

Series ZZYY1/6



SET-1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/6/1

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 :

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

- (i) प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
प्रश्न-पत्र में छः खण्ड-क, ख, ग, घ, ङ और च हैं।
- (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 का है।
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 का है। 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 का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36, केस आधारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के साथ 3-3 उपप्रश्न हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है।
- (vii) खण्ड-च में प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र आधारित है। यह प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है 37 (a) (इतिहास से 2 अंक) और 37 (b) (भूगोल के 3 अंक)
- (viii) इस प्रश्न पत्र में समग्र रूप से विकल्प का प्रावधान ही 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।



General Instructions :

- (i) *Question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory. Question paper comprises six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F There are 37 questions in the question paper.*
- (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

(20 × 1 = 20)

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

1. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

(नेता)

(भूमिका)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) विक्टर इमेनुएल II | (I) | इटली का मुख्यमंत्री |
| (b) ज्युसेप मेत्सिनी | (II) | यंग इटली आंदोलन |
| (c) ज्युसेप गैरीबॉल्डी | (III) | सिसिली साम्राज्य पर विजय |
| (d) काउंट कावूर | (IV) | एकीकृत इटली के राजा के रूप में घोषणा |

विकल्प :

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

2. निम्नलिखित में से किसने पहला साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्र 'बंगाल गेजट' निकाला ? 1

- (A) बिपिन चन्द्र पाल
(B) बाल गंगाधर तिलक
(C) गंगाधर भट्टाचार्य
(D) राजा राममोहन राय

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SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Match the following and choose the correct option. 1

(Leader)

(Role)

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) Victor Emmanuel II | I. Chief Minister of Italy |
| (b) Guiseppe Mazzini | II. Young Italy Movement |
| (c) Guiseppe Garibaldi | III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies |
| (d) Count Cavour | IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy |

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| (A) I IV III II |
| (B) II I IV III |
| (C) IV II III I |
| (D) I IV II III |

2. Who among the following brought out 'Bengal Gazette; the first weekly newspaper ? 1

- (A) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

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3. 1840 से 1860 के बीच इंग्लैंड में रेलवे के विस्तार के साथ निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उद्योग बढ़ा ? 1

- (A) लोहा और इस्पात
- (B) जूट और कपास
- (C) एल्युमिनियम और बॉक्साइट
- (D) ताँबा और इस्पात

4. यूरोपीय लोग 19वीं शताब्दी में अमेरिका क्यों चले गए ? निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही कारण की पहचान कीजिए : 1

- (A) गरीबी और बीमारियाँ
- (B) सोने की खानों की ओर दौड़
- (C) फ्रांसीसी क्रांति से बचने के लिए
- (D) वियतनाम युद्ध के परिणाम स्वरूप

5. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से फसल की पहचान कीजिए : 1

- यह एक मुख्य खाद्य फसल है ।
- यह खरीफ की फसल है ।
- इसके लिए उच्च तापमान और अधिक आर्द्रता की आवश्यकता होती है ।
- इसके लिए 100 cm से अधिक वार्षिक वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है ।

विकल्प :

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

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3. Which of the following industries increased with the expansion of railways in England from 1840s to 1860s ? 1
- (A) Iron and Steel
(B) Jute and Cotton
(C) Aluminium and Bauxite
(D) Copper and Steel
4. Why did Europeans flee to America in 19th century ? Identify the correct reason from the following options : 1
- (A) Poverty and diseases
(B) Due to gold rush
(C) To escape from the French Revolution
(D) As an aftermath of the Vietnam War
5. Identify the Crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. 1

- This is the staple food crop.
- This is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high temperature and high humidity.
- It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Options :

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



6. स्तंभ-A का स्तंभ-B के साथ मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

स्तंभ - A	स्तंभ - B
(नदी)	(बाँध)
I. महानदी	1. सरदार सरोवर
II. नर्मदा	2. हीराकुड
III. चंबल	3. सलाल
IV. चेनाब	4. राणा प्रताप सागर

विकल्प :

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

7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सुमेलित है ?

1

- (A) जलोढ़ मिट्टी पश्चिमी राजस्थान
(B) काली मिट्टी उत्तरी मैदान
(C) शुष्क मिट्टी दक्कन का पठार
(D) लैटेराइट मिट्टी पश्चिमी घाट

8. निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं में से कौन सी 'विश्व विकास रिपोर्ट' तैयार करती है ?

