Series AABB1/3

Set – 2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/3/2**

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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

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

- *कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **32** (**मानचित्र** सहित) हैं ।*
- *कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं ।*
- *प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।*
- ***कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।***
- *इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।*
- *Please check that this question paper contains **32** printed pages (Including **Map**).*
- *Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.*
- *Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*
- ***Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***
- *15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

*निर्धारित समय : **3** घण्टे*
*Time allowed : **3** hours*

*अधिकतम अंक : **80***
*Maximum Marks : **80***

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

*(i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।*

*(ii) प्रश्न-पत्र **छः** खण्डों में विभाजित है – **खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ** एवं **च** ।*

*(iii) **खण्ड क** – प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **20** बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।*

*(iv) **खण्ड ख** – प्रश्न संख्या **21** से **24** अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **2** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर **40** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।*

*(v) **खण्ड ग** – प्रश्न संख्या **25** से **29** लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर **60** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।*

*(vi) **खण्ड घ** – प्रश्न संख्या **30** से **33** दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर **120** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।*

*(vii) **खण्ड ङ** – प्रश्न संख्या **34** से **36** केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें **3** उप-प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4** अंकों का है ।*

*(viii) **खण्ड च** – प्रश्न संख्या **37** मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न है जिसमें **दो** भाग हैं – **37 (a)** इतिहास (**2** अंक) और **37 (b)** भूगोल (**3** अंक) । इस प्रश्न के कुल **5** अंक हैं ।*

(ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें ।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*

(ii) *Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** and **F**.*

(iii) ***Section A** – Question numbers **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) ***Section B** – Question numbers **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.*

(v) ***Section C** – Question numbers **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.*

(vi) ***Section D** – Question numbers **30** to **33** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*

(vii) ***Section E** – Question numbers **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*

(viii) ***Section F** – Question number **37** is Map Skill based question with **two** parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*

(ix) *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.*

खण्ड – क (20 × 1 = 20)

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा बैंक देश में मुद्रा को जारी करता है और ऋण प्रणाली को नियंत्रित करता है ? **1**

   (A) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

   (B) इंडियन बैंक

   (C) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक

   (D) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

2. निम्नलिखित में से किस आधार पर प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रों को बाँटा जाता है ? **1**

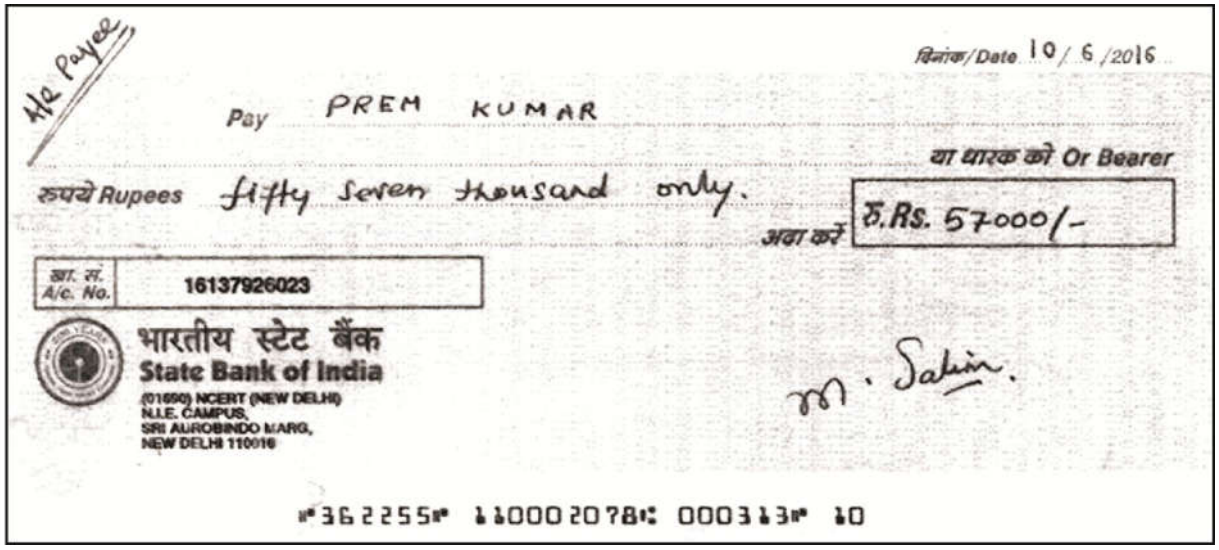
   (A) रोज़गार की प्रकृति

   (B) गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

   (C) स्वामित्व की प्रकृति

   (D) आय की प्रकृति

3. दिए गए चेक के चित्र को पढ़िए । दिए गए विकल्पों में से चेक नम्बर की पहचान कीजिए : **1**



   (A) 362255

   (B) 110002078

   (C) 000313

   (D) 16137926023

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Questions) **(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in the country ? **1**

   (A) Punjab National Bank

   (B) Indian Bank

   (C) Reserve Bank of India

   (D) State Bank of India

2. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided in which one of the following basis ? **1**

