

**Series JSR/1**

**Set 1**

कोड नं. **32/1/1**  
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 **11 + 2** 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 **30** 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 **11** printed pages + **2** Maps.
- 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 **30** 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.

**संकलित परीक्षा - II**

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II**

**सामाजिक विज्ञान**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

*निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे ]*

*Time allowed : 3 hours ]*

*[ अधिकतम अंक : 90*

*[ Maximum marks : 90*

*[P.T.O.*

### सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 8 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न प्रत्येक 3 अंक के हैं। इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद, मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नत्थी कर दीजिए।

### General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.



1. 1832 की उस संधि का नाम लिखिए जिसने यूनान को एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की मान्यता दी। 1

अथवा

वियतनाम में फ्रान्सीसियों की पराजय के बाद जनेवा में चली शान्ति वार्ताओं का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Or

What was the result of the peace negotiation in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam?

2. खनिजों में विविध रंग, कठोरता, विविध क्रिस्टल, चमक और घनत्व क्यों पाये जाते हैं ? 1

Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals?

3. किसी खास मुद्दे पर केन्द्रित आंदोलन किस प्रकार सार्वभौम प्रकृति के आंदोलनों से भिन्न हैं ? 1

How are issue specific movements different from generic movements?

4. किसी एक राजनीतिक दल का नाम लिखिए जिसका राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजनीतिक संगठन है, परन्तु उसे राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल के रूप में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। 1

Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party.

5. बोलिविया में पानी के निजीकरण के खिलाफ़ आंदोलन की अगुवाई किस संगठन ने की थी ? 1  
Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?
6. निवेश और विदेशी निवेश में अन्तर कीजिए। 1  
Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
7. कल्पना कीजिए कि आपको अपनी यात्रा के दौरान पीने के लिए पानी की पैक बोतल खरीदनी पड़ी है। इसकी गुणवत्ता के प्रति आश्वस्त होने के लिए आप कौन सा शब्द चिह्न (लोगो) देखना चाहोगे ? 1  
Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo will you like to see to be sure about its quality?
8. बैंकों में जमा राशियाँ किस प्रकार बैंकों की आय का स्रोत बनती हैं ? 1  
How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?
9. यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के दौरान नारी की छवि किस प्रकार राष्ट्र का रूपक बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

### अथवा

फ्रान्सीसियों के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों से वियतनाम में राष्ट्रवाद किस प्रकार उभरा ? विश्लेषण कीजिए।



How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.

**Or**

How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse.

10. 1921 तक किसने 'स्वराज का झण्डा' तैयार कर लिया था ? स्वराज के इस झण्डे की मुख्य विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+2 =3

Who had designed the 'swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this 'swaraj flag.'

11. “ 'सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन' 'असहयोग आंदोलन' से भिन्न था। ” कथन की पुष्टि उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए। 3×1=3

“The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.” Support the statement with examples.

12. उद्योगों को पूँजी निवेश के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कीजिए। वे किस प्रकार एक-दूसरे से भिन्न हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+2 =3

Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.

13. “सक्षम परिवहन के साधन तीव्र विकास हेतु पूर्व-अपेक्षित हैं।” इस कथन के पक्ष में अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। 3

“Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.” Express your views in favour of this statement.

14. “वस्त्र उद्योग देश का एकमात्र उद्योग है जो कच्चे माल से उच्चतम अतिरिक्त मूल्य उत्पाद तक की शृंखला में परिपूर्ण तथा आत्मनिर्भर है।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।

3

“The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.” Justify the statement.

15. ‘राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल’ से क्या अभिप्राय है? राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल बनने के लिए आवश्यक शर्तों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

1+2=3

What is meant by a ‘national political party’? State the conditions required to be a national political party.

16. वर्ग विशेषी समूह किन्हें कहते हैं? उनकी कार्य-विधि का वर्णन कीजिए।

1+2=3

What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning.

17. “अधिकांश स्थापित लोकतांत्रिक शासनिक व्यवस्थाएँ विस्तार की चुनौती का सामना कर रही हैं।” इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए।

3×1=3

“Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion.” Support the statement with examples.

18. मुद्रा, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के विनिमय में किस प्रकार सुविधा प्रदानकर्ता के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है? स्पष्ट करने के लिए उदाहरण दीजिए।

3×1=3

How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.