1

- (A) विश्व बैंक
(B) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष
(C) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन
(D) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन

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6. Match the Column – A with Column – B and choose the correct option : 1

Column – A

(River)

I. Mahanadi

II. Narmada

III. Chambal

IV. Chenab

Column – B

(Dam)

1. Sardar Sarovar

2. Hirakud

3. Salal

4. Rana Pratap Sagar

Options :

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

7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched ? 1

(A) Alluvial Soil Western Rajasthan

(B) Black Soil Northern Plain

(C) Arid Soil Deccan Plateau

(D) Laterite Soil Western Ghats

8. Which one of the following organizations prepares the 'World Development Report' ? 1

(A) World Bank

(B) International Monetary Fund

(C) World Health Organisation

(D) International Labour Organisation

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9. निम्नलिखित में से 'नीति आयोग' की पूर्ववर्ती सरकारी एजेंसी कौन सी थी ? 1
- (A) योजना आयोग
(B) निर्वाचन आयोग
(C) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
(D) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
10. मान लीजिए कि एक स्थानीय क्षेत्र में चार परिवार हैं। यदि इन परिवारों की आय क्रमशः ₹ 6,000, ₹ 4,000, ₹ 7,000 और ₹ 3,000 हैं तो इस क्षेत्र की औसत आय क्या होगी ? सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1
- (A) ₹ 5,000
(B) ₹ 3,000
(C) ₹ 2,000
(D) ₹ 6,000
11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा स्थानीय कंपनी के लिए एक प्रमुख लाभ है जब वह किसी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के साथ मिलकर उत्पादन करता हो ? 1
- (A) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी स्थानीय कंपनियों को धन एवं प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान करती हैं।
(B) स्थानीय कंपनी के बोझ को कम करने के लिए बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी सभी निर्णय लेती है।
(C) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी तेजी से उत्पादन के लिए स्थानीय कंपनी के सभी शेयर खरीदती है।
(D) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी, स्थानीय कंपनी से श्रम और पूँजी निवेश के लिए कहती है।



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9. Which one of the following is the preceding Government Agency of NITI Aayog ? 1
- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Election Commission
- (C) University Grants Commission
- (D) Union Public Service Commission
10. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the income of each family is ₹ 6,000, ₹ 4,000, ₹ 7,000 and ₹ 3,000 then find out the average income of the locality from the following options : 1
- (A) ₹ 5,000 (B) ₹ 3,000
- (C) ₹ 2,000 (D) ₹ 6,000
11. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC ? 1
- (A) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.
- (B) MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.
- (C) MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production.
- (D) MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.



12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है ?

1

- (A) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक साहूकार
- (B) द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक पुजारी
- (C) तृतीयक क्षेत्रक बैंक
- (D) विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक माली

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक असंगठित क्षेत्र की गतिविधि है ?

1

- (A) स्कूल में पढ़ाने वाला एक शिक्षक ।
- (B) बड़े कारखाने में काम करने वाला एक कर्मचारी ।
- (C) अस्पताल में इलाज करने वाला एक डॉक्टर ।
- (D) ठेकेदार के अधीन काम करने वाला एक दिहाड़ी मजदूर ।

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन स्वयं सहायता समूहों में बचत और ऋण गतिविधियों के संबंध में निर्णय लेता है ?

1

- (A) किसी बैंक का प्रबंधक
- (B) गैर-सरकारी संस्था के सदस्य
- (C) स्थानीय साहूकार
- (D) स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्य

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

- (A) Primary Sector – Money Lender
- (B) Secondary Sector – Priest
- (C) Tertiary Sector – Bank
- (D) Manufacturing Sector – Gardener

13. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector ? 1

- (A) A teacher teaching in a school.
- (B) A worker going to work in a big factory.
- (C) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
- (D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

14. Who among the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self Help Groups (SHGs) ? 1

- (A) Manager of a Bank
- (B) Members of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- (C) Local Money Lenders
- (D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)



15. सत्ता के बँटवारे पर निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- I. बहुसंख्यक समुदाय की इच्छा को सभी पर थोपना ।
- II. सामाजिक समूहों के बीच संघर्ष की संभावना को कम करना ।
- III. राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सत्ता का बँटवारा ।
- IV. दलों के बीच सामाजिक-राजनीतिक विरोध की संभावना बढ़ाना ।

विकल्प :

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

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

अभिकथन (A) : लोकतंत्र में कामकाज के लिए राजनीतिक दल महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

कारण (R) : राजनीतिक दलों को बनाने में मीडिया एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती 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, परन्तु (R) सही है ।

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

- I. Imposing the will of majority community over others.
- II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
- III. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- IV. It brings socio-political opposition among parties.

Options :

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

16. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : Political Parties are important in the functioning of democracy.

Reason (R) : The media plays an important role in the making of Political Parties.

Options :

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

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

1

स्तंभ - A (विषय)	स्तंभ - B (सूची)
I. ई-प्रोग्रामिंग	1. समवर्ती सूची
II. पुलिस	2. संघ सूची
III. शिक्षा	3. राज्य सूची
IV. रक्षा	4. अवशिष्ट सूची

विकल्प :

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

18. निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसमें एक दलीय व्यवस्था है ?