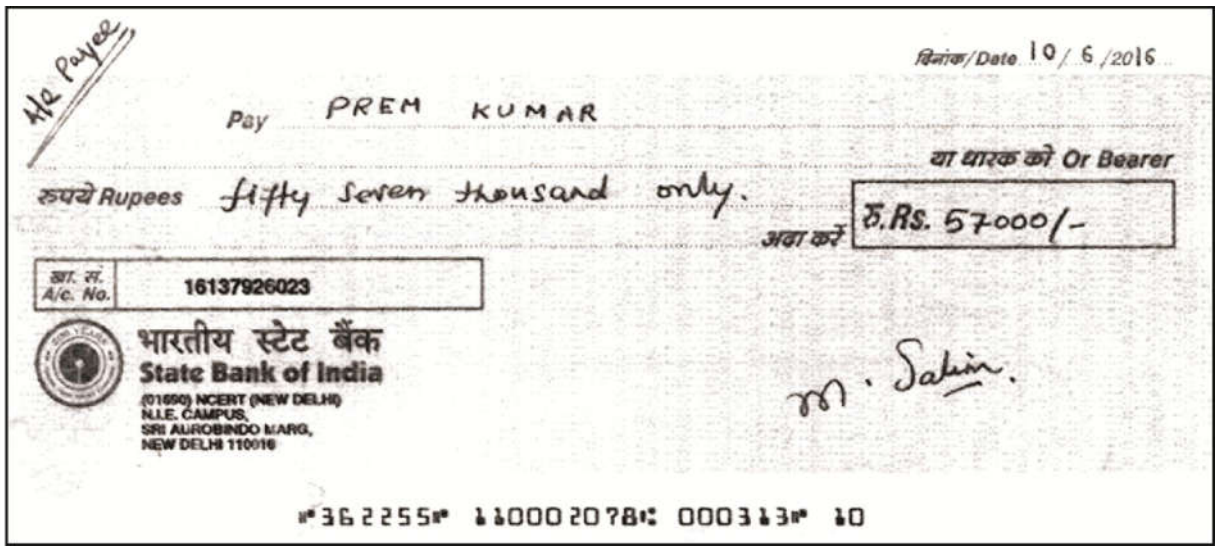
   (A) Nature of employment

   (B) Nature of activities

   (C) Nature of ownership

   (D) Nature of income

3. Read the image of the cheque. Identify the cheque number from the given options : **1**



   (A) 362255

   (B) 110002078

   (C) 000313

   (D) 16137926023

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 3 के स्थान पर है :

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत में ऋण का औपचारिक स्रोत है ? **1**

(A) मित्र

(B) साहूकार

(C) बैंक

(D) रिश्तेदार

4. नीचे दी गई तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए। **1**

देश	**सकल राष्ट्रीय आय (स.रा.आ.) प्रति व्यक्ति अमेरिकी डॉलर में (2011 क्रय शक्ति क्षमता)**	**विश्व में मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) का क्रमांक (2018)**
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसका विश्व में मानव विकास सूचकांक का क्रमांक सबसे अधिक है ?

(A) देश 'A' (B) देश 'C'

(C) देश 'D' (D) देश 'E'

5. निम्नलिखित में से 'साक्षरता दर' के लिए कौन-सी परिभाषा सर्वोप्युक्त है ? **1**

(A) वैश्विक स्तर पर साक्षर जनसंख्या

(B) सात वर्ष और उससे अधिक के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात

(C) एक क्षेत्र में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों की कुल संख्या

(D) एक क्षेत्र में स्कूलों की औसत संख्या

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वैश्वीकरण का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू है ? **1**

(A) समान संस्कृति

(B) पर्यावरण समर्थन

(C) घरेलू बाज़ार का समर्थन

(D) नए बाज़ार तक पहुँच

The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3 :

Which of the following is the formal source of loan in India ? **1**

(A) Friends

(B) Money-lenders

(C) Banks

(D) Relatives

4. Study the table given below carefully and answer the question that follows. **1**

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

Which of the following country has high Human Development Index Rank in the world ?

(A) Country 'A' (B) Country 'C'

(C) Country 'D' (D) Country 'E'

5. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate' ? **1**

(A) The literate population at the global level

(B) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above

(C) The total number of children attending school in a region

(D) The average number of schools in a region

6. Which one of the following is a significant aspect of globalisation ? **1**

(A) Uniform Culture

(B) Environmental Support

(C) Support to Domestic Market

(D) Access to New Markets

7. केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन जिम्मेदार है ? 1

(A) भारतीय वित्त आयोग

(B) भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय

(C) भारत का राष्ट्रपति

(D) भारत का प्रधानमंत्री

8. लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

I. नागरिकों में समानता लाना

II. कुछ लोगों द्वारा सरकार बनाना

III. मानव अधिकार का संरक्षण करना

IV. नियंत्रण और संतुलन व्यवस्था बनाना

विकल्प :

(A) I, II और III

(B) II, III और IV

(C) I, III और IV

(D) I, II और IV

9. राजनीतिक दल जनता के प्रति जवाबदेही कैसे सुनिश्चित करते हैं ? निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

(A) प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से

(B) सोशल मीडिया मुहिम के माध्यम से

(C) पक्षालम्बन के माध्यम से

(D) चुनाव और मतदाताओं के समर्थन के माध्यम से

7. Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States ? **1**

(A) Finance Commission of India

(B) Supreme Court of India

(C) President of India

(D) Prime Minister of India

8. Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option. **1**

I. Promotes equality among citizens

II. Government by few individuals

III. Protection of human rights

IV. Ensures checks and balance system

Options :

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and IV

(C) I, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV

9. How do Political Parties ensure accountability to the public ? Choose the most suitable option from the following. **1**

(A) Through Press Conferences

(B) Through Social Media Campaigns

(C) Through encouraging Partisanship

(D) Through Elections and Voter Support

10. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन–सा महिला सशक्तिकरण का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्णन है ? **1**

(A) पुरुषों को नेतृत्व की भूमिका बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना ।

(B) पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की श्रेष्ठता को बढ़ावा देना ।

(C) महिलाओं के लिए समान अवसर और अधिकार सुनिश्चित करना ।

(D) सभी क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के अधिकारों को सीमित करना ।

11. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : **1**

स्तंभ – I **(भारतीय संविधान में विषयों की सूची)**		**स्तंभ – II** **(विषय)**
I.	संघ सूची	a. ट्रेड यूनियन
II.	राज्य सूची	b. बैंकिंग
III.	समवर्ती सूची	c. पुलिस
IV.	बचे हुए विषयों की सूची	d. इंटरनेट

विकल्प :

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

12. निम्नलिखित जानकारियों को पढ़िए और फसल की पहचान कीजिए । **1**

- यह भारत में अधिकांश लोगों की प्रमुख खाद्यान्न फसल है ।
- भारत इस फसल का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है ।
- यह एक खरीफ़ फसल है ।
- इसे अधिक आर्द्रता के साथ 100 सेमी वार्षिक वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है ।

फसल :

(A) रागी

(B) बाजरा

(C) गेहूँ

(D) चावल

10. Which one of the following statements, best describes women empowerment ? **1**

(A) Encouraging men to take leadership roles.

