

Series : TYM

SET - 2

कोड नं.

32/2

Code No.

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 10 + 1 मानचित्र हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 26 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages + 1 Map.
- 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.
- Please check that this question paper contains 26 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

32/2

1

[P.T.O.]



सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 26 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 7 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 8 से 18 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 25 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र से सम्बंधित है। इसके दो भाग हैं 26(A) और 26(B)। 26(A) 2 अंक का इतिहास से तथा 26(B) 3 अंक का भूगोल से है। मानचित्र का प्रश्न पूर्ण होने पर उसे अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ नत्थी करें।
- (vii) पूर्ण प्रश्न-पत्र में विकल्प नहीं हैं। फिर भी कई प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प हैं। ऐसे सभी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक से आपको एक ही विकल्प हल करना है।

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer type Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 26 is a map question. It has two parts 26(A) and 26(B). 26(A) of 2 marks from History and 26(B) of 3 marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions.

1. 'चुनौती कोई समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि उन्नति का अवसर है।' कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1
'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress.' Analyse the statement.
2. उत्पत्ति के आधार पर संसाधनों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए। 1
Classify resources on the basis of origin.
3. 'रोमन कैथलिक चर्च' ने प्रकाशकों और पुस्तक विक्रेताओं पर पाबंदियाँ क्यों लगाई ? 1

अथवा

उपन्यास जनभाषा का उपयोग क्यों करते हैं ?

Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers ?

OR

Why do novels use vernacular ?

4. 1885 में यूरोप के ताकतवर देशों की बर्लिन में बैठक क्यों हुई ? 1

अथवा

सत्रहवीं और अठारहवीं शताब्दियों में यूरोपीय शहरों के सौदागर गाँवों की ओर रुख क्यों करने लगे थे ?

अथवा

1887 में लिवरपूल के एक जलपोत मालिक चार्ल्स बूथ ने ईस्ट एंड (पूर्वी छोर) में लंदन के अल्पकुशल मजदूरों का पहला सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण क्यों किया ?

Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885 ?

OR

Why were merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ?

OR

Why did Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner conduct the first social survey of low skilled workers in the East End of London in 1887 ?

5. जब हम प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग करके वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करते हैं, तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ किस आर्थिक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आती हैं ? 1

When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come ?

6. साख (ऋण) के अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के कोई दो उदाहरण दीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Give any two examples of informal sector of credit.

7. आय के अतिरिक्त विकास के किन्हीं दो लक्ष्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

State any two goals of development other than income.

8. सामाजिक विभाजन की राजनीति के परिणामों को निर्धारित करने वाले तीन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

$3 \times 1 = 3$

Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.

9. तीसरे प्रकार की शासक व्यवस्था को अधिक प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए 1992 में 'भारतीय संविधान' में किए गए संशोधन के किन्हीं तीन प्रावधानों का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful.

10. "धर्म-निरपेक्षता कुछ व्यक्तियों या पार्टियों की एक विचारधारा नहीं है, परंतु यह हमारे देश की नींवों में से एक है ।" कथन की परख कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

"Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement.



11. धारणीयता का मुद्दा विकास के लिए किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

How is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain with examples.

12. देश के विकास के लिए सस्ता और सामर्थ्य के अनुकूल कर्ज आवश्यक क्यों है ? किन्हीं तीन कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development ? Explain any three reasons.

13. संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र की सेवा शर्तों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.

14. बाजार में शोषण से बचाने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं में जागरूकता कैसे फैलाई जा सकती है ? किन्हीं तीन तरीकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

How can consumer awareness be spread among consumers to avoid exploitation in the market place ? Explain any three ways.

15. “सघन और सक्षम परिवहन का जाल स्थानीय और राष्ट्रीय विकास हेतु पूर्व-अपेक्षित है ।” कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

“Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.

16. भारत में उद्योगों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के कारण अलवणीय जल संसाधनों पर दबाव किस प्रकार बढ़ रहा है ?
व्याख्या कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources ? Explain.