1

- (A) चीन
- (B) भारत
- (C) पाकिस्तान
- (D) अमरीका

19. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- I. भारत में कोई आधिकारिक धर्म नहीं है ।
- II. समुदायों को अपने धर्म को मानने, प्रचार और अभ्यास करने की स्वतंत्रता है ।
- III. राज्य समुदायों को उनके द्वारा चलाई जा रही शिक्षण संस्थानों को सहायता देकर मदद करता है ।
- IV. भारत धर्मतंत्र में विश्वास करता है ।

विकल्प :

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

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

Column – A		Column – B	
(Subjects)		(List)	
I.	E-Programming	1.	Concurrent List
II.	Police	2.	Union List
III.	Education	3.	State List
IV.	Defence	4.	Residuary List

Options :

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

18. Which one of the following countries have One Party System ? 1

- (A) China (B) India
(C) Pakistan (D) America

19. Read the following statements and choose the correct option : 1

- I. There is no official religion in India.
II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.
III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.
IV. India believes in theocracy.

Options :

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

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20. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश की राष्ट्रीय संसद में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व सबसे अधिक है ? 1
- (A) रूस
(B) ऑस्ट्रेलिया
(C) स्वीडन
(D) भारत

खण्ड – ख

(4 × 2 = 8)

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. 1832 की 'कुस्तुनतुनिया की संधि' ने किस प्रकार यूनान को एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में मान्यता दी ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
22. (a) कृषि के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए किन्हीं दो प्रयासों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 1 × 2 = 2

अथवा

- (b) रबी शस्य ऋतु की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। 1 × 2 = 2
23. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की मान्यता के संबंध में चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
24. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक रोजगार कैसे पैदा किये जा सकते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

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-
20. Which one of the following countries has the highest representation of women in their National Parliament ? 1
- (A) Russia
- (B) Australia
- (C) Sweden
- (D) India

SECTION – B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4 × 2 = 8)

21. How did the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation ? Explain. 2
22. (a) Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture. 1 × 2 = 2

OR

- (b) Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season. 1 × 2 = 2
23. Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political Parties in India. 2
24. How to create more employment in rural areas ? Explain with examples. 2

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P.T.O.



खण्ड – ग

(5 × 3 = 15)

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

25. फ्रांसीसी क्रांति पर मुद्रण संस्कृति के किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों की परख कीजिए। 3
26. (a) हम पर्यटन को व्यापार क्यों कहते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
- अथवा
- (b) देश के आर्थिक विकास में परिवहन के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। 3
27. ऋण के औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक स्रोतों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
28. 'आधुनिक लोकतंत्र व्यवस्थाओं में सत्ता की साझेदारी अनेक रूपों में हो सकती है।' इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3
29. विकास के लिए धारणीयता का मुद्दा क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

खण्ड – घ

(4 × 5 = 20)

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

30. (a) व्यापारी वर्ग ने स्वयं को 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' से कैसे जोड़ा ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5
- अथवा
- (b) 'असम के मजदूरों की महात्मा गांधी और स्वराज की धारणा की अपनी समझ थी।' उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

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SECTION – C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution. **3**
26. (a) Why do we call Tourism as a Trade ? Explain. **3**
- OR**
- (b) Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country. **3**
27. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. **3**
28. “In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.” Explain the statement. **3**
29. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain with examples. **3**

SECTION – D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (a) How did the Business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain with examples. **5**
- OR**
- (b) ‘Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Explain with examples. **5**

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P.T.O.



31. (a) ताजे पानी के औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को कैसे कम किया जा सकता है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) “किसी देश की आर्थिक शक्ति (उन्नति) विनिर्माण उद्योगों के विकास से मापी जाती है।” उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

32. (a) लोकतांत्रिक सरकार को वैध सरकार क्यों माना जाता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) तानाशाही सरकार की तुलना में लोकतांत्रिक सरकार किस प्रकार बेहतर है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

33. (a) ‘विदेशी व्यापार के उदारीकरण और विदेशी निवेश नीति से भारत में दूरगामी परिवर्तन दिखे हैं।’ उपयुक्त तर्कों से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) उत्पादकों और श्रमिकों पर वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव समान नहीं है। उपयुक्त तर्कों से कथन की पुष्टि 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