(B) Promoting superiority of women over men.

(C) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women.

(D) Limiting the rights of men in all spheres.

11. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following : **1**

Column-I (Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	**Column-II (Subject)**
I. Union List	a. Trade Union
II. State List	b. Banking
III. Concurrent List	c. Police
IV. Residuary List	d. Internet

Options :

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

12. Read the following informations and identify the crop. **1**

- It is the staple food crop of majority of people in India.
- India is the second largest producer of this crop.
- It is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Crops :

(A) Ragi

(B) Bajra

(C) Wheat

(D) Rice

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी सिंचाई प्रणाली मेघालय में है ? **1**

(A) केवल बरसात के मौसम में भूमि की सिंचाई करना ।

(B) सिंचाई के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में पानी का उपयोग करना ।

(C) मिट्टी से पानी निकालना ।

(D) बाँस ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली का उपयोग करना ।

14. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से संबंधित निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

I. स्वराज पार्टी का गठन

II. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का लाहौर अधिवेशन

III. गांधी-इर्विन समझौता

IV. दमित वर्ग एसोसिएशन की स्थापना

विकल्प :

(A) II, III, I और IV (B) I, II, IV और III

(C) I, III, II और IV (D) IV, III, II और I

15. 'पूर्वी भारत में उपजा बौद्ध धर्म कई दिशाओं में फैला ।' **1**

इसके फैलाव के निम्नलिखित कारणों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

I. सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के कारण

II. सिल्क मार्ग के कारण

III. व्यापार और मुसाफिरों के कारण

IV. यूरोपवासियों के प्रयास के कारण

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं । (B) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं ।

(C) केवल I, II और III सही हैं । (D) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं ।

13. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya ? **1**

(A) To irrigate land only during rainy season.

(B) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.

(C) To remove water from soil.

(D) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

14. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option. **1**

I. Formation of Swaraj Party

II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress

III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact

IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

Options :

(A) II, III, I and IV

(B) I, II, IV and III

(C) I, III, II and IV

(D) IV, III, II and I

15. 'Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.' **1**

Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option.

I. Due to Cultural exchange

II. Due to Silk route

III. Due to trade & travellers

IV. Due to European efforts

Options :

(A) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, II and III are correct.

(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक प्रमुख संकेतक है जिसका उपयोग किसी देश के विकास को मापने के लिए किया जाता है ? **1**

(A) प्राथमिक उत्पादन
(B) द्वितीयक उत्पादन
(C) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
(D) शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद

17. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से बेल्जियम में सत्ता साझेदारी व्यवस्था के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य की पहचान कीजिए । **1**

(A) सरकार का एकात्मक रूप स्थापित करना ।
(B) सरकार का केन्द्रीकृत राजनीतिक नियंत्रण ।
(C) डच के सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक मामलों की स्थापना ।
(D) भाषाई और क्षेत्रीय हितों को समायोजित करना ।

18. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं । ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं । दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : **1**

अभिकथन (A) : प्रशा की पहल पर एक शुल्क संघ 'जॉलवेराइन' स्थापित किया गया ।

कारण (R) : यह एकीकृत आर्थिक क्षेत्र के सृजन की बात थी जहाँ वस्तुओं, लोग और पूँजी का आवागमन बाधारहित हो ।

विकल्प :

(A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
(C) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है ।
(D) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है ।

16. Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development ? **1**

(A) Primary Production
(B) Secondary Production
(C) Gross Domestic Product
(D) Net Domestic Product

17. Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options. **1**

(A) Establishing a unitary form of government.

(B) Centralized political control of government.

(C) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch.

(D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

18. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option : **1**

Assertion (A) : On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed.

Reason (R) : It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

Options :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

19. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

	स्तंभ – I (धातु)		**स्तंभ – II** (उदाहरण)
I.	लौह	a.	कोयला
II.	अलौह	b.	ग्रेनाइट
III.	अधात्विक	c.	बॉक्साइट
IV.	ऊर्जा	d.	कोबाल्ट

विकल्प :

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

20. निम्नलिखित में से 'संवाद कौमुदी' का प्रकाशन किसने किया ? **1**

(A) रशसुंदरी देवी

(B) ताराबाई शिंदे

(C) राजा राममोहन राय

(D) राम चड्ढा

19. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option. **1**

	Column-I (Minerals)		**Column-II (Examples)**
I.	Ferrous	a.	Coal
II.	Non-Ferrous	b.	Granite
III.	Non-Metallic	c.	Bauxite
IV.	Energy	d.	Cobalt

Options :

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

20. Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi' ? **1**

(A) Rashsundari Debi

(B) Tarabai Shinde

(C) Raja Rammohan Roy

(D) Ram Chaddha

खण्ड – ख (4 × 2 = 8)

(अति लघु–उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. "व्यापार और सांस्कृतिक आदान–प्रदान, दोनों प्रक्रियाएँ साथ–साथ चलती हैं ।" इस कथन की व्याख्या आधुनिक काल के पहले के युग के संदर्भ में कीजिए । **2**

22. 'देश की राजनीति में महिलाओं की भूमिका धीरे–धीरे बढ़ रही है ।' इस कथन की परख कीजिए । **2**