19. 'भारत में 1991 से विदेश व्यापार और विदेशी निवेश पर से अवरोधों को काफी हद तक हटा दिया गया था।' इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।

3

'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

20. "अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक की साख की गतिविधियों को हतोत्साहित करना चाहिए।" तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

3×1=3

"The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.

21. फ्रान्सीसी लोगों के बीच सामूहिक पहचान की भावना पैदा करने के लिए फ्रान्सीसी क्रान्तिकारियों द्वारा प्रारम्भ किए गए उपायों और कार्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

5×1=5

अथवा

"वियतनाम में अमेरिका के युद्ध में कूद पड़ने से एक नया दौर प्रारम्भ हुआ जो वियतनामियों के साथ-साथ अमरीकियों के लिए बहुत महँगा साबित हुआ।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Or

"U.S. entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnamese as well as to the Americans." Analyse the statement.

22. गान्धीजी ने प्रस्तावित रॉलट एक्ट 1919 के विरुद्ध एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सत्याग्रह आंदोलन चलाने का निर्णय क्यों किया? इस सत्याग्रह को किस प्रकार संचालित किया गया? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2+3=5

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain.

23. पेट्रोलियम की महत्ता को उजागर कीजिए। भारत में पेट्रोलियम की उपस्थिति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

2+3=5

Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.

24. “किसी देश की आर्थिक उन्नति विनिर्माण उद्योगों के विकास से मापी जाती है।” तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

5

“The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Support the statement with arguments.

25. लोकतान्त्रिक सरकारें किस प्रकार अन्य प्रकार की सरकारों से बेहतर हैं? तुलना कीजिए।

5

How are the democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare.





26. “दबाव समूह और आंदोलन राजनीति पर विभिन्न प्रकार से प्रभाव डालते हैं।” इस कथन की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। 5×1=5

“Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

27. ऋण की महत्त्वपूर्ण और सकारात्मक भूमिका का उदाहरणों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। 5

Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

28. वैश्वीकरण किसे कहते हैं? वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को प्रोन्नत करने में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। 1+4=5

What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C, भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 3×1=3

A. वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

B. वह स्थान जो किसानों के सत्याग्रह से जुड़ा हुआ है।

C. वह नगर जो जलियाँवाला बाग घटना से संबंधित है।

Three features A, B and C 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 in the map :

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place associated with peasant's satyagraha.

C. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर है :

(29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

(29.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ नील की खेती करने वालों ने सत्याग्रह किया था ।

(29.3) जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना से संबंधित शहर का नाम लिखिए ।

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 29 :

(29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(29.2) Name the state where the Indigo planters organised satyagraha.

(29.3) Name the city related to the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3×1=3

- A. अंकलेश्वर – तेल-क्षेत्र
- B. दुर्गापुर – लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र
- B. तूतीकोरिन – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

- A. Ankleshwar – Oil field
- B. Durgapur – Iron and steel plant
- C. Tuticorin – Major seaport

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं :

- (30.1) अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (30.2) दुर्गापुर लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (30.3) भारत के दक्षिणतम समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

**Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 30 :

- (30.1) In which state is Ankleshwar oil field located?
- (30.2) In which state is Durgapur iron and steel plant located?
- (30.3) Name the southern most major seaport of India.

**Secondary School Exam. (March, 2016)**  
**Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi Region) 32/1/1**

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINT	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	<b>Treaty of 1832:</b> Constantinople  <u>OR</u> <b>The result of the peace negotiation in Geneva:</b> The division of Vietnam/ Vietnam is divided into two parts: North and South	13 (H)   43 (H)	1
2	<b>The ranges found in minerals are due to:</b> Physical and Chemical conditions	51 (G)	1
3	<b>Difference between issue specific and generic movements:</b> Issue specific movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame, while generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in the long term.	65 (PS)	1
4	<b>The political party that has national level political organization but not recognized as the National Party:</b> Samajwadi Party/ Samata Party/ Rashtriya Janta Dal • Any one to be mentioned	81 (PS)	1
5	<b>The organisation which led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia:</b> FEDECOR	62 (PS)	1
6	<b>Difference between investment and foreign investment:</b> The money that is spend to buy assets (land, building, machines and other equipment) is called investment, while the investment made by the MNCs is called foreign Investment.	57 (E)	1
7	<b>The logo:</b> ISI/ Indian Standard Institutions	85 (E)	1
8	<b>The Source of income of bank:</b> Banks charge higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference of interest is the main source of income of banks.	42 (E)	1
9	<b>The female figures as an allegory of the nation:</b> Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person. Then nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. During the French Revolution artists used the formal allegory to portray idea such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. • To be assessed as a whole  <u>OR</u>  <b>The Nationalism emerged in Vietnam:</b> The colonization of Vietnam by French brought the people of the country into conflict with the colonisers in all areas of life. Vietnamese began reflecting on	23 (H)	3