औद्योगिक विकास

बीसवीं सदी के पहले दशक तक भारत में औद्योगीकरण का ढर्रा कई बदलावों की चपेट में आ चुका था। स्वदेशी आंदोलन को गति मिलने से राष्ट्रवादियों ने लोगों को विदेशी कपड़े के बहिष्कार के लिए प्रेरित किया। औद्योगिक समूह अपने सामूहिक हितों की रक्षा के लिए संगठित हो गए और उन्होंने आयात शुल्क बढ़ाने तथा अन्य रियायतें देने के लिए सरकार पर दबाव डाला। 1906 के बाद चीन भेजे जाने वाले भारतीय धागे के निर्यात में भी कमी आने लगी थी। चीनी बाजारों में चीन और जापान की मिलों के उत्पाद छा गए थे। फलस्वरूप, भारत के उद्योगपति धागे की बजाय कपड़ा बनाने लगे। 1900 से 1912 के भारत में सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन दोगुना हो गया।



-
31. (a) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (b) “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Explain with examples. 5

32. (a) Why is Democratic Government considered as Legitimate Government ? Explain. 5

OR

- (b) How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship ? Explain. 5

33. (a) “Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching changes in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (b) ‘Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform.’ Support the statement with suitable arguments. 5

SECTION – E

(Case Based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

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

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

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पहले विश्व युद्ध तक औद्योगिक विकास धीमा रहा । युद्ध ने एक बिलकुल नयी 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 ।

- (34.1) स्वदेशी आंदोलन क्या था ? 1
- (34.2) भारत में सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन 1900 से 1912 के बीच दुगना क्यों हो गया ? 1
- (34.3) किन्हीं दो घटनाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को पुनः बाज़ार प्राप्त करने में सहायता की ? 2
35. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । 4

समुदाय और संरक्षण

वन संरक्षण की नीतियाँ हमारे देश में कोई नई बात नहीं हैं । हम आमतौर पर इस बात से अनजान हैं कि वन हमारे देश में कुछ मानव प्रजातियों के आवास भी हैं । भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो स्थानीय समुदाय सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर अपने आवास स्थलों के संरक्षण में जुटे हैं क्योंकि इसी से ही दीर्घकाल में उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है । सरिस्का बाघ रिज़र्व में राजस्थान के गाँवों के लोग वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिनियम के तहत वहाँ से खनन कार्य बन्द करवाने के लिए संघर्षरत हैं । कई क्षेत्रों में तो लोग स्वयं वन्य जीव आवासों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं और सरकार की ओर से हस्तक्षेप भी स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं । राजस्थान के अलवर जिले में 5 गाँवों के लोगों ने तो 1,200 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि भैरोंदेव डाकव 'सोंचुरी' घोषित कर दी जिसके अपने ही नियम कानून हैं; जो शिकार वर्जित करते हैं तथा बाहरी लोगों की घुसपैठ से यहाँ के वन्य जीवन को बचाते हैं ।



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.

- (34.1) What was the Swadeshi Movement ? 1
- (34.2) Why did the Cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 to 1912 ? 1
- (34.3) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market. 2

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

COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

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- (35.1) वन समुदायों से कैसे संबंधित हैं ? 1
- (35.2) 'वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिनियम' के उद्देश्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। 1
- (35.3) वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण के लिए समुदाय किस प्रकार काम कर रहे हैं ? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
36. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : 4

भारत में विकेन्द्रीकरण

स्थानीय सरकारों की यह नयी व्यवस्था दुनिया में लोकतंत्र का अब तक का सबसे बड़ा प्रयोग है। पूरे देश में नगरपालिकाओं और ग्राम-पंचायतों के लिए करीब 36 लाख लोगों का चुनाव होता है। यह संख्या ही अपने आप में दुनिया के कई देशों की कुल आबादी से ज्यादा है। स्थानीय सरकारों को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिए जाने से हमारे यहाँ लोकतंत्र की जड़ें और मज़बूत हुई हैं। इसने महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने के साथ ही हमारे लोकतंत्र में उनकी आवाज़ को मज़बूत किया है। बहरहाल, इन सबके बावजूद अभी भी अनेक परेशानियाँ कायम हैं। पंचायतों के चुनाव तो नियमित रूप से होते हैं और लोग बड़े उत्साह से इनमें हिस्सा भी लेते हैं लेकिन ग्राम सभाओं की बैठकें नियमित रूप से नहीं होतीं।

- (36.1) भारतीय विकेन्द्रीकरण को लोकतंत्र में सबसे बड़ा प्रयोग क्यों माना जाता है ? 1
- (36.2) भारत में स्थानीय सरकार की संवैधानिक स्थिति ने किस प्रकार लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को और गहरा करने में सहायता की है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1
- (36.3) भारत सरकार द्वारा विकेन्द्रीकरण के लिए उठाए गए, किन्हीं दो उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2

खण्ड - च

(2 + 3 = 5)

(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

37. (a) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दो स्थानों (A) और (B) को अंकित किया गया है। दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए। 2
- (A) वह स्थान जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- (B) वह स्थान जहाँ महात्मा गांधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था।