23. (a) भूमि निम्नीकरण की समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई दो तरीकों को सुझाइए । **2**

अथवा

(b) संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए किन्हीं दो तरीकों का सुझाव दीजिए । **2**

24. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यू.एन.डी.पी.) का विकास मापदंड विश्व बैंक से किस प्रकार अलग है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

खण्ड – ग (5 × 3 = 15)

(लघु–उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

25. "सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग के महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव के कारण भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन आया है ।" इस कथन को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

26. (a) जर्मनी के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **3**

अथवा

(b) इटली के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **3**

SECTION – B (4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. "Trade and Cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in the context of pre-modern world. **2**

22. "Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country." Examine the statement. **2**

23. (a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation. **2**

OR

(b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources. **2**

24. How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) developmental criterion differ from the World Bank ? Explain. **2**

SECTION – C (5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. "The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of Information Technology (I.T.) and Electronic Industry." Explain the statement with examples. **3**

26. (a) Analyse the process of German Unification. **3**

OR

(b) Analyse the process of Italian Unification. **3**

27. राजनीतिक दलों के सामने आने वाली किन्हीं तीन चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए । **3**

28. सस्ता और सामर्थ्य के अनुकूल ऋण देश के विकास के लिए अति आवश्यक क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

29. देश के विकास में तृतीयक क्षेत्र की भूमिका की परख कीजिए । **3**

खण्ड – घ **(4 × 5 = 20)**

(दीर्घ–उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

30. (a) "अपने लिए समर्थन पैदा करने की लोकतंत्र की क्षमता भी लोकतंत्र का एक परिणाम ही है और इसकी अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती ।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) "लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था राजनीतिक समानता पर आधारित होती है ।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । **5**

31. (a) वाणिज्यिक कृषि की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) प्रारंभिक जीविका निर्वाह कृषि की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । **5**

32. (a) "ऐसी बहुत सारी सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाएँ थीं, जिनके द्वारा भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद लोगों की कल्पना और दिलो–दिमाग पर छा गया ।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में समाज के विभिन्न समूह किस प्रकार शामिल थे ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5**

27. Describe any three challenges faced by the Political Parties. **3**

28. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development ? Explain. **3**

29. Examine the role of Tertiary sector in the development of the country. **3**

SECTION – D (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) "Democracy's ability to generate its own support is also its outcome and it cannot be ignored." Explain the statement. **5**

OR

(b) "Democratic systems are based on political equality." Explain the statement. **5**

31. (a) Explain the features of Commercial Farming. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the features of Primitive Subsistence Farming. **5**

32. (a) "There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people's imagination." Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

(b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain with examples. **5**

33. (a) वैश्वीकरण में उदारवाद की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को प्रोन्नत करने के लिए किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की परख कीजिए । **5**

खण्ड – ङ **(3 × 4 = 12)**

(केस–आधारित प्रश्न)

34. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : **4**

पंचायती राज

"महात्मा गांधी के सपनों को साकार करने और अपने संविधान निर्माताओं की उम्मीदों को पूरा करने के लिए हमें पंचायतों को अधिकार देने की ज़रूरत है । पंचायती राज ही वास्तविक लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करता है । यह सत्ता उन लोगों के हाथों में सौंपता है जिनके हाथों में इसे होना चाहिए । भ्रष्टाचार कम करने और प्रशासनिक कुशलता को बढ़ाने का एक उपाय पंचायतों को अधिकार देना भी है । जब विकास की योजनाओं को बनाने और लागू करने में लोगों की भागीदारी होगी तो इन योजनाओं पर उनका नियंत्रण बढ़ेगा । इससे भ्रष्ट बिचौलियों को खत्म किया जा सकेगा । इस प्रकार पंचायती राज लोकतंत्र की नींव को मज़बूत करेगा ।"

(34.1) पंचायतों को शक्ति देना महात्मा गांधी के दृष्टिकोण से कैसे सम्बन्धित है ? **1**

(34.2) पंचायतों को शक्ति देने के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए । **1**

(34.3) पंचायती राज की स्थापना लोकतंत्र में कैसे योगदान देती है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

35. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : **4**

अख़बार क्यों ?

'पूना के कृष्णाजी त्रिम्बक राणाडे मराठी का एक अख़बार निकालना चाहते हैं, जिसमें स्थानीय दिलचस्पी की तमाम उपयोगी ख़बरों को जगह मिल सके । इसमें सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता, वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण के अलावा प्राक्–विद्या, सांख्यिकी, जिज्ञासाओं, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों के बारे में आमतौर पर, और दक्कन पर ख़ासतौर पर जानकारियाँ होंगी... ऐसे तमाम लोगों से मदद और संरक्षण का निवेदन है, जो ज्ञान के प्रसार और जनकल्याण के इच्छुक हैं ।'

बॉम्बे टेलीग्राफ़ एंड कोरियर, 6 जनवरी, 1849

33. (a) Analyse the role of Liberalisation in the globalisation. **5**

OR

(b) Examine five factors to promote the process of globalisation. **5**

SECTION – E (3 × 4 = 12)

(Case Based Questions)

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

Panchayati Raj

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution, Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

(34.1) How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi ? **1**

(34.2) Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. **1**

(34.3) How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy ? Explain. **2**

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

Why Newspapers ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'देसी अख़बारों और राजनीतिक सभाओं की वही भूमिका होती है, जो इंग्लैंड के हाउस ऑफ़ कॉमन्स में विपक्ष की होती है । यानी कि वह सरकारी नीतियों की आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा कर, लोगों के हित साधने में अक्षम हिस्सों को निकालें और सुधार करें, तथा उनको तेज़ी से लागू करने का काम करें ।

इन सभाओं को चाहिए कि वे देश के ख़ास मुद्दों पर नाना तरह की सूचनाएँ जमा करें और क्या संभव और वांछित सुधार हैं, वह बताएँ, इन कार्यों का काफ़ी असर होगा ।'