	<p>the nature of the loss. Nationalist resistance developed out of this reflection. Teachers, students fought against the colonial government's efforts. Many religious movements were hostile to the western presence. Development in China also inspired Vietnamese nationalists. Vietnamese students organized in association for the restoration of the anti-French independence movement changed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be assessed as a whole</li> </ul>			
10	<p><b>Mahatma Gandhiji designed the "Swaraj Flag" by 1921. (1)</b></p> <p><b>Features:</b></p> <p>(i) It had tricolours- Red, Green and White  (ii) It had a spinning wheel in the center.  (iii) It represents the Gandhian idea of self- help.  (iv) It had become a symbol of defiance.  (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any two points to be explained. (2X1=2)</li> </ul>		30 (H)	3
11	<p><b>The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement:</b></p> <p><b>Non Cooperation Movement:</b></p> <p>(i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.  (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.  (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.  (iv) Foreign cloth burnt in huge.  (v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.  (vi) Students left the government owned schools and college.  (vii) Lawyers gave up legal practices.</p> <p><b>Civil Disobedience Movement:</b></p> <p>(i) People were asked to break colonial laws.  (ii) The countrymen broke the salt law.  (iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.  (iv) Village officials resigned from their jobs.  (v) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any three points of difference to be mentioned</li> </ul>		58,64 (H)	3 X 1 = 3
12	<p><b>Classification of the industries on the basis of capital investment:</b></p> <p>(i) Small Scale industry  (ii) Large Scale industry (½ + ½=1)</p> <p><b>Difference:</b></p> <p>If the investment is more than one crore on any industry is considered as a large scale industry for example Iron and Steel Industry/ Cement Industry (any other relevant example). While the investment is less than one crore on an industry is considered as a small scale industry eg. Plastic industry, toy industry (any other relevant example). (2)</p>		67 (G)	1+2=3
13	<p><b>Importance of efficient means of transport for the development is to be explained by the candidate in their own words.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since it is a value based question, candidates' view reflecting the development due to the transport may be given due consideration.</li> </ul>			3

14	<p><b>The textile industry is self-reliant and complete in value chain:</b></p> <p>(i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).</p> <p>(ii) Employment generation (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture).</p> <p>(iii) Foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%).</p> <p>(iv) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the help of any three points the statement to be justified.</li> </ul>	67 (G)	3X1=3
15	<p><b>National Political Party</b> have units in the various states, they follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. (1)</p> <p><b>Conditions required:</b></p> <p>(i) A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.</p> <p>(ii) Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha. (2X1=2)</p>	79 (PS)	1+2 =3
16	<p><b>Sectional interest groups:</b></p> <p>The groups that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of a society is called sectional interest groups. (1)</p> <p><b>Functioning:</b></p> <p>(i) They perform a meaningful role in countering the undue influence of other groups.</p> <p>(ii) They create awareness about the needs and concerns of their own society.</p> <p>(iii) Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members not society in general.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any two points to be described. (2X1=2)</li> </ul>	64(PS)	1+2=3
17	<p><b>Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion:</b></p> <p>(i) Citizens have great expectations from the government.</p> <p>(ii) Government tries their best for the upliftment of the society.</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring greater power to local government.</p> <p>(iv) Extension of federal principles to all the units of the federation inclusion women and minority groups.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any three points to be explained.</li> </ul>	102 (PS)	3X1=3
18	<p><b>Money acts easier to exchange for goods and services:</b></p> <p>A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.</p> <p>Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchange the money for things they want.</p> <p><b>For example:</b> A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe maker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoe maker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both the parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. This</p>		



