



Series : DQQPP/4

SET ~ 1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/4/1**

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.

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages (Including Map).
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 13 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) 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।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. *



सामाजिक विज्ञान



SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40

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सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 13 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड-क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 40 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (iv) खण्ड-ख में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 8 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड-ग में प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 120 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-घ में प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (vii) खण्ड-ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है। यह प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। यह दो भागों में विभाजित है – 13.1 इतिहास (1 अंक) और 13.2 भूगोल (2 अंक)।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालाँकि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक चयन के विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इन प्रश्नों में से किसी एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखना है।

*

खण्ड – क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

2 × 5 = 10

1. महात्मा गांधीजी ने 1917 में बिहार के चम्पारन इलाके का दौरा क्यों किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
2. भारत में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
3. कच्चे माल के स्रोत के आधार उद्योगों को वर्गीकृत कीजिए। 2
4. एक दलीय व्यवस्था, दो दलीय व्यवस्था से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
5. आवश्यकताओं का दोहरा संयोग किस प्रकार पैदा होता है ? 2

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them.

- (i) *There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *This question paper is divided into **5 Sections – A, B, C, D and E.***
- (iii) ***Section A** – Question no. **1 to 5** are very short answer type questions of **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Question no. **6 to 8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Question no. **9 and 10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Question no. **11 and 12** are Case Based questions, carrying **4** marks each.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Question no. **13** is map based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13.1** from History (**1** mark) and **13.2** from Geography (**2** 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.*

SECTION – A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

2 × 5 = 10

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917 ?
Explain. **2**
2. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. **2**
3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. **2**
4. How is one-party system different from two-party system ? Explain with examples. **2**
5. How do double coincidence of wants arise ? **2**

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खण्ड – ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

3 × 3 = 9

6. (क) फरवरी 1922 में महात्मा गांधी ने असहयोग आंदोलन को वापस लेने का निश्चय क्यों किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(ख) प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने किस प्रकार भारत में नई आर्थिक स्थिति पैदा की ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

7. आर्थिक संवृद्धि और विकास के संदर्भ में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं के परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3

8. तीन महत्त्वपूर्ण 'ऋण की शर्तों' की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

खण्ड – ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

5 × 2 = 10

9. (क) भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के समक्ष किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख चुनौतियों की परख कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(ख) "लोकतांत्रिक देशों में राजनीतिक दल महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं ।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये । 5

10. (क) हाल ही के वर्षों में हमारे बाजार पूर्णतः किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो गये हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(ख) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ किस प्रकार देशों के उत्पादनों को एक दूसरे से जोड़ती हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

खण्ड – घ

(केस आधारित प्रश्न)

4 × 2 = 8

11. दिए गए केस का पठन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

सत्याग्रह पर महात्मा गांधी के विचार

'कहा जाता है कि "निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध" दुर्बलों का हथियार है । लेकिन इस लेख में जिस शक्ति की बात की गई है उसे केवल ताकतवर ही इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । यह निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध की शक्ति नहीं है; इसके लिए तो सघन सक्रियता चाहिए । दक्षिण अफ्रीका का आंदोलन निष्क्रिय नहीं बल्कि सक्रिय आंदोलन था ... ।'



SECTION – B

(Short Answer type Questions)

3 × 3 = 9

6. (a) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 ? Explain. **3**

OR

- (b) How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India ? Explain.
7. Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development. **3**
8. Explain the three important 'terms of Credit'. **3**

SECTION – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 × 2 = 10

9. (a) Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. **5**

OR

- (b) "Political parties play an important role in democratic countries." Justify the statement. **5**
10. (a) How are our markets transformed in recent years ? Explain with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) How do Multi National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries ? Explain with examples. **5**

SECTION – D

(Case Based Questions)

4 × 2 = 8

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

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...'

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‘सत्याग्रह शारीरिक बल नहीं है । सत्याग्रही अपने शत्रु को कष्ट नहीं पहुँचाता; वह अपने शत्रु का विनाश नहीं चाहता । ... सत्याग्रह के प्रयोग में दुर्भावना के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होता ।’

‘सत्याग्रह तो शुद्ध आत्मबल है । सत्य ही आत्मा का आधार होता है । इसीलिए इस बल को सत्याग्रह का नाम दिया गया है । आत्मा ज्ञान से हमेशा लैस होती है । इसमें प्यार की लौ जलती है ...। अहिंसा सर्वोच्च धर्म है ... ।’