नेटिव ओपिनियन, 3 अप्रैल, 1870

(35.1) मराठी भाषा के अख़बार प्रकाशित करने के लिए राणाडे द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्राथमिक उद्देश्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **1**

(35.2) बॉम्बे टेलीग्राफ ने दक्कन क्षेत्र के जनकल्याण को बढ़ावा देने में अख़बार की भूमिका पर क्यों जोर दिया ? **1**

(35.3) देशी समाचार-पत्रों को कौन-सी मुख्य जिम्मेदारियाँ सौंपी गईं ? किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख कीजिए । **2**

36. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : **4**

पवित्र पेड़ों के झुरमुट-विविध और दुर्लभ जातियों की संपत्ति

प्रकृति की पूजा सदियों पुराना जनजातीय विश्वास है, जिसका आधार प्रकृति के हर रूप की रक्षा करना है । इन्हीं विश्वासों ने विभिन्न वनों को मूल एवं कौमार्य रूप में बचाकर रखा है, जिन्हें पवित्र पेड़ों के झुरमुट (देवी-देवताओं के वन) कहते हैं । वनों के इन भागों में या तो वनों के ऐसे बड़े भागों में स्थानीय लोग ही घुसते तथा न ही किसी और को छेड़छाड़ करने देते ।

कुछ समाज कुछ विशेष पेड़ों की पूजा करते हैं और आदिकाल से उनका संरक्षण करते आ रहे हैं । छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र में मुंडा और संथाल जनजातियाँ महुआ और कदंब के पेड़ों की पूजा करते हैं । ओडिशा और बिहार की जनजातियाँ शादी के दौरान इमली और आम के पेड़ की पूजा करती हैं । हममें से बहुत से व्यक्ति पीपल औऱ वटवृक्ष को पवित्र मानते हैं ।

भारतीय समाज में अनेकों संस्कृतियाँ हैं और प्रत्येक संस्कृति में प्रकृति और इसकी कृतियों को संरक्षित करने के अपने पारंपरिक तरीके हैं । आमतौर पर झरनों, पहाड़ी चोटियों, पेड़ों और पशुओं को पवित्र मानकर उनका संरक्षण किया जाता है । आप अनेक मंदिरों के आस-पास बंदर और लंगूर पाएँगे । उपासक उन्हें खिलाते-पिलाते हैं और मंदिर के भक्तों में गिनते हैं । राजस्थान में बिश्नोई गाँवों के आस-पास आप काले हिरण, चिंकारा, नीलगाय और मोरों के झुंड देख सकते हैं जो वहाँ के समुदाय का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं और कोई उनको नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाता ।

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.
These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'
Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

(35.1) Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. **1**

(35.2) Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region ? **1**

(35.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers ? Mention any two. **2**

36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : **4**

Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.
Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (Bassia latifolia) and kadamba (Anthocaphalus cadamba) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (Tamarindus indica) and mango (mangifera indica) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.
Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

(36.1) पवित्र पेड़ों के झुरमुट, प्रकृति की पूजा की मान्यता से कैसे संबंधित है ? **1**

(36.2) समुदाय, पेड़ों को अपनी संस्कृतियों में किस प्रकार शामिल करते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए । **1**

(36.3) उन सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो प्रकृति के सह–अस्तित्व में योगदान देते हैं । **2**

खण्ड – च **(2 + 3 = 5)**

(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

37. (a) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा–मानचित्र पर दो स्थान (A) और (B) के रूप में दर्शाए गए हैं । निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : **2 × 1 = 2**

(i) वह स्थान जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना घटित हुई । **1**

(ii) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ । **1**

(b) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा–मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए : **3 × 1 = 3**

(i) भाखड़ा नांगल – बाँध **1**

(ii) नोएडा – सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क **1**

(iii) तारापुर – परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र **1**

(iv) हल्दिया – समुद्री पत्तन **1**

(36.1) How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship ? **1**

(36.2) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices ? Explain with example. **1**

(36.3) Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature. **2**

SECTION – F **(2 + 3 = 5)**

(Map Based Questions)

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : **2 × 1 = 2**

(i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. **1**

(ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : **3 × 1 = 3**

(i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam **1**

(ii) Noida – Software Technology Park **1**

(iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant **1**

(iv) Haldia – Sea Port **1**

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं। **5 × 1 = 5**

किन्हीं **पाँच** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

(37.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना घटी । **1**

(37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ । **1**

(37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भाखड़ा-नांगल बाँध स्थित है । **1**

(37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है । **1**

(37.5) नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क किस राज्य में स्थित है ? **1**

(37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है । **1**

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37. **5 × 1 = 5**

Attempt any **five** questions.