	<p>process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy. Any other example may be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be assessed as a whole.</li> </ul>	<b>39 (E)</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>19</b>	<p><b>Removal of barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment:</b></p> <p>(i) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were partially removed.</p> <p>(ii) Goods could be improved and exported easily.</p> <p>(iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.</p> <p>(iv) Opportunities for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any three points to be justified.</li> </ul>	<b>64 (E)</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>20</b>	<p><b>The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:</b></p> <p>(i) 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.</p> <p>(ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.</p> <p>(iii) They try to charge more and more interest on their loans.</p> <p>(iv) There are no boundaries and restrictions.</p> <p>(v) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.</p> <p>(vi) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.</p> <p>(vii) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any three points to be argued.</li> </ul>	<b>49 (E)</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>21</b>	<p><b>Measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries for collective identity:</b></p> <p>(i) The ideas of LA PATRIE and LECITOYEN emphasized.</p> <p>(ii) A new French flag, the tricolor was chosen.</p> <p>(iii) The Estate General was elected by the active citizens.</p> <p>(iv) The elected body of citizen renamed as National Assembly.</p> <p>(v) New hymns were composed.</p> <p>(vi) Oaths were taken.</p> <p>(vii) Martyrs commemorated.</p> <p>(viii) A centralized administrative system was implemented.</p> <p>(ix) Formulated uniform laws.</p> <p>(x) A uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.</p> <p>(xi) French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any five measures to be analysed.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>OR</u></b></p> <p><b>US entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase:</b></p> <p>(i) From 1965-1972 many (over 403100) US personnel served in Vietnam (7484 were women).</p> <p>(ii) Many (about 47244) died in the battle and a large number of people (303704) were wounded.</p> <p>(iii) Out of the wounded, 23014 were listed 100% disabled.</p> <p>(iv) This phase of struggle with the US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and most powerful bombs.</p>	<b>105(H)</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>



	<p>(v) Destroyed many villages and decimated jungles.</p> <p>(vi) Civilians died in large numbers.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any five points to be explained.</li> </ul>			<b>45,46(H)</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
<b>22</b>	<p><b>Satyagrah against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919:</b></p> <p>(i) The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.</p> <p>(ii) Indian members unitedly opposed it.</p> <p>(iii) It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities.</p> <p>(iv) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trials for two years.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any two points to be mentioned. <b>(2X1=2)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Organization of Satyagrah:</b></p> <p>(i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.</p> <p>(ii) It was started with a 'Hartal' on 6<sup>th</sup> April.</p> <p>(iii) Rallies were organized in various cities.</p> <p>(iv) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.</p> <p>(v) Shops closed down.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any three points to be explained. <b>(3X1=3)</b></li> </ul>			<b>55(H)</b>	<b>2+3=5</b>
<b>23</b>	<p><b>Importance of Petroleum:</b></p> <p>(i) Petroleum is the major energy source in India.</p> <p>(ii) Provides fuel for heat and lighting.</p> <p>(iii) Provides lubricant for machinery.</p> <p>(iv) Provides raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.</p> <p>(v) Petroleum refineries act as nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any two point to be mentioned. <b>(2X1=2)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Its occurrence:</b></p> <p>(i) Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.</p> <p>(ii) In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.</p> <p>(iii) Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any three points to be explained. <b>(3X1=3)</b></li> </ul>			<b>60 (G)</b>	<b>2+3=5</b>
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Role of manufacturing industries in the economic development:</b></p> <p>(i) Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development.</p> <p>(ii) All round development depends on Industries.</p> <p>(iii) Industries help in modernising agriculture.</p> <p>(iv) Reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs.</p> <p>(v) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.</p>				





	<p>(vi) It was aimed at bringing down regional disparities</p> <p>(vi) Expansion of manufactured goods.</p> <p>(viii) Trade and commerce brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>(ix) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversity of its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any five points to be argued.</li> </ul>	<b>65 (G)</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
<b>25</b>	<p><b>The democratic governments are better than other forms of governments:</b></p> <p>(i) Democratic governments have formal constitution, while not in other form of governments.</p> <p>(ii) They hold regular elections, while not in other form of governments.</p> <p>(iii) They have political parties, while not in other form of governments.</p> <p>(iv) They guarantee rights of citizens, while not in the other form of governments.</p> <p>(v) Such governments allow room to correct mistakes, while not in the other form of government.</p> <p>(vi) Such government accommodates social diversities, while not in other form of government.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any five points of comparison to be explained.</li> </ul>	<b>90 (PS)</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
<b>26</b>	<p><b>Influence of pressure groups and movements on politics:</b></p> <p>(i) Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goal.</p> <p>(ii) They carry out information campaigns, organize meetings and file petitions.</p> <p>(iii) They also try to influence media to give more attention to their issues.</p> <p>(iv) They often organize protest activity like strike etc.</p> <p>(v) Worker's organization employees, association and most of the movement groups force the government to consider their demands.</p> <p>(vi) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists.</p> <p>(vii) Some pressure groups formed and led by the leaders of political Parties.</p> <p>(viii) Some political parties grow out of movements.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any five points to be explained.</li> </ul>	<b>66,67 (PS)</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
<b>27</b>	<p><b>Credit may be helpful if provided timely and with planning:</b></p> <p>A large number of transactions in our day-to-day activities involve credit in some form or the other. It also helps to be improved the economy of the country.</p> <p>Take the example of Salim, a farmer, a businessman etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be assessed as a whole with examples.</li> </ul>	<b>43 (E)</b>	<b>5</b>

