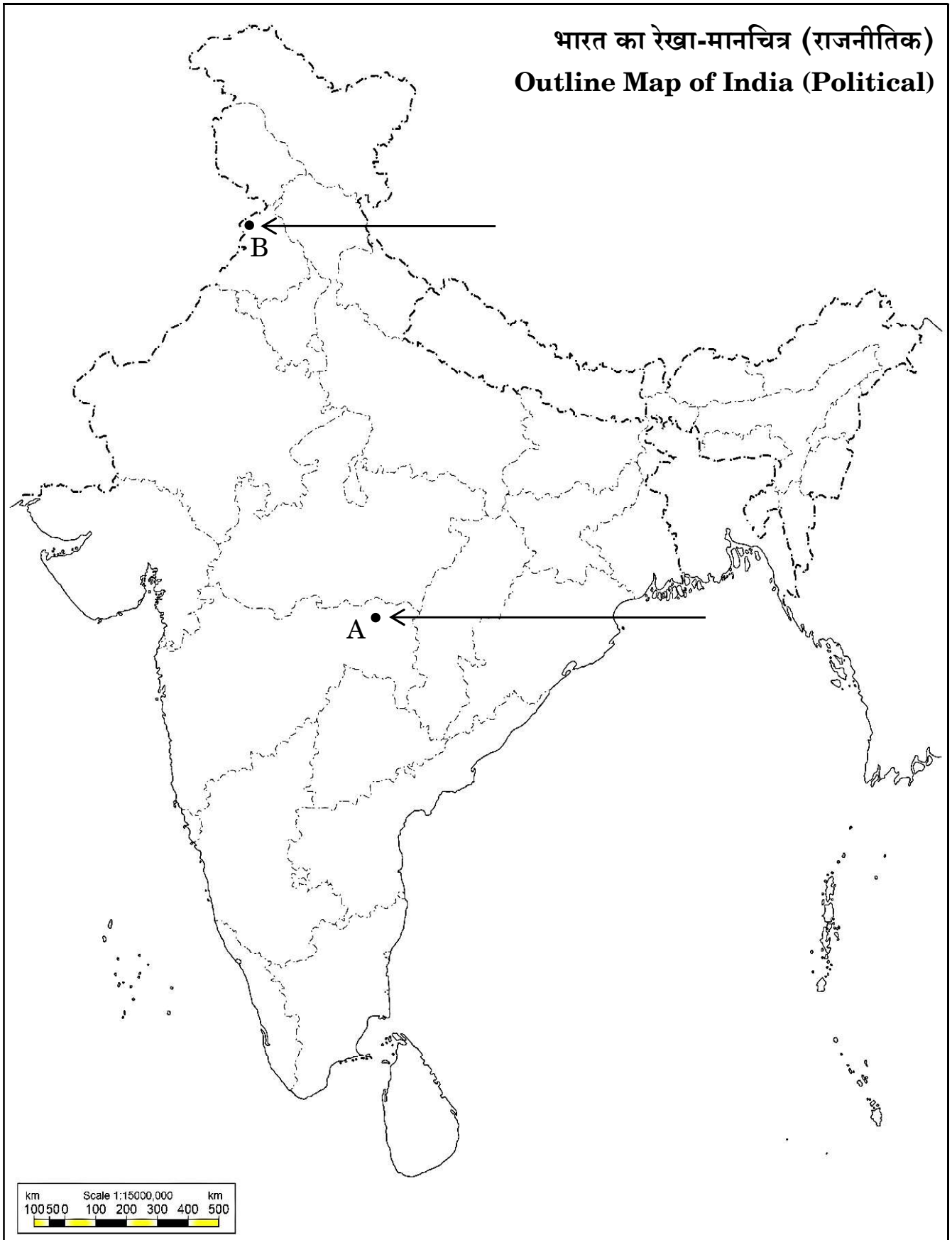
- (37.1) Name the place where Indian National Congress session took place in December, 1920.
- (37.2) Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- (37.3) Name any one major coffee producing state of India.
- (37.4) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.
- (37.5) Name the state where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located.
- (37.6) Name the state where Haldia sea port is located.





प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE J3265A)
(PAPER CODE 32/2/3)

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 _____ (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	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.