‘इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि भारत विनाशकारी शस्त्रों के मामले में ब्रिटेन या यूरोप का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता । अंग्रेज़ युद्ध के देवता की उपासना करते हैं । वे सब हथियारों से लैस हो सकते हैं, होते जा रहे हैं । भारत में करोड़ों लोग कभी हथियार लेकर नहीं चल सकते । उन्होंने अहिंसा के धर्म को आत्मसात् कर लिया है ...।’

- (11.1) गांधीजी ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में किस प्रकार का आन्दोलन आयोजित किया था ? 1
- (11.2) सत्याग्रह को ‘शुद्ध आत्मबल’ क्यों माना जाता है ? 1
- (11.3) गांधीजी ने ‘निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध’ का किस प्रकार वर्णन किया है ? 2

12. दिए गए केस का पठन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

पटसन उद्योग की चुनौतियों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में कृत्रिम वस्त्रों से और बांग्लादेश, ब्राजील फिलीपीन्स, मिस्र तथा थाईलैंड जैसे अन्य देशों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा शामिल है । यद्यपि पटसन पैकिंग की अनिवार्य प्रयोग की सरकारी नीति के कारण इसकी घरेलू माँग बढ़ी है तथापि माँग बढ़ाने हेतु उत्पाद में विविधता भी आवश्यक है । 2005 में, पटसन के किसानों के लिए उच्च कीमत सुनिश्चित करने, उनके प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने तथा गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय पटसन नीति का निर्माण किया गया था । पटसन के प्रमुख खरीददार-अमेरिका, कनाडा, घाना, सऊदी अरब, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और ऑस्ट्रेलिया हैं । बढ़ते वैश्विक पर्यावरण अनुकूलन, जैवनिम्नीकरणीय पदार्थों के लिए विश्व की बढ़ती जागरूकता ने पुनः जूट उत्पादों के लिए अवसर प्रदान किया है ।

- (12.1) भारत में पटसन उद्योग के समक्ष किन्हीं दो चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- (12.2) सन् 2005 में बनाई राष्ट्रीय पटसन नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ? 1
- (12.3) पटसन उद्योग ने पुनः अपने उत्पादों के लिए किस प्रकार नये अवसर प्रदान किए हैं ? 2



‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.’

‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...’

‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- (11.1) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa ? 1
- (11.2) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force ? 1
- (11.3) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance ? 2

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

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

- (12.1) Mention any two challenges faced by ‘jute industry’ in India. 1
- (12.2) What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005 ? 1
- (12.3) How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products ? 2



खण्ड – ड

(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

3

13. (13.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र में स्थान (A) की पहचान निम्नलिखित जानकारी की मदद से कीजिए एवं उसका सही नाम समीप दी गई रेखा पर लिखिए।

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

(13.2) भारत के इसी मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्न से अंकित कीजिए और उसका नाम लिखिए।

(i) (क) तारापुर – आणविक संयंत्र

अथवा

(ख) कलपक्कम – आणविक संयंत्र

(ii) हैदराबाद – राजीव गांधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13.1 व 13.2 के स्थान पर है।

(13.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ सितंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

1

(13.2) (क) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तारापुर आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है।

1

अथवा

(ख) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कलपक्कम आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है।

(13.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ राजीव गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन स्थित है।

1



SECTION - E

(Map Based Question)

3

13. (13.1) On the given outline political Map of India, identify the place marked as (A) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(13.2) On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

(i) (a) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant

OR

(b) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Hyderabad – Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in Lieu of Q. No. 13.1 and 13.2

(13.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. **1**

(13.2) (a) Name the State where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located. **1**

OR

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

(13.3) In which State Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located? **1**