17. “‘मुद्रण क्रांति’ ने सूचना और ज्ञान से उनके संबंधों को बदलकर लोगों की जिन्दगी बदल दी ।” कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

अथवा

जेन ऑस्टिन और शारलॉट ब्रॉण्ट द्वारा क्रमशः लिखित ‘प्राइड एण्ड प्रेज्युडिस’ तथा ‘जेन आयर’ उपन्यासों की विषय-वस्तु में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

“The ‘Print Revolution’ had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge.” Analyse the statement.

OR

Distinguish between the themes of ‘Pride and Prejudice’ and ‘Jane Eyre’ novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively.

18. ‘रिन्डरपेस्ट’ का 1890 के दशक में अफ्रीका के लोगों की आजीविका और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़े प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

अथवा

19वीं शताब्दी में भारतीय बुनकरों की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

अथवा

19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान लंदन को साफ-सुथरा करने के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Describe the impact of ‘Rinderpest’ on people’s livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s.

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century.

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century.

19. “व्यक्ति की आजादी और गरिमा के मामले में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था किसी भी अन्य शासन प्रणाली से काफी आगे है।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

“लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएँ शांति और सद्भाव का जीवन जीने में नागरिकों के लिए मददगार साबित होती है।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।

“Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Justify this statement.

OR

“Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Justify this statement.

20. विदेशी व्यापार किस प्रकार विभिन्न देशों के बाजारों का एकीकरण कर रहा है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का किस प्रकार अनुभव करते हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries ? Explain with examples.

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life ? Explain with examples.

21. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों के किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए। 5 × 1 = 5
Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy.

22. यूरोप में 1871 के बाद बाल्कन क्षेत्र में बनी विस्फोटक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए। 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

वियतनाम में उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध भावनाओं के विकास में विभिन्न धार्मिक समूहों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

OR

Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

23. किसी देश की आर्थिक उन्नति विनिर्माण उद्योगों के विकास से क्यों मापी जाती है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5 × 1 = 5

Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries ? Explain with examples.

24. 'असहयोग आंदोलन' किस प्रकार शहरी मध्य वर्ग की हिस्सेदारी के साथ शहरों में शुरू हुआ ? आर्थिक मोर्चे पर इसके प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2 + 3 = 5

अथवा

कांग्रेस, संगठन में महिलाओं को किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण पद पर जगह देने से क्यों हिचकिचाती रही ? महिलाओं ने सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में किस प्रकार भाग लिया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities ? Explain its impact on the economic front.

OR

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.

25. "1980 व 1990 के दशक में भारत सरकार ने कृषि सुधार के लिए अनेक संस्थागत तथा प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों की शुरुआत की ।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

भारत में प्रचलित 'गहन जीविका कृषि' और 'वाणिज्यिक कृषि' की तुलना कीजिए ।

"The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples.

OR

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

26. (A) दो लक्षण a और b दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

2 × 1 = 2

(a) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।

(b) वह स्थान जहाँ गाँधीजी ने सूती मिल मजदूरों के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह किया।

(B) इसी दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3 × 1 = 3

(i) राजा साँसी – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन

(ii) भद्रावती – लोहा एवं इस्पात संयंत्र

(iii) पश्चिमी बंगाल का सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

(A) Two features a and b are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(b) The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

(i) Raja Sansi – International Airport

(ii) Bhadravati – Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर हैं : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (i) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों ने सत्याग्रह किया था ।
- (ii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गांधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था ।
- (iii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ राजा साँसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन स्थित है ।
- (iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ सलेम लोहा एवं इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।
- (v) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नरोरा आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है ।