(37.1) Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. **1**

(37.2) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. **1**

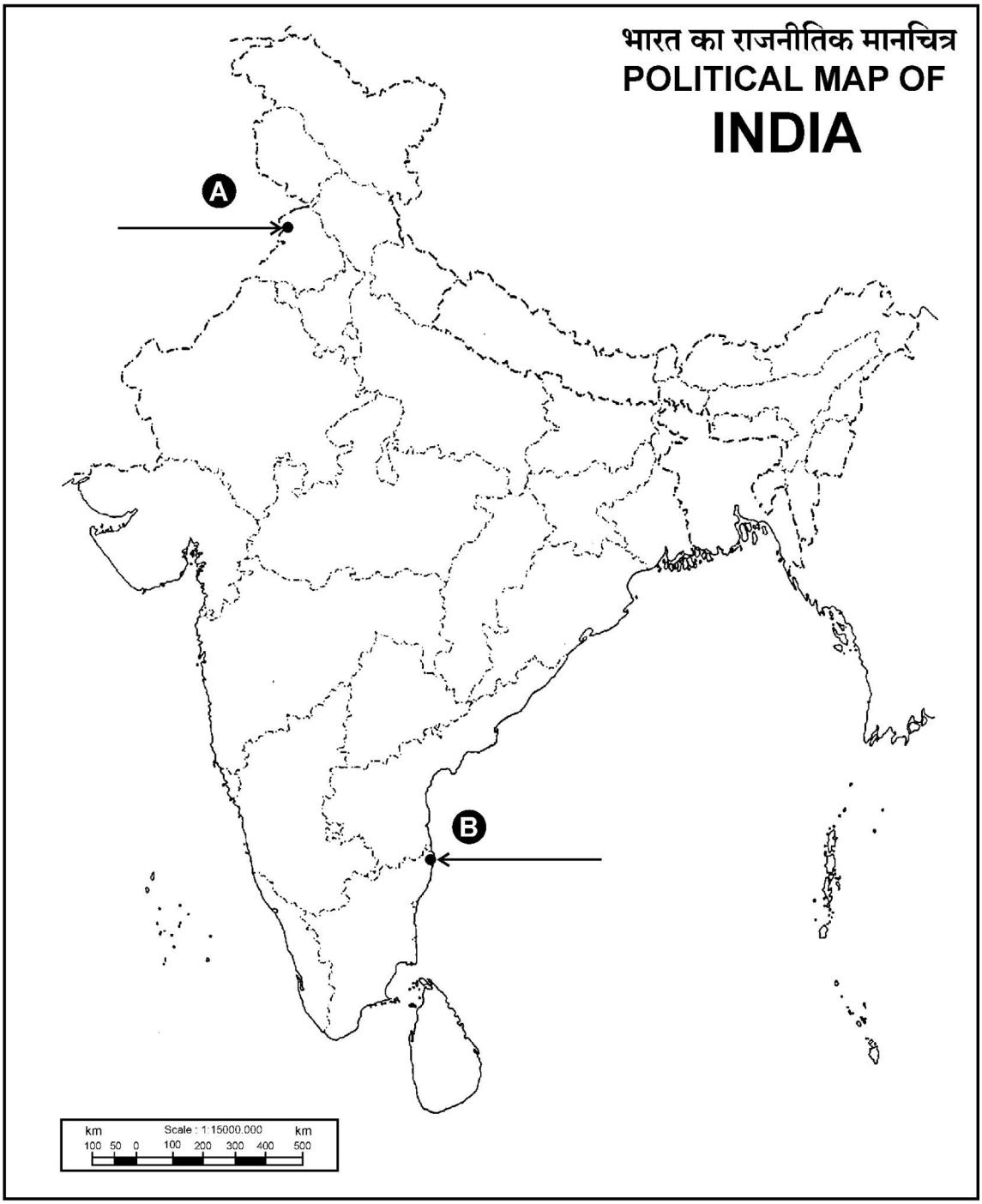
(37.3) Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located. **1**

(37.4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located. **1**

(37.5) In which state is the Noida Software Technology Park located ? **1**

(37.6) Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located. **1**

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



Cut Here --- यहाँ से काटें --- Cut Here --- यहाँ से काटें --- Cut Here

	Marking Scheme **Strictly Confidential** **(For Internal and Restricted use only)** **Secondary School Examination March - 2024** **SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/3/2**
	General Instructions: -
1.	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2.	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3.	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers.These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5.	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6.	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7.	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8.	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9.	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10.	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11.	A full scale of marks _____80_____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12.	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13.	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.

	● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14.	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15.	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16.	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17.	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18.	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/3/2

SET -2 MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1=20)**
1	**C –** Reserve Bank of India	**40 E**	**1**
2	**B –** Nature of activities	**20 E**	**1**
3	**A** - 362255 **Only for Visually Impaired Student** **C** - Bank	**41 E** **48 E**	**1**
4	**A** – Country 'A'	**13 E**	**1**
5	**B –** The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above	**10 E**	**1**
6	**D –** Access to New markets	**62 E**	**1**
7	**B** – Supreme Court of India	**21 P**	**1**
8	**C –** I, III and IV	**64 P**	**1**
9	**D** – Through Election and Voter Support	**49 P**	**1**
10	**C –** Ensuring equal opportunities are rights for women.	**31 P**	**1**
11	**B -** I-b, II-c, III-a, IV- d	**17 P**	**1**
12	**D** - Rice	**32 G**	**1**
13	**D -** To use bamboo drip irrigation system	**25 G**	**1**
14	**B -** I, II, IV and III	**44 H**	**1**
15	**C** - Only I, II and III are correct	**54 H**	**1**
16	**C -** Gross Domestic Product	**10 E**	**1**
17	**D -** Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.	**4 P**	**1**
18	**A -** Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**10 H**	**1**
19	**B -** I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a	**45-45G**	**1**
20	**C -** Raja Ram Mohan Roy	**121 H**	**1**

	Section B **Very Short Answer Type Questions**		**(4X2=8)**
21	**Trade and Cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in the context of pre-modern world.** I. In the pre-modern world trade route such as silk routes facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas and technologies are vast distances. II. The silk routes are examples of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. III. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. IV. Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be explained.**	**54 H**	**2X1=2**
22	**"Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country." Examine the statement.** i. Women representation are ensured in our democratic processes. ii. 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment have given 33% reservation to women at local level. iii. Due to education and training more women are coming forward to take part in policy making process in the country. iv. Women are heading panchayats. v. Women are heading the posts of President and Cabinet Minister in India, as well as Chief Ministers of various states. vi. Indian voters have elected women to numerous state legislative assemblies and national parliament of many decades. vii. Any other relevant points. **Any two points to be examined.**	**33 P**	**2X1=2**
23	**(a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.** i. Afforestation and proper management of posture. ii. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. iii. Proper management of waste lands. iv. Control of mining activities. v. Proper discharge and disposal of industries effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas. vi. Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources.** i. Avoid over utilization of Resources. ii. Recycle of Resources. iii. Reduce wastage of resources. iv. Judicious use of resources. v. Any other relevant point.	**6 G** **3 G**	**2X1=2** **2X1=2**