Marking Scheme--32/2/3 (2022-2023)

Social Science (087)

MM-80

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	
	Section – A (Multiple Choice Questions)	1X20=20
1	(a) i-3,ii-1, iii-4 ,iv-2 Pg.16	1
2	(b) United States of America Pg.25	1
3	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A) Pg.65	1
4	(a) i-4,ii-3,iii-2,iv-1 Pg.85	1
5	(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). Pg.65	1
6	(d) Laterite Pg.10	1
7	(b) Lakshminath Bezbaruh Pg-126	1
	For Visually Impaired Students	
	(c) Jyotiba Phule Pg.126	1
8	(a) United States of America (USA) Pg.70	1
9	(a) Germany, Austria- Hungry and Ottoman Turkey Pg.68	1
10	(b) Conservatism Pg.10	1
11	(d) Disproportionate Growth Pg.70	1
12	(d) Rich Households Pg.49	1
13	(a) Paper Notes Pg.40	1
14	(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed Pg.30	1
15	(b) Secondary Product Pg.08	1



16	(d) Sri Lanka	Pg.13	
17	(b) Income	Pg.08	1
18	(b) India	Pg.77	1
19	(c) Odisha	Pg.82	1
20	(a) Nordic Country	Pg.44	1
	Section –B (Very Short Answer Questions)		4x2=8
21	<p>(A) Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy.</p> <p>(i) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.</p> <p>(ii) Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian.</p> <p>(iii) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.</p> <p>(iv) Any other point.</p> <p>(v) To be assessed as a whole. Pg.21</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during nineteenth century.</p> <p>(i) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for the freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.</p> <p>(ii) Politically it emphasised the government by consent.</p> <p>(iii) Liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.</p> <p>(iv) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points to be explained. (Pg 21)</p>		<p>2x1=2</p> <p>2x1=2</p>

22	<p>Differentiate between reserved and protected forests in India.</p> <p>Reserved forest :</p> <p>(i) More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forest.</p> <p>(ii) Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest is concerned.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Protected forests:</p> <p>(i) Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.</p> <p>(ii) This forest land is protected from any further depletion.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point. Pg.20</p>	2x1=2
23	<p>Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain.</p> <p>i. In 1956 an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil.</p> <p>ii. The governments followed preferential policies for university positions and government jobs for Sinhalese.</p> <p>iii. The new constitution stipulated that the State shall protect and foster Buddhism.</p> <p>iv. Sinhala government ignored the interests of Tamils through their majoritarian policies.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained. Pg.3</p>	2x1=2
24	<p>How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.</p> <p>(ii) Money is also authorised by the government of the country. And no one can refuse it in the settling of transaction in India.</p> <p>(iii) No individuals or organistaion is allowed to issue currency except the authorised authority. Example- RBI in India.</p> <p>(iv) Money by providing the crucial intermediate step, eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.</p> <p>(v) Any other examples can also be considered.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>	2X1=2

	Pg. 40	
	Section –C (Short Answer Questions)	5x3=15
25	<p>How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. (ii) Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. (iii) Marco polo took away and spread the technology to Europe. (iv) Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. (v) Merchants and students in the university town bought the cheaper printed copies. (vi) Book fairs were held in different places. (vii) The break through occurred when Johann Gutenberg developed the first printing press. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>(vi) Any three points to be examined. Pg. 108</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Earlier reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. (ii) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. (iii) Printing reduced the cost of books. Multiple copies produced with greater ease. (iv) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership. (v) Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. (vi) People started writing and publishing popular ballads and folk tales and were illustrated with pictures. (vii) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">Any three points to be examine. Pg.111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3x1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3x1=3</p>

26	<p>Explain any three characteristics of ‘Drug – Bastar- Chandrapur iron-ore belt in India.</p> <p>Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. (ii) Very high-grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. (iii) The range of hills comprises 14 deposits of super high-grade hematite iron ore. (iv) It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. (v) Any other relevant points <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Pg No. 51)</p>	3x1=3
27	<p>Explain any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. (ii) The constitutional provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion. (iii) The constitutional prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion. (iv) Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.53</p>	3x1=3
28	<p>How can more employment be generated in India? Explain with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas. (ii) Promote tourism. (iii) Through development and promotion of regional craft. (iv) Development and promotion of IT sector. 	3x1=3



	<p>(v) Promote infrastructural development.</p> <p>(vi) Any other point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained. Pg. 29</p>	
29	<p>Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India.</p> <p>(i) The tertiary sector provides basic services like public transportation, medical care, electricity, banking, post office, etc</p> <p>(ii) This sector creates employment even for uneducated and unskilled workers.</p> <p>(iii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport trade etc.</p> <p>(iv) As income levels rise the demand of tertiary sector also get enhanced.</p> <p>(v) Over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information technology have become important and essential.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained. Pg.25</p>	3x1=3
	<p>Section –D (Long Answer Questions)</p>	4x5=20
30	<p>(a)“Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.” Support the statement.</p> <p>(i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.</p> <p>(ii) Plantation workers defied the Inland Immigration Act.</p> <p>(iii) They interpreted Swaraj in their own ways.</p> <p>(iv) They also related themselves with Swatantra Bharat and started relating them with all India agitation.</p> <p>(v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.</p> <p>(vi) Stranded on the way by a railway and steamers strike plantation workers were caught up by the police and were brutally beaten up. Any other point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	5X1=5