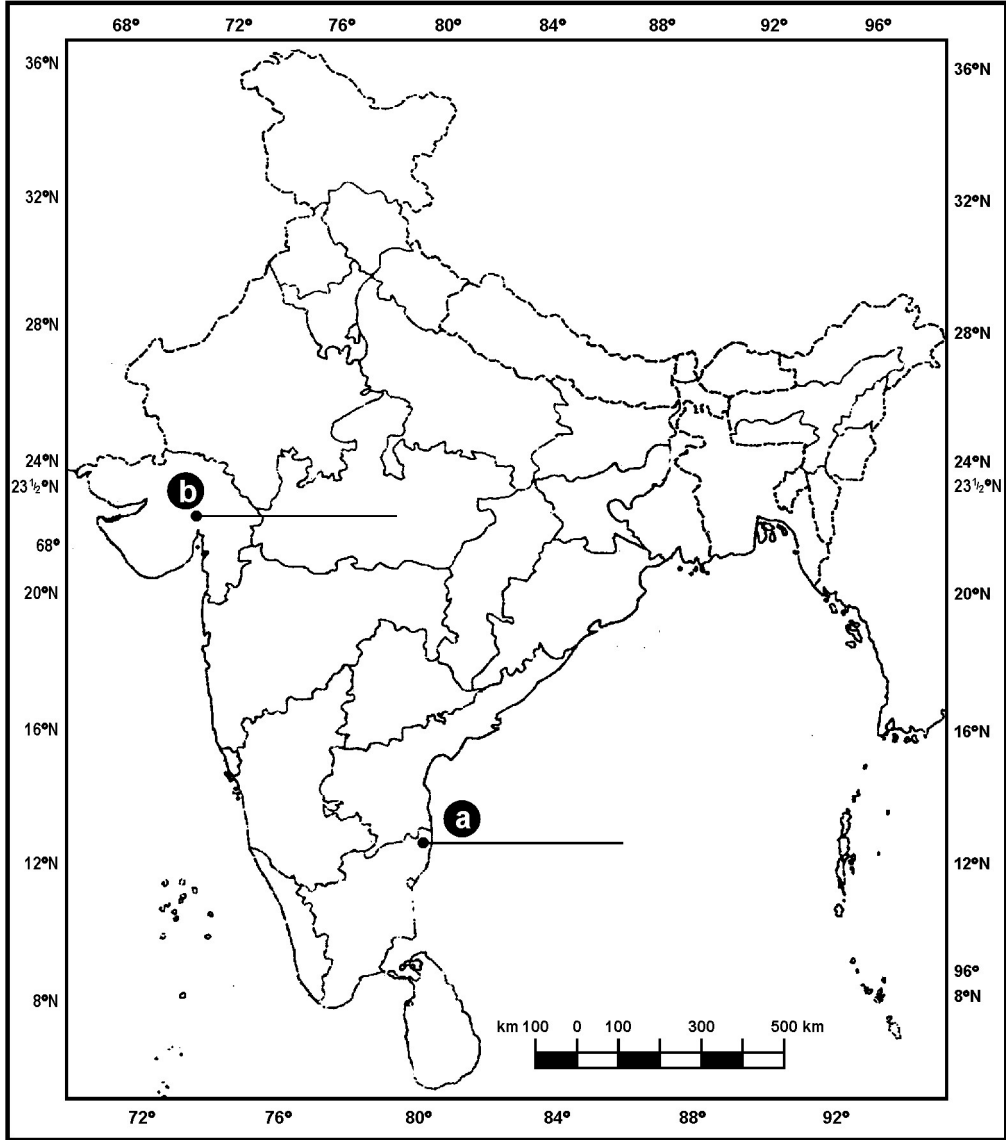
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26 :

- (i) Name the state where the Indigo planters organized Satyagraha.
- (ii) Name the state where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
- (iii) Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located.
- (iv) Name the state where Salem Iron and Steel Plant is located.
- (v) Name the state where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located.



प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 26

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



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32/2

12

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Secondary School Examination (March- 2018)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/2

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	A challenge is an opportunity: Overcoming a challenge gives an opportunity to go up to a higher level than before.	102(DP)	1
2	Classification of resources on the basis of origin- Biotic and Abiotic	1(G)	1/2+1/2 =1
3	Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers- It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thought might spread. OR Novels use vernacular- Because it is spoken by the common people.	160(H) 182(H)	1 1
4	European powers met in Berlin in 1885 to complete the carving up of Africa among them. OR Merchants began to move countryside in 17th & 18th century- (i) Merchants could not expand production within towns. (ii) The trade guilds restricted the entry of new people into the trade in towns. (iii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be examined. OR Charles Booth conducted the First Social Survey- He wanted to study the condition of low skilled workers.	85 (H) 105 (H) 131(H)	1 1 1
5	Category of Economic Sector- Primary Sector	20(E)	1
6	Informal Sectors of Credit- (i) Moneylenders (ii) Traders (iii) Employers (iv) Relatives (v) Friends (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	48 (E)	1/2+1/2=1