32/4/1

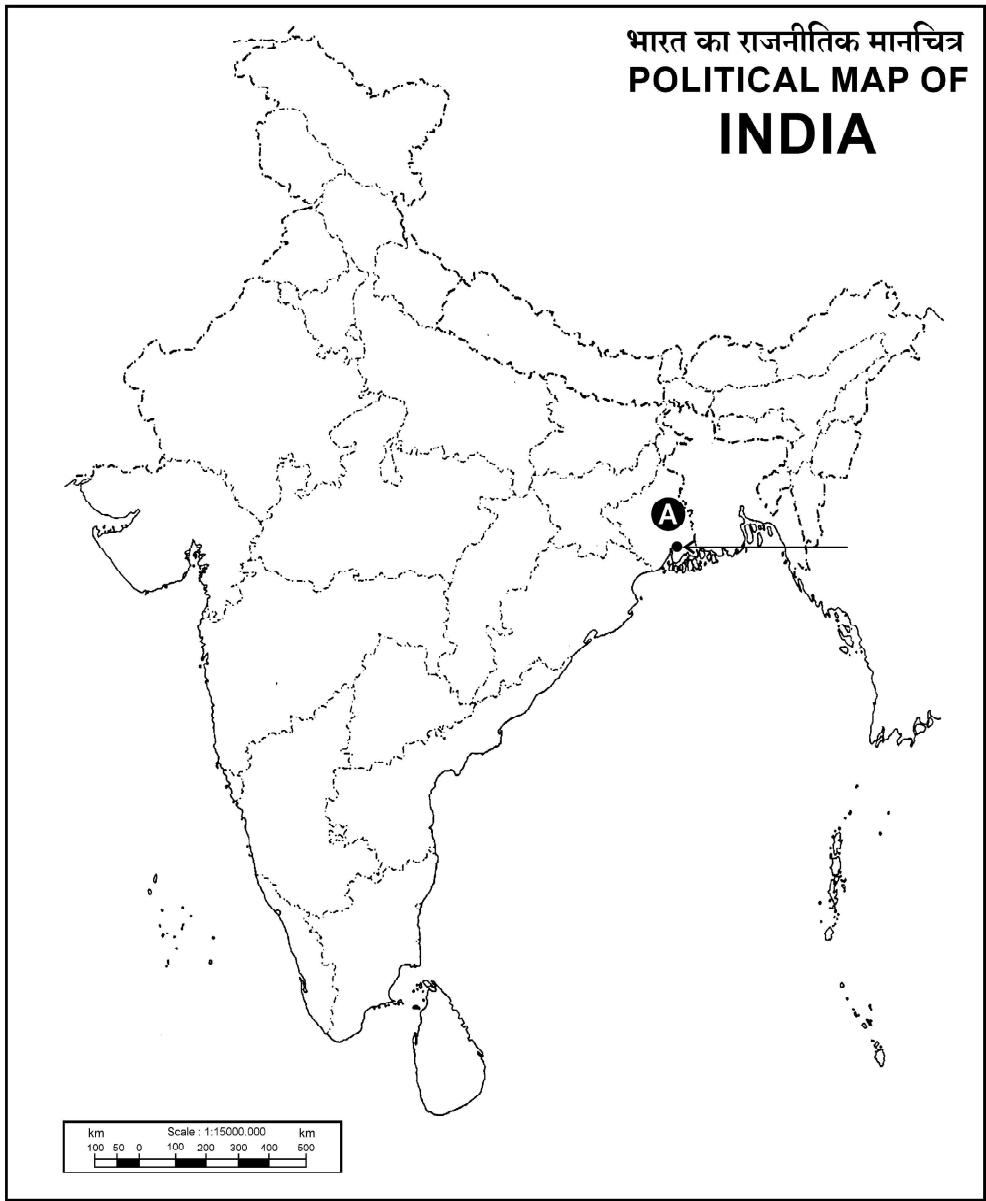


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प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 13

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Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 087)
(PAPER CODE – 32/4/1)

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 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark (\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 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.

12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-
- 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 a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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.
13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.



MARKING SCHEME
Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Subject Code–087)
[Paper Code : 32/4/1]

Maximum Marks: 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION A Very Short Answer Questions	2x5=10
1.	<p>Why did Mahatma Gandhi travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Mahatma Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.</p> <p>(ii) This was for the indigo planters</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point To be assessed as a whole. [H- 31]</p>	2
2.	<p>Explain the Importance of National Highways in India?</p> <p>(i) National Highways link extreme parts of the country</p> <p>(ii) These are the primary road systems</p> <p>(iii) These are laid and maintained by the C.P.W.D.</p> <p>(iv) A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. [G -80]</p>	1X2=2
3.	<p>Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials.</p> <p>(i) Agro-based— Examples—Cotton, woollen, jute, sugar, rubber, tea, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Mineral-based—Examples—Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals etc.</p> <p>Any Other relevant Point [G-67]</p>	1X2=2
4.	<p>How is one- party system different from two-party system? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Countries where one party is allowed to control and run the government are called one-party system. Example—China.</p> <p>(ii) Countries where power usually changes between two main parties are called two-party system. Example—USA and UK.</p> <p>(iii) Any Other relevant Point [P- 77]</p>	1X2=2
5.	<p>How do double coincidence of wants arise?</p> <p>(i) When two parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, double coincidence of wants arise.</p> <p>(ii) In a Barter System where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, there double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(iv) Any two points to be mentioned [E - 39]</p>	1X2=2