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- (35.1) How are forests related with Communities ? 1
- (35.2) Explain the aim of 'Wildlife Protection Act. 1
- (35.3) How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife ?
Explain with example. 2
36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : 4

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

- (36.1) Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy ? 1
- (36.2) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India ? 1
- (36.3) Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation. 2

SECTION - F

(Map Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline Map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2
- (A) The Place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- (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 द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3

- (i) इंदिरा गांधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा
- (ii) काकरापारा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र
- (iii) हैदराबाद सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क
- (iv) कांडला समुद्री पत्तन

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

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

- (37.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ था। 1
- (37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ महात्मा गांधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था। 1
- (37.3) उस शहर का नाम लिखिए जहाँ इंदिरा गांधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा स्थित है। 1
- (37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ काकरापारा परमाणु संयंत्र स्थित है। 1
- (37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हैदराबाद सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है। 1
- (37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कांडला 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) Indira Gandhi International Airport.
 - (ii) Kakrapara – Atomic Power Station.
 - (iii) Hyderabad – Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Kandla Sea Port

Note : The following questions are for the 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 Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1
- (37.2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt law. 1
- (37.3) Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located. 1
- (37.4) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear plant is located. 1
- (37.5) Name the State where Hyderabad Software Technology park is located. 1
- (37.6) Name the State where Kandla Sea Port is located. 1
-





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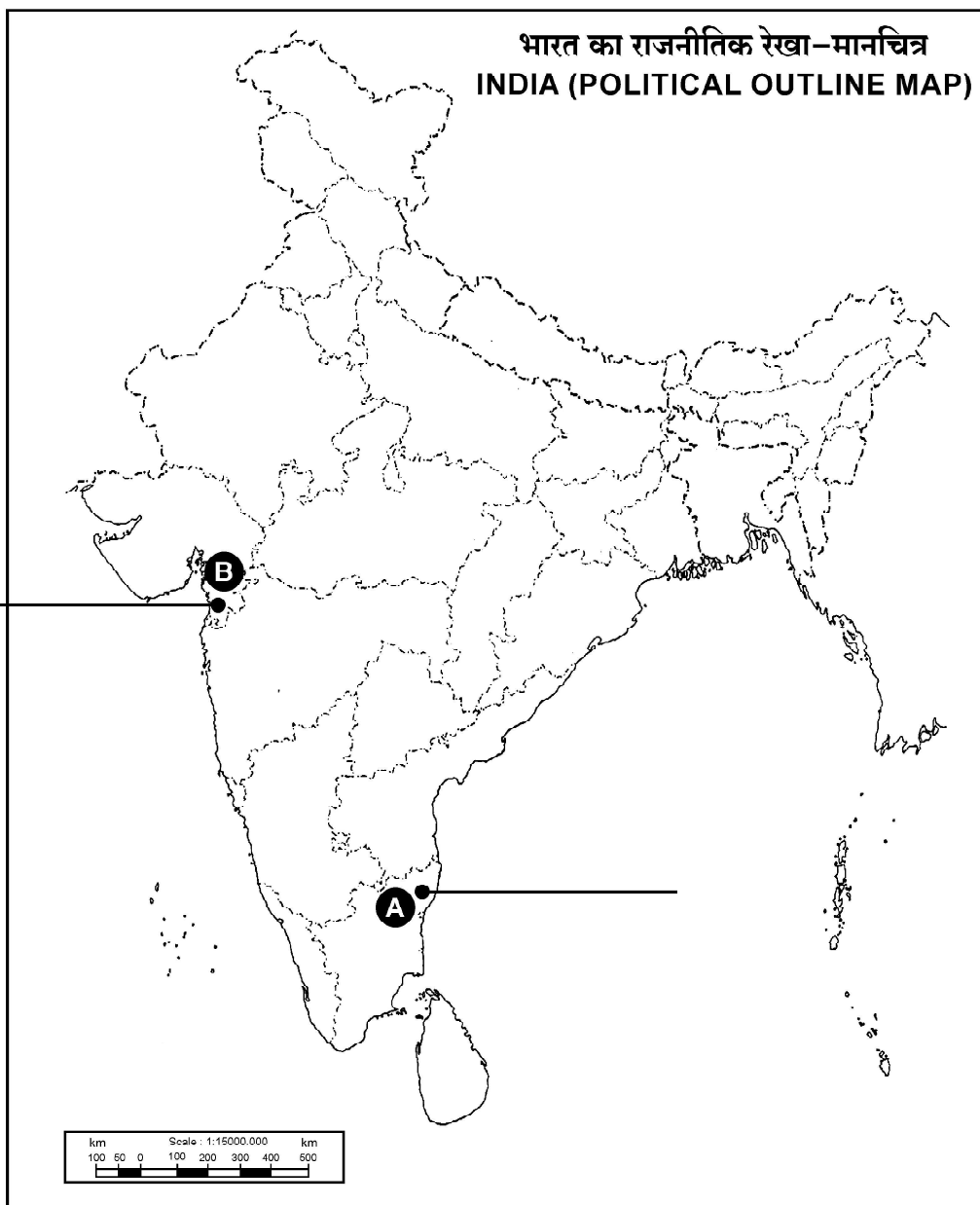
प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