7	Goals of development other than income- (i) Equal treatment (ii) Freedom (iii) Security (iv) Respect for others (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	5 (E)	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
8	Factors in deciding outcome of politics on social divisions- (i) How people perceive their identities. (ii) How political leaders raise the demand of any communities. (iii) How government reacts to these demands. (iv) Any other relevant point. Three points to be explained.	36,37 (DP)	3X1=3
9	Amendment in Indian Constitution in 1992- (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (ii) Seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iii) At least one third of all positions are reserved for women. (iv) Creation of State Election Commission. (i) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.	24 (DP)	3X1=3
10	Secularism is the foundation of our country- (i) There is no official religion of India. (ii) Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion. (iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on ground of religion. (iv) The constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion. (v) The constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be examined.	48,49 (DP)	3X1=3
11	Importance of Sustainable Development - (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation. (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation. (iv) To stop over exploitation and over use of resources. Any three points to be explained with relevant examples like petroleum ,coal, ground water etc.	14 (E)	3X1=3
12	Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development-		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cheap and affordable credits would lead to higher income. (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc. (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to acceleration of economic activities. (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	49,50 (E)	3X1=3
13	<p>Service conditions of Organized and Unorganized Sectors-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Organized sector is registered by the government whereas, the unorganized sector is largely outside the control of the government. (ii) In organized sector the workers enjoy security of employment whereas, in unorganized sector jobs are insecure, low paid and irregular. (iii) In organized sector the numbers of working hours are fixed whereas in unorganized sector the numbers of working hours are not fixed. (iv) In organized sector workers get several benefits such as paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund etc, whereas in unorganized sector such facilities are not available. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points of distinction to be explained.</p>	30,31(E)	3X1=3
14	<p>Consumer awareness among consumers to avoid exploitation-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The formation of various organizations such as Consumers Forum or Consumers Protection Council. (ii) To guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumers Courts. (iii) Consumer's education to be promoted through advertisement/mass campaign/publicity/against malpractices of traders. (iv) By writing articles/ holding exhibition/rallies. (v) Strict laws to be enforced in market places. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	77-84 (E)	3X1=3
15	<p>Efficient network of transport is pre-requisite for local and national development-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation. (ii) Development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations. (iii) Transport helps in both production and distribution of goods. (iv) Supports all sectors of the economy. 		



<p>18</p>	<p>Impact of Rinderpest- (i) Rinderpest killed 90% of cattle in Africa. (ii) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood. (iii) Planters, mine owners and colonial government successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained. (iv) Forced Africans into labour market. (v) Control over the cattle resources enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa. Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Major problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers- (i) Their export market collapsed. (ii) The local market shrunk. (iii) Increase in price of raw cotton. (iv) Shortage of cotton. (v) Difficulty of weavers to compete with the imported machine made cheaper cotton products. (vi) Factories in India also began cheaper machine made goods to which our weavers could not compete. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps taken to clean London- (i) Attempts were made up to decongest localities (ii) Green the open space (iii) Reduce pollution (iv) Landscape the city (v) Large blocks of apartments were built (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be described.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">86 (H)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">116,117(H)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">132(H)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3X1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3X1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3X1=3</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. ii. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. iii. Democracy stands for respect and equal treatment of women. iv. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunities. v. It provides methods to resolve conflicts. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Democracy accommodates various social divisions. ii. Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent. 	<p style="text-align: center;">97,98(D.P)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy. iv. Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society. v. Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them. vi. Democracy always accommodates minority view. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	96,97(DP)	5X1=5
20	<p>Foreign Trade is Integrating markets of different countries-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. (ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries. (iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market. (iv) It is a main channel connecting countries. (v) Highly helpful for extensive trade. (vi) The trading interest attracts various trading companies. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Impact of Globalization-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Globalization and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers. (ii) Greater choice before consumers. (iii) Availability of standard quality products at lower price. (iv) Improvement in living standard. (v) Foreign investments have increased in many areas like cell phones, auto mobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. (vi) New job have been created. (vii) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. (viii) Globalization has also created insecurity of job. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be mentioned.</p>	59-61(E)	5X1=5
21	<p>Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest elections. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws of a country. iv. Parties form and run the government. v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion. 		