	<p>OR</p> <p>(b) “Mahatma Gandhi found salt as powerful symbol that could unite the nation.” Support the statement.</p> <p>(i) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike.</p> <p>(ii) It was one of the most essential items of food.</p> <p>(iii) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.</p> <p>(iv) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.</p> <p>(v) So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by his trusted volunteers from Sabarmati to Dandi.</p> <p>(vi) Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi views on Satyagraha and Swaraj.</p> <p>(vii) Mahatma Gandhi urged people to peacefully defy the British.</p> <p>(viii) At Dandi, he along-with followers defied the law, manufactured salt by boiling sea water.</p> <p>(ix) This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any Five points to be explained.</p>	
31	<p>(A) ‘Analyse the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities.</p> <p>(i) Democracies accommodates social diversities:</p> <p>(ii) Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.</p> <p>(iii) Democracies have successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations.</p> <p>(iv) Democracy develops a mechanism to negotiate the differences.</p> <p>(v) Majority to work with minority</p> <p>(vi) Democracies are best suited to produce outcome.</p> <p>(vii) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition</p> <p>(viii) A Democracy has the ability to handle social differences, divisions and</p>	5X1=5



	<p>conflicts.</p> <p>(ix) Equal treatment of women is a necessary ingredients of a democratic society.</p> <p>(x) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg. 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) “Analyse the conditions under which democracies promote dignity and freedom of citizens.</p> <p>(i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.</p> <p>(ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.</p> <p>(iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognised dignity and freedom in principle.</p> <p>(iv) Dignity and freedom of the citizens have been achieved in various degrees.</p> <p>(v) Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.</p> <p>(vi) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged.</p> <p>(vii) People have developed awareness and the ability to look critically</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.Pg.92</p>	5X1=5
32	<p>(A) Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India.</p> <p><u>Primitive Subsistence Farming:</u></p> <p>(i) This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India.</p> <p>(ii) Primitive subsistence farming practised on small patches of land.</p> <p>(iii) Use primitive tools like Hoe, Dao and digging sticks.</p> <p>(iv) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and suitability of essential condition to crops grown.</p> <p>(v) It is a slash and burn agriculture.</p>	



(vi) Any other relevant Points.

Any two relevant Points. $2 \times 1 = 2$

Commercial farming:

(i) The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs e.g., HYV seeds, Chemical fertilizers insecticides and pesticides.

(ii) It obtains higher productivity.

(iii) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

(iv) Plantation is also a type of Commercial farming.

(v) Example : Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crops.

(vi) Any other relevant point

Any three points to be explained from each part. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Pg.no30-31

OR

(B) Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.

Intensive Subsistence Farming:

(i) This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

(ii) It is labour-intensive farming

(iii) High doses of biochemical inputs

(iv) Irrigation is used for obtaining higher production.

(v) Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained. $(2 \times 1 = 2)$

Plantation Farming:

i. It is a type of commercial farming.

ii. In this type of farming a single crop is grown.

iii. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

iv. Plantations cover large tracts of land intensive imports with help of migrant labours.



	<p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained. Pg.35</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3x1=3)</p>	
33	<p>(a)Analyze the impact of globalization in India.</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</p> <p>(vii)Globalization has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEGATIVE-</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>5x1=5</p> <p>5x1=5</p>