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यहाँ से काटें

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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023

SOCIAL SCIENCE SET- 32-6-1 (SUBJECT CODE 087)

General Instructions: -

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



8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ Extra Question ”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part 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:
Social science Set- 32/6/1

M.M-80

VALUE POINTS			
Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)			20×1=20
1.	(C) a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-I	(Pg. 21)	1
2.	(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya	(Pg. 120)	1
3.	(A) Iron and Steel	(Pg. 83)	1
4.	(A) Poverty and diseases	(Pg.56)	1
5.	(C) Rice	(Pg.38)	1
6.	(C) I – 2, II – 1, III– 4, IV– 3	(Pg. 26)	1
7.	(D) Laterite Soil Western Ghats	(Pg. 10)	1
8.	(A) World Bank	(Pg. 8)	1
9.	(A) Planning Commission	(Pg. 29)	1
10.	(A) Rs 5000	(Pg. 9)	1
11.	(A) MNCs can provide money and technology to local company	(Pg.67)	1
12.	(C) Tertiary sector – Bank	(Pg.20)	1
13.	(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor	(Pg. 31)	1
14.	(D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)	(Pg. 50)	1
15.	(B) II and III	(Pg. 6)	1
16.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	(Pg.48)	1
17.	(A) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2	(Pg.16-17)	1
18.	(A) China	(Pg.50)	1
19.	(A) I,II and III	(Pg.37-38)	1
20.	(C) Sweden	(Pg. 31-34)	1
Section-B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)			4×2=8
21.	How did the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation? Explain. (i) An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence.		2×1=2



	<p>(ii) Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.</p> <p>(iii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821</p> <p>(iv) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathy for ancient Greek culture.</p> <p>(v) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.</p> <p>(vi) Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained) (Page No.-13)</p>	
22.	<p>(a) Explain any two efforts taken by the government of India to modernise agriculture.</p> <p>Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture.</p> <p>(i) Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services</p> <p>(ii) Animal breeding centres.</p> <p>(iii) Horticulture development.</p> <p>(iv) Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc.</p> <p>(v) Improving the rural infrastructure to strengthen and support agricultural sector.</p> <p>(vi) Several initiatives have been taken by Government of India under ‘The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.’</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained) (Pg. 44)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season.</p> <p>(i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.</p> <p>(ii) These are harvested in summer from April to June.</p> <p>(iii) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.</p>	<p>2×1=2</p> <p>2×1=2</p>

	<p>(iv) These crops are grown in large parts of India,</p> <p>(v) States from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Two points to be explained) (Pg No.36)</p>	
23.	<p>Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political parties in India?</p> <p>(i) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.</p> <p>(ii) Parties are given a unique symbol by the commission.</p> <p>(iii) Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are ‘recognised’ by the Election Commission for this purpose.</p> <p>(iv) The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained) (Pg. No. 79)</p>	2×1=2
24.	<p>How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) By introducing mega projects — new dams are constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many farms.</p> <p>(ii) By introducing tertiary facilities in an area.</p> <p>(iii) By identifying and promoting local industries and services.</p> <p>(iv) In villages near forest areas, we can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey.</p> <p>(v) By setting up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets.</p> <p>(vi) By promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained) (Pg.No. 34)</p>	2×1=2
	<p align="center">Section-C (Short Answer Type Questions)</p>	5×3=15



25.	<p>Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. (ii) Their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition, and despotism. (iii) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. (iv) Third Estate attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the State. (v) Eroded the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. (vi) The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and saw the world through a critical and rational way. (vii) All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed. (viii) New ideas of social revolution came into existence. (ix) By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. (x) Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. (xi) This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy (xii) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be examined) (Pg. No. 115-116)</p>	3×1=3
26.	<p>(a) Why do we call Tourism as a Trade? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. (ii) Foreign tourists' arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of foreign exchange. (iii) Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. (iv) It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. (v) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. (vi) Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important destinations of foreign tourists in India. 	3×1=3