	Any two points to be suggested.		
24	**How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) development criteria differ from the World Bank? Explain.** i. The World Bank uses GDP and per capita income to measure development. ii. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses the criterion of Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the development of countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capital income. iii. Any other relevant points. **Any two points to be explained.**	**13 E**	**2X1=2**
	Section C **Short Answer Type Questions**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**"The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of information technology (I.T) and electronic industry." Explain the statement with examples.** i. The electronics industry covers a wide range of product from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radar, computers and many other equipment's required by telecommunication industry. ii. Bengaluru has emerges as the electronic capital of India. iii. Other important centers for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore. iv. The speedy communication has given boost to India's contact with the outside world. v. A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation. vi. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry. vii. Development of satellite technology. viii. Due to information technology and electronic industry trade and commerce are expanding. ix. Expansion of diversified Manufacturing Industries. x. It helps in providing economic strength of nation. xi. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained**.	**65 G**	**3X1=3**

26	**(a) Analyse the process of German unification.** i. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle- class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation – state governed by elected parliament. ii. This liberal initiative to nation – building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. iii. Three –wars over seven years – with Austria, Demark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed process of Unification. iv. On 18 January 1871, the Prussia king, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German emperor is a ceremony held at Versailles. v. The nation – building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. vi. Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.** **OR** **(b) Analyse the process of Italian unification.** i. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. ii. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent Programme for a unitary Italian Republic. iii. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the region of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. iv. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859. v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy. vi. Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.**	**19 H** **20 H**	**3X1=3** **3X1=3**
27	**Describe any three challenges faced by the Political Parties.** i. Lack of internal democracy within parties ii. Political parties do not conduct regular internal elections and do not hold meetings. iii. Dynastic Succession iv. Growing role of money and muscle power in parties v. Lack of Meaningful choice to the Voters vi. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**57 P**	**3X1=3**
28	**Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain the statement.** i Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income.	**49 E**	**3X1=3**

	ii If the credit is affordable then many people could borrow to fulfil variety of needs. iii People could grow crops, do business etc. iv People could set up new industries or trade in goods. v Banks and Cooperatives should increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. vi It is important that the formal credit is distributed both in rural and urban area so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. vii Any other relevant point **Any three points to be explained.**		
29	**Examine the role of Tertiary sector in the development.** i. Tertiary sector is a basic or service sector which includes services like hospitals, transportation, educational institutions etc. ii. The activities of tertiary sector help in the development of the primary and the secondary sectors. iii. These activities aid or a support for the production process. iv. It helps to increase the Per Capita Income. v. Many new services are rapidly added in the service sector. vi. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be examined.**	**25 E**	**3X1=3**
	Section D **Long Answer Type Questions**		**(4X5=20)**
30	**(a) "Democracy's ability to generate its own support is also its outcome and it cannot be ignored." Explain the statement.** Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics. i. Promotes equality. ii. Enhances the dignity iii. Improves the quality of decision making iv. Provides methods to resolve conflicts v. Reduction of inequality and poverty vi. Accommodation of social diversity **Any Five points to be Explained.** **OR** **(b) "Democratic systems are based on political equality." Explain the statement.** i. Promotes equality among citizens ii. Individual have equal weight of electing government	**64 P** **71 P**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

	iii. Enhance the dignity of the individual iv. Improve the quality of decision making v. Provides a method of resolve conflict vi. Allow room to correct mistakes vii. Accountable, responsive and legitimate government viii. Any other relevant point. **Any Five points to be Explained.**		
31	**(a) Explain the features of Commercial Framing.** I. The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs. II. HYV seeds, Chemical fertilizers insecticides and pesticides are required to obtain higher productivity. III. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. IV. For Example: Rice is commercial crop in Haryana but in Odisha, it is subsistence crop. V. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. VI. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. VII. Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Explain the features of Primitive Subsistence Farming.** I. Primitive subsistence farming is practiced on small patches of land. II. Primitive tools like Hoe, Dao and digging sticks are used. III. This type of farming depends upon monsoons. IV. It is depends on natural fertility of soil. V. In some areas it is known as slash and burn agriculture. VI. It is known with different names in different parts of the worlds. VII. Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**	**31 G** **30 G**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**
32	**(a) There were variety of cultural process is through which Indian nationalism captured people imaginations. Explain the statement with examples.** i. With the growth of nationalism the identity of India associated with the image of Bharat Mata. ii. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. iii. During Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bhart Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.	**47 H**	**5x1=5**

	iv. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. v. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists like Rabindra Nath Tagore and Natesa Sastri began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. vi. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. vii. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. viii. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre. ix. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement. x. Any other relevant point. **Any Five points to be Explained.** **OR** **(b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience movement? Explain with examples.** (i) In the countryside: Rich peasant communities like the patidars of Gujarat and Jats of UP were active in the movement. They were hard hit by the trade depression and found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. (ii) Poor Peasants: Many poor peasants were tenants cultivating the rented land from landlords. Depression made it difficult for them to pay the rents. They wanted the unpaid rents to the landlords to remit. (iii) Merchants and Industralists: They opposed the colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee – sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. (iv) Industrial workers: Industrial working class did not participate enthusiastically except in Nagpur. They organized movements against low wagers and poor working condition. There were strikes by railway workers and dock workers. (v) Women: women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops. Many went to Jail. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any Five points to be Explained.**	**41 P**	**5x1=5**