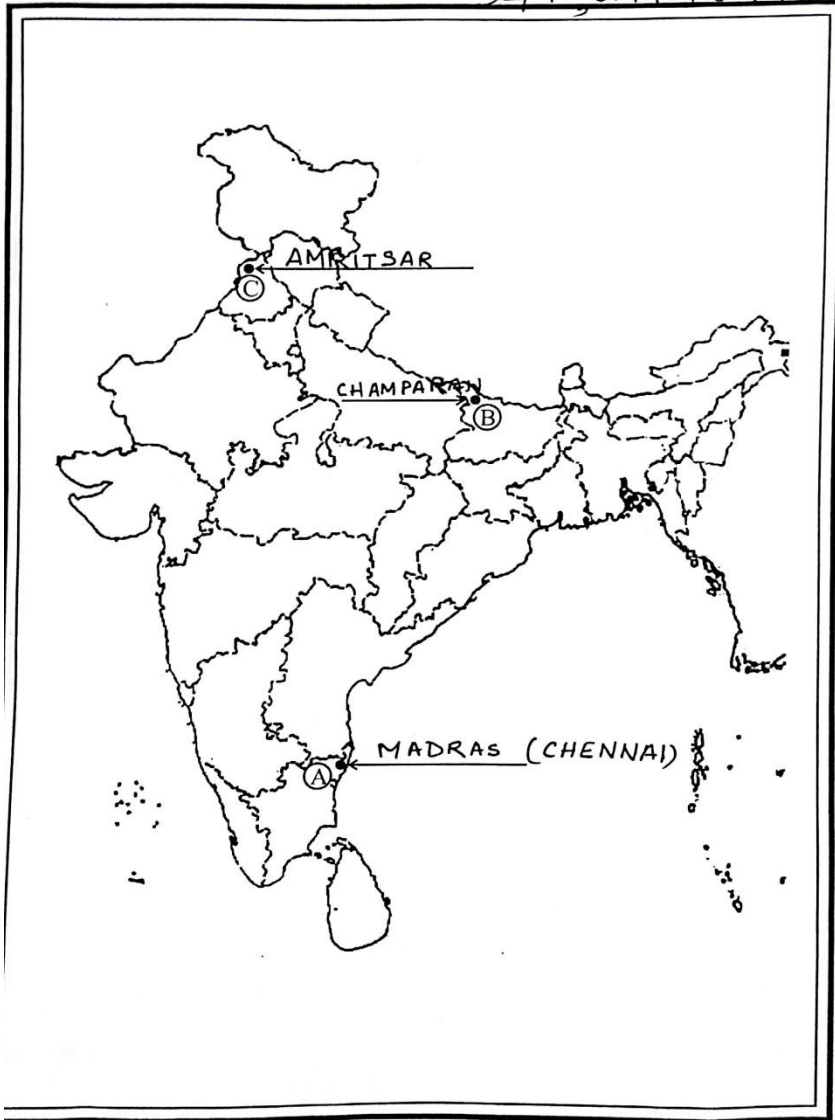


<p><b>28</b></p>	<p><b>Globalisation</b> is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. <b>(1)</b></p> <p><b>Role of MNC's:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) By more flow of manpower</li> <li>(ii) Investment</li> <li>(iii) Technology</li> <li>(iv) Goods</li> <li>(v) Services</li> <li>(vi) Latest education</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any four points to be described. <b>(1X4=4)</b></li> </ul>		
<p><b>29</b></p>	<p><b>See filled map for the answers</b></p> <p><b>For the visually impaired candidates:</b></p> <p>(29.1)- Madras/Chennai  (29.2)- Bihar  (29.3)- Amritsar</p>		<p><b>62 (E)</b></p> <p><b>1+4=5</b></p> <p><b>3x1=3</b></p>