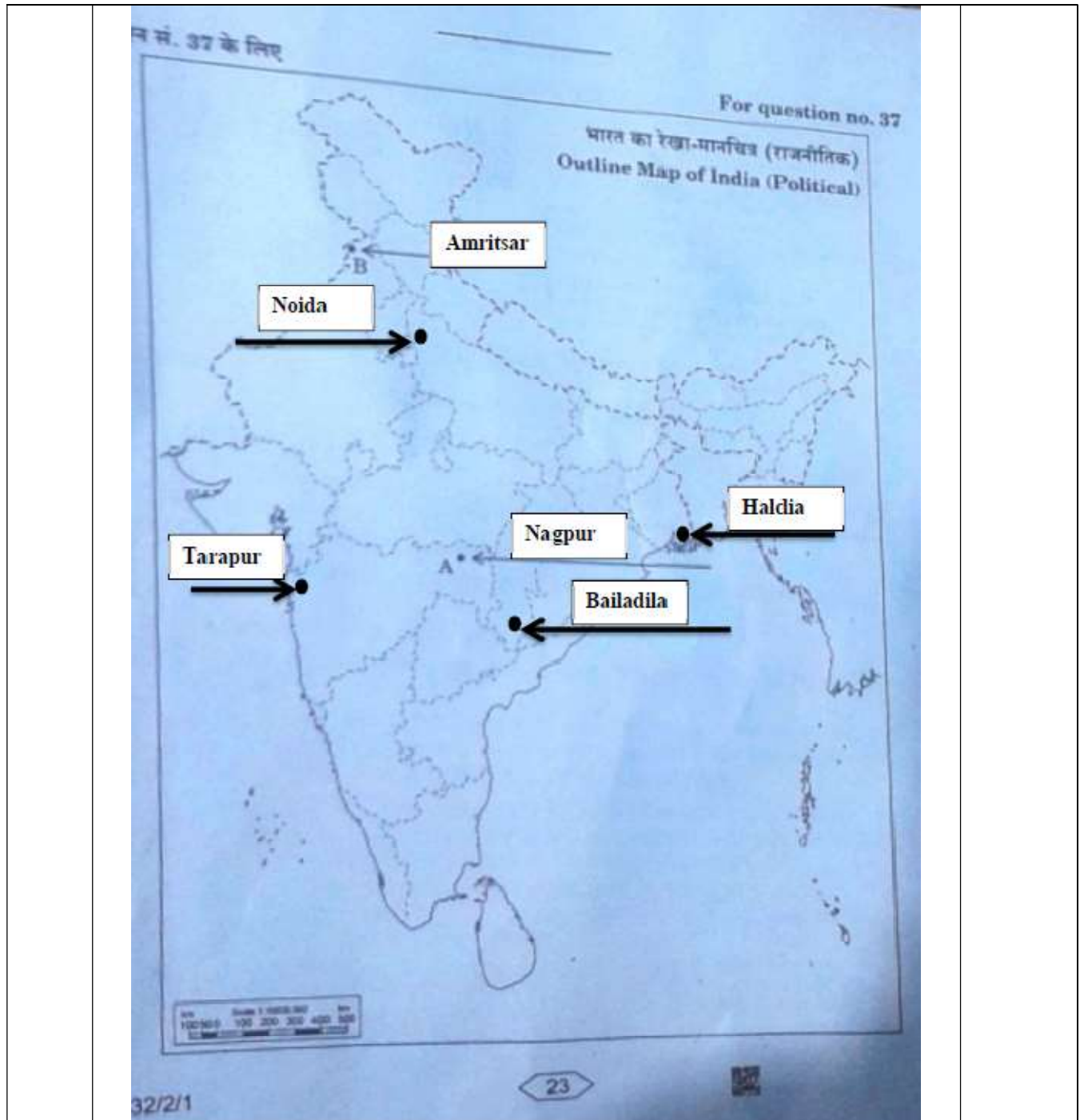
	<p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyze any five steps for ensuring fair globalization in India.</p> <p>(i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all, and ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.</p> <p>(ii) The government's 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> <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 Any five points to be explained.</p>	
	<p>Section –E (Case Based/Source Questions)</p>	<p>3x4=12</p>
<p>34</p>	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p>	



	<p>34.1 Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. Narmada Bachao Andolan</p> <p>34.2 How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? (i) Because big dams release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation. (ii) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>34.3 Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. (i) Generation of electricity (ii) Canal for irrigation (iii) Soil conservation in nearby areas (iv) Any other relevant points Any two points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-23</p>	
35	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow</p> <p>35.1 Why did Manchester imports decline in India? Because British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of army. Any other relevant points.</p> <p>35.2 Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War? Because unable to modernise and complete with United State of America, Germany and Japan. Any other relevant points.</p> <p>35.3 Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India. (i) Decline of import of British goods. (ii) Indian companies now in good condition to product things. (iii) Any other relevant points. Any two points to be explained</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Pol Sc.	
36.1	<p>36.1 Explain the meaning of a ‘political party.’ A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government.</p> <p>36.2 “The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.” Support the statement. (i) Large Societies need representative democracy (ii) Political parties give platform to elect representatives and representatives formed</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>



	<p>the government. (iii) Any other relevant points Any One Point</p> <p>36.3 Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They work as a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil the needs that every representative government has. Any other relevant points <p>Any two Points PG-47</p>	2
	<p>Section F Map Skill Based Question</p>	2+3=5
37	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>37 (a) and (b) – SEE ATTACHED MAP.</p> <p>37.a-i Nagpur ii- Amritsar (2)</p> <p>37.b-i Noida (UP) ii- Chattisgarh iii- Maharashtra iv- Haldia (3) ANY THREE</p>	



	<p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37. Attempt any five questions.</p>	
37.1	<p>Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920. Nagpur</p>	1

37.2	Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred. Amritsar	1
37.3	Name any one major coffee producing state in India. Karnataka	1
37.4	Name the State where Bailadila iron ore mines is located. Chhattisgarh	1
37.5	Name the State where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located. Maharashtra	1
37.6	Name the State where Haldia 'Sea port' is located. West Bengal	1