	<p>(vii) There is vast potential of tourism development in the North-eastern States and the interior parts of Himalayas, but due to strategic reasons these have not been encouraged</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 94)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country.</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 land, 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 in the development of communication. Various means of communication help us in interacting with others in all the parts of the world. It has brought the world closer.</p> <p>(iv) Transport like railways help us in conducting various 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) Waterways provide the cheapest means of transport and are useful for international trade.</p> <p>(vii) Air transport provides the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained) (Pg.No. 84)</p>	3×1=3								
27.	<p>Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50%;"><u>Formal credit</u></th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50%;"><u>Informal credit</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) It includes loans from banks.</td> <td>(i) It includes loans from traders, Money lender, relatives.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) It charges lower rate of interest</td> <td>(ii) It charges high rate of interest.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) RBI supervises their functions lending activities.</td> <td>(iii) No organization is there to supervise its lending activities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Formal credit</u>	<u>Informal credit</u>	(i) It includes loans from banks.	(i) It includes loans from traders, Money lender, relatives.	(ii) It charges lower rate of interest	(ii) It charges high rate of interest.	(iii) RBI supervises their functions lending activities.	(iii) No organization is there to supervise its lending activities	3×1=3
<u>Formal credit</u>	<u>Informal credit</u>									
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(ii) It charges lower rate of interest	(ii) It charges high rate of interest.									
(iii) RBI supervises their functions lending activities.	(iii) No organization is there to supervise its lending activities									

	<p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points) (Pg. No. 49)</p>	
28.	<p>“In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>(i) Horizontal distribution of power – Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.</p> <p>(ii) Vertical distribution of power – Power can be shared among governments at different levels – general government for entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.</p> <p>(iii) Power sharing among social groups – Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.</p> <p>(iv) Power sharing arrangements among political parties, pressure groups and movements.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 8-9)</p>	3×1=3
29.	<p>Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health.</p> <p>(ii) Conserving the environment which is necessary for development.</p> <p>(iii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy.</p> <p>(iv) Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.</p> <p>(v) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked.</p> <p>(vi) We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 14)</p>	3×1=3



	Section-D (Long Answer Type Questions)	4×5=20
30.	<p>(a) How did the Business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.</p> <p>(ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.</p> <p>(iii) To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI).</p> <p>(iv) Led by prominent industrialists like PurshottamdasThakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.</p> <p>(v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>(vi) Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restriction on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.</p> <p>(vii) But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 42)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) ‘Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Explain with examples.</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, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.</p> <p>(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5×1=5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5×1=5</p>



	<p>permission.</p> <p>(iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement they defied the authorities, left plantation and headed home.</p> <p>(iv) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.</p> <p>(v) The visions of these movements were not defined by the Congress Programme. They interpreted the term Swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over.</p> <p>(vi) Yet, when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.</p> <p>(vii) When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained) (Pg. 36-37)</p>	
31.	<p>(a) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</p> <p>(ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements</p> <p>(iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</p> <p>Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases-</p> <p>(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</p> <p>(b) Secondary treatment by biological process.</p> <p>(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical, and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.</p> <p>(iv) Overdrawing of groundwater reserves by industry where there is a threat to groundwater resources also needs to be regulated legally.</p> <p>(v) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.</p>	5×1=5



	<p>(vi) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.</p> <p>(vii) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of economic development with environmental concerns.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 76)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>(ii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.</p> <p>(iii) It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in Tribal and Backward areas.</p> <p>(iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>(v) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India’s prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 63)</p>	5×1=5
32.	<p>(a) ‘Why is Democratic government considered as legitimate government.’ Explain.</p> <p>(i) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.</p> <p>(ii) It is responsive to the needs of the people</p> <p>(iii) It is accountable and whenever they are not, people have the right to select any other governance.</p> <p>(iv) It is transparent as whatever policies they are forming, the knowledge of the same is</p>	5×1=5

	<p>there with the people also.</p> <p>(v) They accommodate differences and work for the economic development.</p> <p>(vi) Democratic govt follows procedures and are accountable to the people.</p> <p>(vii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation</p> <p>(viii) Regular free and fair elections are the regular feature of democracy.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) (Pg.No. 41)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) ‘How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation or worry about majorities and public opinion. It may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems.</p> <p>(ii) Unlike any alternative government, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at decision however it ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.</p> <p>(iii) Transparency factor is often missing from a non-democratic government.</p> <p>(iv) It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people unlike dictatorship.</p> <p>(v) Government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms to take part in decision-making whenever they think fit.</p> <p>(vi) Respect to and equal treatment of women is necessary ingredients of a democratic society.</p> <p>(vii) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 90)</p>	5×1=5
33.	<p>(a) “Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching changes in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>(i) Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated trade</p>	5×1=5

and finance regulations, Liberty being given to foreign companies for trade and investment like FDI, Disinvestment, etc.

