Series **AB5CD/5**

Set – 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/5/3**

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* ***25 + 1*** *मानचित्र 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 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* ***25*** *printed pages* ***+1*** *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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे *अधिकतम अंक : 80*

Time allowed : 3 hours *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 तीन 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 ।*

खण्ड क
(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20×1=20)

1. दिए गए स्रोतों में से ऋण के औपचारिक स्रोतों को चुनिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

I. बैंक
II. साहूकार
III. सहकारी समितियाँ
IV. व्यापारी

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I व II
(B) केवल II व III
(C) केवल I व III
(D) केवल I व IV

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** – Questions no. **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) ***Section B** – Questions no. **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** – Questions no. **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** – Questions no. **30** to **33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*

(vii) ***Section E** – Questions no. **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*

(viii) ***Section F** – Question no. **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from 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.*

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

1. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option. *1*

I. Bank
II. Moneylender
III. Cooperatives
IV. Businessman

Options :

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

2. निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रक की भारत में रोज़गार में हिस्सेदारी सर्वाधिक है ? *1*

(A) प्राथमिक

(B) द्वितीयक

(C) तृतीयक

(D) चतुर्थक

3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'उदारीकरण' में शामिल है ? *1*

(A) व्यापार अवरोधों को बढ़ाना

(B) व्यापार अवरोधों को हटाना

(C) व्यापार द्वारा दूसरे देश पर नियंत्रण करना

(D) वस्तुओं पर आयात, निर्यात शुल्क बढ़ाना

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

अभिकथन (A) : ग्रामीण निर्धन परिवार ऋण के लिए अब भी अनौपचारिक स्रोतों पर निर्भर हैं ।

कारण (R) : बैंकों से कर्ज़ लेने के लिए ऋणाधार और विशेष कागज़ातों की ज़रूरत पड़ती है ।

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, लेकिन (R) ग़लत है ।

(D) (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन (R) सही है ।

5. एक छोटे से गाँव में एक किसान गाँव के साहूकार से उच्च मासिक ब्याज दर पर ऋण लेता है, लेकिन वह उसे वापस चुकाने में सक्षम नहीं होता । अगली बार वह बैंक से कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण लेता है । वह धीरे-धीरे कमाकर साहूकार और बैंक दोनों को ऋण चुकाता है ।

इस ऋण व्यवस्था में बैंक की भूमिका का सबसे अच्छा वर्णन निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है ? *1*

(A) बैंक एक सहकारी ऋणदाता के रूप में कार्य करता है ।

(B) बैंक ऋण-जाल की स्थिति को सुविधाजनक बनाता है ।

(C) बैंक वस्तुओं का उचित आदान-प्रदान सुनिश्चित करता है ।

(D) बैंक किसान को ऋण-जाल से बचाता है ।

2. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India ? *1*

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Quaternary

3. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization' ? *1*

(A) Promoting trade barriers

(B) Removing trade barriers

(C) Controlling the other country through trade

(D) Increasing import, export duty on goods

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

Assertion (A) : Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents are required.

Options :

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

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

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

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

5. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank.

Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation ? *1*

(A) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.

(B) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.

(C) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.

(D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

6. नीचे दो कथन I व II दिए गए हैं । दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

कथन I : महिलाएँ अब विभिन्न व्यवसायों में सक्रिय रूप से योगदान दे रही हैं और डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, प्रबंधक तथा विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षक की भूमिकाएँ निभा रही हैं ।

कथन II : लैंगिक विभाजन की राजनीतिक अभिव्यक्ति और राजनीतिक गोलबंदी ने सार्वजनिक जीवन में महिलाओं की भूमिका को बढ़ाने में सहायता की है ।

विकल्प :

(A) कथन I सही है, लेकिन II ग़लत है ।

(B) कथन I ग़लत है, लेकिन II सही है ।

(C) कथन I व II दोनों सही हैं और II, I की सही व्याख्या है ।

(D) कथन I व II दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन II, I की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है ।

7. भारत के संविधान के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक अनुसूचित भाषा है ? *1*

(A) भोजपुरी

(B) गढ़वाली

(C) नेपाली

(D) राजस्थानी

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

अभिकथन (A) : भारत में बहुदलीय व्यवस्था को अपनाया है ।

कारण (R) : यह भारत की सारी सामाजिक और भौगोलिक विषमताओं को समेट पाने में सक्षम है ।

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, लेकिन (R) ग़लत है ।

(D) (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन (R) सही है ।

6. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. *1*

Statement I : Women are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.