SECTION B		
Short Answer Type Questions		3x3=9
6.(a)	<p>Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain.</p> <p>(i) In February 1922 a peaceful demonstration at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur turned into a violent clash with the police.</p> <p>(ii) Hearing of the incident Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>(iii) Mahatma Gandhi felt that the Non-Cooperation Movement was running violent in many places and Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.</p> <p>(iv) So, after Chauri Chaura event he withdrew that movement.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">To be assessed as a whole [H 38]</p>	3
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The First World War led to huge increase in defence expenditure.</p> <p>(ii) Taxes and custom duties were raised</p> <p>(iii) Income tax was introduced.</p> <p>(iv) Prices increased through the war years leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</p> <p>(v) Acute shortage of food.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any three points to be explained. [H 30]</p>	1X3 = 3
7.	<p>Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development.</p> <p>(i) Most of the democracies face limited economic development due to limited economic growth.</p> <p>(ii) Factors like population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries affect economic development.</p> <p>(iii) In most of the democratic countries economic inequalities have been observed.</p> <p>(iv) Most of the democracies try to distribute wealth in such a way that all citizens of country will have a share and lead a better life.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any <i>three</i> points to be analysed) [P-93]</p>	1X3 = 3
8.	<p>Explain the three important “terms of credit”.</p> <p>(i) Interest rate</p> <p>(ii) Collateral</p> <p>(iii) Documentation requirement</p>	

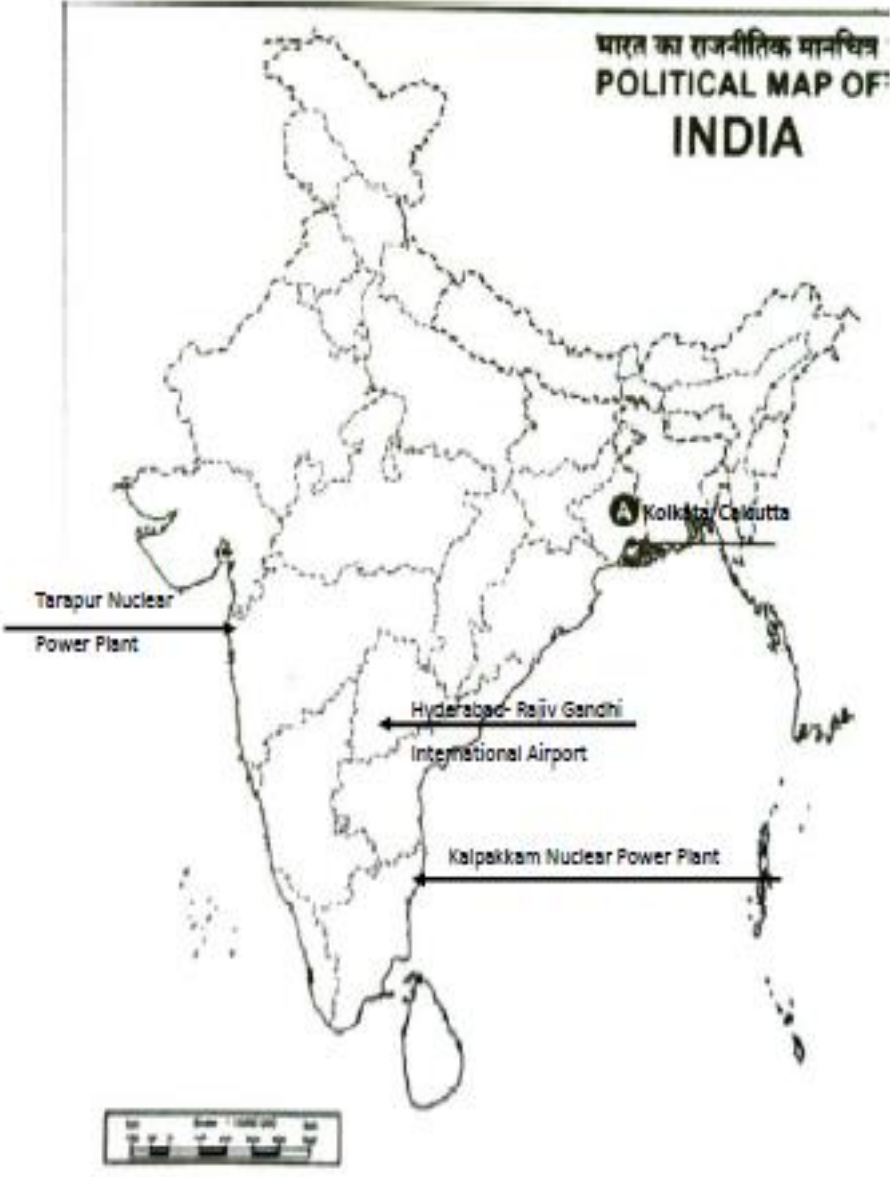
	<p>(iv) The mode of repayment</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[E- 45]</p>	1X3 = 3
	<p>Section C</p> <p>Long Answer Type Questions</p>	5X2=10
9.(a)	<p>Explain any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India.</p> <p>(i) Lack of internal democracy</p> <p>(ii) Dynastic succession</p> <p>(iii) Money power</p> <p>(iv) Muscle power</p> <p>(v) Lack of meaningful choice</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[P 83]</p>	1X5 = 5
(b)	<p>Or</p> <p>“Political parties play an important role in democratic countries” Justify the statement.</p> <p>(i) Parties contest election</p> <p>(ii) Parties put different policies and programmes before the people.</p> <p>(iii) Parties play decisive role in making laws</p> <p>(iv) Parties form and run government</p> <p>(v) Parties play the role of opposition</p> <p>(vi) Parties shape public opinion</p> <p>(vii) Parties provide people access to welfare schemes implemented by Governments</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[P 79]</p>	1X5 = 5
10.(a)	<p>How are our markets transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) After 1991 Indian markets have been integrated with the foreign markets.</p> <p>(ii) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment have been removed to large extent.</p> <p>(iii) Producers can sell their products in foreign markets.</p> <p>(iv) Import and export decisions are taken by businesses due to liberalization of trade by the govt.</p> <p>(v) The government imposes much less restrictions on trade.</p> <p>(vi) MNCs have increased their investments in India in last few years leading to new products, choices and jobs.</p> <p>(vii) Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to</p>	