	<p>vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described</p>	73,74(D.P)	5x1=5
22	<p>Explosive condition of Balkans in 1871 - The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive. All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim. Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers. To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam Religion played an important role in strengthening colonial control; it also provided ways of resistance in Vietnam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. • Christianity introduced by French missionaries. • Many religious movements were hostile to the Western presence. • The revolt was led by officials at the Imperial Court angered by the spread of Catholic Church and French power. • French crushed the movement but uprising served to inspire others. • Scholars Revolt • Hao Hoa Movement(1939) • To be assessed as a whole. 	26(H)	5
23	<p>The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries by the following ways-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy. ii. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Industrial development is pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. iv. Manufacturing goods expand trade and commerce v. Export brings in much needed foreign exchange. vi. Manufacturing is the process of value addition. vii. It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. 	39, 40(H)	5



	<p>viii. It increases the GDP/ National Income of the country.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	65,66(G)	5x1=5
24	<p>Participation of middle class people and its impact-</p> <p>i. The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.</p> <p>ii. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.</p> <p>iii. Head Masters and teachers resigned.</p> <p>iv. Lawyers gave up their legal practice.</p> <p>v. The Council election was boycotted in most of the provinces.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.(2)</p> <p>Economic Impact</p> <p>i. Liquor shops picketed.</p> <p>ii. Foreign goods were boycotted.</p> <p>iii. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <p>iv. Import of goods declined.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.(3)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Congress reluctant in participation of women-</p> <p>i. Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization.</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point. (2)</p> <p>Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement-</p> <p>i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches.</p> <p>ii. Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops.</p> <p>iii. Boycotted foreign goods.</p> <p>iv. Many went to jail.</p> <p>v. Women were from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated.</p> <p>vi. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained (3)</p>	58(H)	2+3=5
25	<p>Institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980's and 1990's by the Government of India-</p> <p>Institutional Reforms-</p> <p>i. A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated.</p>	66, 67(H)	2+3=5



	<p>ii. Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease.</p> <p>iii. Establishment of Gramin Banks , Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.</p> <p>iv. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) introduced.</p> <p>v. Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced.</p> <p>vi. The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation.</p> <p>Technological Reforms-</p> <p>i. HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides were provided.</p> <p>ii. Methods of Irrigation modernized.</p> <p>iii. Latest agricultural equipments introduced.</p> <p>iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained in which at least any two from Institutional and two from technological reforms to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Comparison between ‘Intensive Subsistence farming’ and ‘Commercial farming’-</p> <p>i. In Intensive subsistence farming pressure of population on land is high whereas in commercial farming population pressure is low.</p> <p>ii. In intensive subsistence farming labour intensive farming is used whereas in commercial farming mechanized form of farming is used.</p> <p>iii. In intensive subsistence farming there is low capital investment whereas in commercial farming high capital investment is seen.</p> <p>iv. In intensive subsistence farming farmers produce for their own consumption whereas in commercial farming production is mainly for the market.</p> <p>v. In intensive subsistence farming processing industries are not associated with farms whereas in commercial farming processing industries are associated with plantations.</p> <p>vi. In intensive subsistence farming multiple cropping is practiced whereas in commercial farming single cropping is practiced.</p>	42,43(G)	5X1=5
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	<p>vii. In intensive subsistence farming land holdings are small whereas in commercial farming land holdings are large.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points of comparison to be mentioned</p>	35(G)	5x1=5
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26	<p>See filled map for the answers:</p> <p>प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 26 32/1, 32/2, 32/3</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p> <p>Marks - 2+3=5</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates: (26.1)- Bihar (26.2)- Gujarat (26.3.)-Punjab (26.4)-Tamil Nadu (26.5)- Uttar Pradesh(U.P)</p>		2+3=5
			5X1=5