- (ii) Many Indian companies have become MNC and trading in other countries
- (iii) Many companies have invested in newer technology and production methods have raised their production standards
- (iv) Collaboration have been made with foreign companies.
- (v) Side by side government put tax on imports as trade barrier.
- (vi) The government could also place a limit on the number of goods that can be imported. This is known as quotas. Example – trade barrier on Chinese toys.
- (vii) In this system of production and communication, rules regarding international trade are made, and see that these rules are obeyed.
- (viii) Foreign trade and investment in India were supported by some very powerful international organisations.
- (ix) SEZs special economic zones have been initiated to attract foreign companies with world class facilities.
- (x) Govt. has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.
- (xi) Any other relevant point

(Any five points to be explained)

(Pg. No. 64)

OR

**(b) ‘Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.’
Support the statement with suitable arguments.**

- (i) Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.
- (ii) Firstly MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 15 years, which means investing in India has been beneficial for them.
- (iii) MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas.
- (iv) In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.
- (v) Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.
- (vi) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign

5×1=5



	<p>companies.</p> <p>(vii) Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (automobiles)</p> <p>(viii) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.</p> <p>(ix) NEGATIVE – 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. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.</p> <p>(x) Competition and Uncertain Employment : Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers.</p> <p>(xi) Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers ‘flexibly’. This means that workers’ jobs are no longer secure.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 66)</p>	
	<p>Section-E (Case Based Questions)</p>	3×4= 12
34.	<p style="text-align: center;">CASE BASED QUESTION: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Pg 97)</p> <p>(34.1) What was the Swadeshi Movement? (1)</p> <p>(i) In the Swadeshi Movement, leaders appealed to people to use indigenous and national goods and to boycott foreign goods</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)</p>	1+1+2=4
	<p>(34.2) Why did the cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 and 1912? (1)</p> <p>(i) Indian yarn export to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market.</p> <p>(ii) Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Hence cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)</p>	



	<p>(34.3) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market. (1+1=2)</p> <p>(i) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.</p> <p>(ii) . Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.</p> <p>(iii) From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined</p> <p>(iv) Outbreak of the First World War due to which Manchester imports into India declined.</p> <p>(v) New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	
35.	<p>CASE BASED QUESTION:COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION (Pg 20)</p> <p>(35.1) How are forests related with communities? (1)</p> <p>(i) It serves as the home to the traditional communities.</p> <p>(ii) It serves as a source of livelihood.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point)</p>	1+1+2=4
	<p>(35.2) Explain the aim of ‘Wildlife Protection Act’. (1)</p> <p>(i) To prohibit hunting of wild animals; birds.</p> <p>(ii) Impose punishment for violating these rules/ laws.</p> <p>(iii) To protects wildlife against any outside encroachment.</p> <p>(iv) To provide security to animals that is not in danger of becoming extinct.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point)</p>	
	<p>(35.3) How are communities working for the conservation of wildlife. Explain with example. (2)</p> <p>(i) In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.</p> <p>(ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the BhairodevDakav ‘Sonchuri’.</p> <p>(iii) Here they declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting</p>	



	<p>and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	
36.	<p>CASE BASED QUESTION: DECENTRALIZATION IN INDIA (Pg 26)</p> <p>(36.1) Why is Indian decentralization considered as the largest experiment in democracy? (1)</p> <p>(i) India's efforts in decentralisation represent one of the largest experiments in deepening democracy.</p> <p>(ii) India has a democratic structure for local governance</p> <p>(iii) There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities, etc. all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)</p>	1+1+2=4
	<p>(36.2) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India. (1)</p> <p>(i) It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.</p> <p>(ii) People to directly participate in decision-making.</p> <p>(iii) This has helped to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.</p> <p>(iv) Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point, (Any one points)</p>	
	<p>(36.3) Explain any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. (1+1=2)</p> <p>(i) Establishment of panchayat in rural areas</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of municipalities in urban areas.</p> <p>(iii) 73rd and 74th amendment of the Indian constitution for the local self govt. and three tier democracy</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)</p>	



	Section F (Map Based Questions)	2+3=5
37.	<p>(a) (A) Madras (B) Dandi</p> <p>(b) Map Attached</p> <p>For questions of Visually Impaired Candidates only</p> <p>(37.1) Name the place where the session of India National Congress was held in 1927-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MADRAS/ CHENNAI</p> <p>(37.2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law- DANDI</p> <p>(37.3) Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located- DELHI/ NEW</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DELHI</p> <p>(37.4) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear plant is located- GUJARAT</p> <p>(37.5) Name the State where Hyderabad Software Technology park is located- ANDHRA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRADESH/ TELANGANA.</p> <p>(37.6) Name the State where Kandla Sea Port is located- GUJARAT.</p>	<p>1+1=2</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>5×1=5</p>

32/6/1, 32/6/2, 32/6/3

प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 10

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