DELHI REGION

MAP for Q. No. 29

32/111, 32/112, 32/113



7/1/1

13

*Handwritten signatures and marks:*  
Sharma  
A. Sharma  
Arun

30 See filled map for the answers

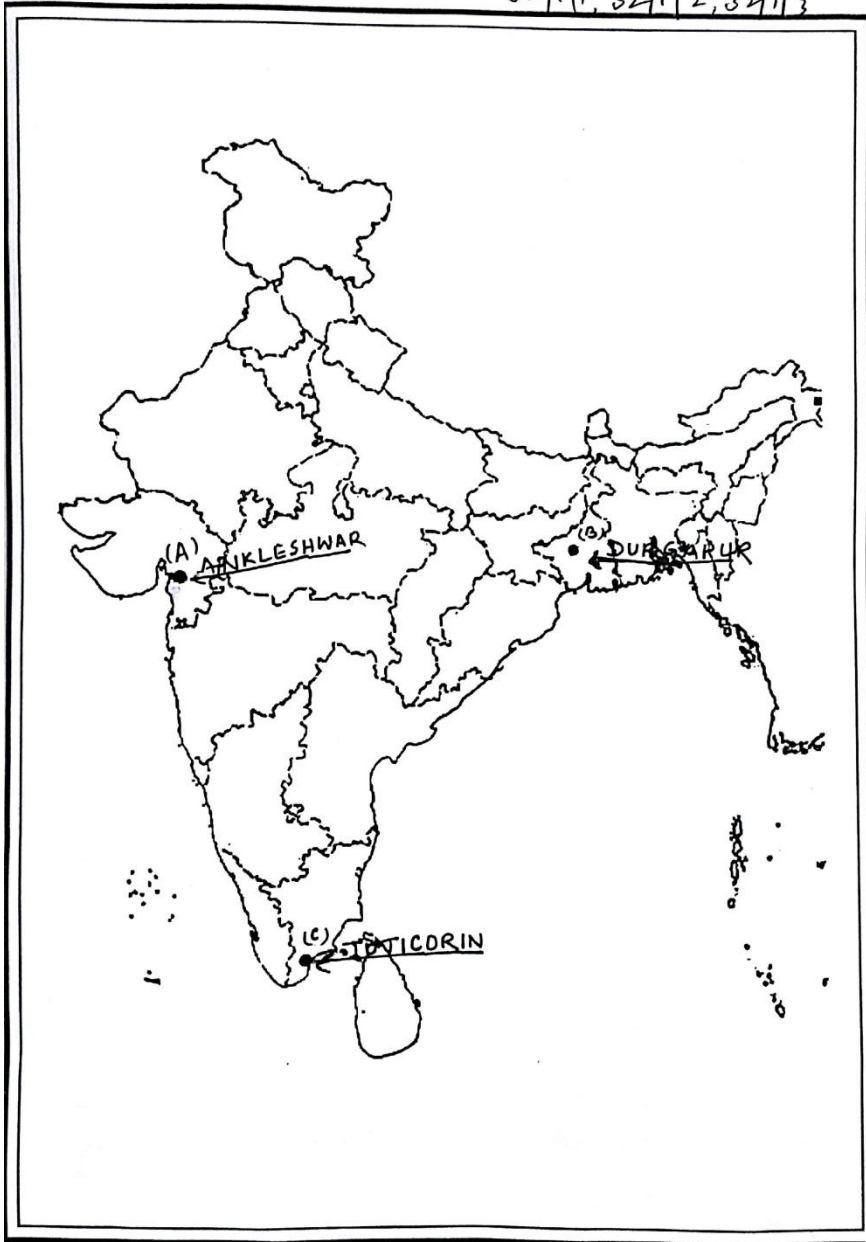
For the visually impaired candidates:

- (30.1)- Gujarat
- (30.2)- West Bengal
- (30.3)- Tuticorin

3x1=3

DELHI REGION  
MAP for Q. No. 30

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



32/1/1

15

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
Vishwanath  
G. S. S.  
A. S. S.  
S. S.