	<p>emerge as MNCs.</p> <p>(viii) There is a wide choice of goods and services available in the market.</p> <p>(ix) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading companies of the world are within the reach of the consumers.</p> <p>(x) New models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</p> <p>(xi) Many new brands of different goods can be seen in the market.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. [E 55]</p>	1X5=5
(b)	<p>Or</p> <p>How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets.</p> <p>(ii) They setup production where there is availability of skilled and unskilled labour and other factors of production.</p> <p>(iii) MNCs set up production in different ways in different countries.</p> <p>(iv) MNCs buy up local companies and expand their production.</p> <p>(v) MNCs work jointly with the local companies.</p> <p>(vi) Large MNCs place orders for production with small producers.</p> <p>(vii) MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with the local producers in various countries across the globe.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. [E 57]</p>	1x5=5
	<p>SECTION-D (Case Based Questions)</p>	4X 2=8
11.	<p>Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha</p> <p>'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ..."Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.' 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...' 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'</p> <p>11.1 What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa?</p> <p>(i) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha against racial discrimination by the Whites. The movement of South Africa was not passive but active.</p>	1

	<p>11.2 Why is Satyagraha considered as pure soul-force ?</p> <p>(i) Satyagraha is pure soul –force because truth is the very substance of the Satyagraha. That is why this force is called Satyagraha.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>11.3 How has Gandhiji described Passive Resistance?</p> <p>(i) According to him, “Passive resistance” is not the weapon of the weak but it can be used by the strong”.</p> <p>(ii) Passive resistance was considered as an intense activity</p> <p>(iii) Passive resistance is not passive rather active in nature.</p> <p>(iv) He further related it with satyagraha which was not based on any ill-will.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be described.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1x2=2</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.</p> <p>12.1 Mention any two challenges faced by 'jute industry' in India.</p> <p>(i) Stiff competition in the international market</p> <p>(ii) Competitors are Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand</p> <p>(iii) Stiff competition from the synthetic substitutes</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points</p> <p>12.2 What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?</p> <p>(i) To Increase productivity</p> <p>(ii) To improve quality</p> <p>(iii) To ensure good prices to the farmers</p> <p>(iv) To enhance the yield per hectare</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any one point)</p> <p>12.3 How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products?</p> <p>(i) Biodegradable materials have once again opened the opportunity for jute products</p> <p>(ii) The global concern for environment friendly products is increasing day by day</p> <p>(iii) Synthetic substitutes are being avoided.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1+1=2</p>

	(iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)	
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	Section E Map Based Question	1x3=3
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13.	For Visually Impaired Candidates 13.1 Kolkata 13.2 Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu 13.3 Telangana/Andhra Pradesh	1X3=3
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