33	**(a) Analyse the role of liberalization in the globalisation.** i. Removing barriers or restrictions set by government is known as liberalization. ii. Liberalization of trade, business are allowed to make decisions freely. iii. It has promoted free import. iv. It has promoted free export v. Starting around 1991, Indian government made some far – reaching changes in policy. vi. Foreign companies could set up factories. vii. Foreign investment are encouraged. viii. Enable the use of latest Technology ix. Local companies can works as a MNC's. x. Production of services can be spread easily. xi. Foreign trade can be integrated. xii. It strength the production and market xiii. Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analyzed.** **OR** **(b) Examine five factors to promote the process of globalisation.** i. Technology has stimulated the process. ii. Telecommunication facilities (Telephone, fax, emails, satellites technology) iii. Transportation facilities iv. Liberalization of foreign trade. v. Foreign investment Policy. vi. Flexibility in labor law. vii. Setting up Industrial Zone (SEZs). viii. New opportunities have been created for companies. ix. Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be examined.**	**62 E** **62 E**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**
	Section E **CASE BASED QUESTIONS** **(4X5=20)**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:**	**11 P**	**1+1+2=4**

Panchayati Raj

"Panchayati Raj we need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hobs of the makers of our constitution panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. IT restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy in the hands of the people. Giving power to panchayat is only a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of development exercise greater control over these scheme of our democracy."

34.1 How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi? 1

i. The passage highlights that giving power to Panchayats aligns with the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and the intentions of Constitution and framers.

ii. It enables true democracy by involving the people in decision – making and governance.

iii. Any other relevant point

Any one points

34.2 Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. 1

i. The primary objective of giving more power to the panchayats is to realize the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the aspirations of the makers of the Constitution.

ii. This aims to establish true democracy and place power in the hands of the people.

iii. Giving knowledge of democratic processes at the Grass root level.

iv. For political mobilization and political socialization for residing issues at local levels.

v. Any other relevant point

Any one points

34.3 How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain. 2x1=2

i. Power to the people, where it rightfully belongs in a democratic system.

ii. Promoting grassroots democratic governance.

	iii. By involving the people in decision – making and governance. iv. People participate in the planning and implementation of development schemes. v. They gain greater control over these schemes. vi. This involvement can naturally lead to increased accountability. vii. Any other relevant points **Any two points to be explained**		
35	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Why Newspaper?** "Krishna ji trimbak Ranade inhabited of Pune intense to publish a newspaper in the Marathi language with a view of a fooding useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities statistics history and geography of the country and of the Deccan specially the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited. Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849 'the task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the house of commons in parliament in England. That is of critically examination government policy to suggest improvement by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people and also by insuring speedy implementation. These associations out to carefully study the particular issues gather diverse relevant information on the no nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements and this will surely earn it considerable influence. **35.1 Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspapers. 1** i. Providing useful information on topics of local interest. ii. Allowing free discussion on subjects of general utilities. iii. Scientific investigation. iv. Speculations related to antiquities and etc. v. Any other relevant point **Any One point to be analyzed** **35.2 Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region? 1** i. Providing valuable information on a wide range of subjects.	**122 H**	**1+1+2=4**

	ii. Encouraging open discussion on important topics. iii. Seeking patronage and support from individual's interest in spreading knowledge and promoting the welfare of the people. iv. Any other relevant point **Any One point to be mentioned** **34.3 What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers? Mention any two. 2X1=2** i. Studying specific issues in depth. ii. Gathering diverse and relevant information about the nation and potential improvements. iii. Utilizing their influence to advocate for positive changes in government policies. iv. Any other relevant point **Any two point to be explained**		
36	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species** Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forester parts of large forests have been left untouched by the loca lpeople and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they havepreserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (Bassia latifolia) andkadamba (Anthocaphalus cadamba) trees, and the tribals ofOdisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (Tamarindus indica) andmango (mangifera indica) trees during weddings. To many of us,peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many	**17G**	**1+1+2=4**

temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

36.1 How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship? 1

i. The concept of 'Sacred Groves' refers to patches of untouched, pristine forests that are preserved in nature worship.

ii. There groves are considered sacred and are protected by local communities as they believe that all creations of nature must be safeguarded.

iii. In these areas human interference is banned to maintain the sanctity of natural environment. The groves exemplify the deep-rooted connection between nature worship and environment conservation.

iv. Any other relevant points

Any one Point

36.2 How do communities incorporate trees into their culture practices? 1

i. Certain societies express reverence for specific trees by incorporating them into their cultural practices.

ii. The Mundas and Santhal tribes worship the mahua and kadamba trees, respectively, during ceremonies.

iii. During weddings, the tribes in Odisha and Bihar hold special reverence for tamarind beliefs, reflecting a harmonious relationship between natures.

iv. Any other relevant points

Any one Point

36.3 Explain the culture values that contribute to the coexistence of nature. 2X1=2

i. Animals like blackbucks, nilgai and peacocks hold significance for the Bishnoi communities in Rajasthan.

	ii. They are considered integral to the community and way of life, representing a harmonious relationship with nature. iii. The Bishnois follow the principle of and Jeev daya; (compassion for all living beings) and have a strong cultural commitment to protect animals and the environment. iv. This coexistence is driven by their religious beliefs and values that prioritize the well – being of all creatures. v. Any other relevant points **Any two points to be mentioned.**		
	Section F **Map Based Questions**		**(2+3=5)**
37	Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: i. The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. ii. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **Please see the attached Map.** On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: i. Bhakra Nangal – Dam ii. Noida – Software Technology Park iii. Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant iv. Haldia – Sea Port **Please see the attached Map.** **Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.NO. 37.** **i. Name the place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.** Amritsar/Punjab		**1** **1** **1x3=3** **1x5=5**

	ii. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. Madras/Chennai **iii. Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located.** Punjab/Himachal Pradesh **iv. Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Plant is located.** Maharashtra **v. Name the state Noida Software Technology Park is located.** Uttar Pradesh **vi. Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located.** Kolkata		

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