Statement II : Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.

Options :

(A) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(B) Statement I is false, but II is true.

(C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

(D) Statements I and II are true, but II is ***not*** the correct explanation of I.

7. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India ? *1*

(A) Bhojpuri

(B) Garhwali

(C) Nepali

(D) Rajasthani

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

Assertion (A) : Multi-party system has been adopted in India.

Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.

Options :

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

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

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

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

9. भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने राजनीतिक दलों के सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कदम उठाया ? *1*

(A) दल-बदल को रोकने के लिए संविधान संशोधन किया ।

(B) उम्मीदवारों को शपथ-पत्र के द्वारा आपराधिक मामलों का ब्यौरा देना होगा ।

(C) उम्मीदवारों को शपथ-पत्र के द्वारा अपनी संपत्ति का ब्यौरा देना होगा ।

(D) सभी दलों को सांगठनिक चुनाव कराना और आयकर रिटर्न भरना अनिवार्य बना दिया ।

10. भारतीय संविधान में पंथ-निरपेक्षता से संबंधित निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

I. भारतीय राज्य ने किसी भी धर्म को राजकीय धर्म अंगीकार नहीं किया है ।

II. संविधान सभी नागरिकों को किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने और प्रचार करने की आज़ादी देता है ।

III. संविधान धर्म के आधार पर किए जाने वाले किसी तरह के भेदभाव को वैधानिक घोषित करता है ।

IV. यह धार्मिक समुदायों में समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शासन को धार्मिक मामलों में दखल देने का अधिकार देता है ।

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I, II व III सही हैं ।

(B) केवल I, II व IV सही हैं ।

(C) केवल I, III व IV सही हैं ।

(D) केवल II, III व IV सही हैं ।

11. भारत में विधायी अधिकारों के बँटवारे से संबंधित सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

	भारतीय संविधान में विषयों की सूची		*विषय*
(A)	संघ सूची	–	प्रतिरक्षा व वाणिज्य
(B)	राज्य सूची	–	पुलिस व कृषि
(C)	समवर्ती सूची	–	वन व संचार
(D)	बाकी बचे विषय	–	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर व व्यापार

9. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties ? *1*

(A) Amended the Constitution to prevent defection.

(B) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.

(C) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.

(D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

10. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option. *1*

I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.

II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.

III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.

IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.

Options :

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

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

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

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

11. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India. *1*

	Subject list in Indian Constitution		*Subjects*
(A)	Union List	–	Defence and Commerce
(B)	State List	–	Police and Agriculture
(C)	Concurrent List	–	Forest and Communication
(D)	Residuary Subjects	–	Computer Software and Trade

12. नीचे दो कथन I व II दिए गए हैं । दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

कथन I : सत्ता का बँटवारा लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं के लिए ठीक है ।

कथन II : इससे विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के बीच टकराव की संभावना को कम करने में सहायता मिलती है ।

विकल्प :

(A) कथन I सही है, लेकिन II ग़लत है ।

(B) कथन I ग़लत है, लेकिन II सही है ।

(C) कथन I व II दोनों सही हैं और II, I की सही व्याख्या है ।

(D) कथन I व II दोनों सही हैं लेकिन II, I की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है ।

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भारत का सबसे बड़ा 'बॉक्साइट' उत्पादक राज्य है ? *1*

(A) महाराष्ट्र (B) झारखंड

(C) गुजरात (D) ओडिशा

14. 'बाँस ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली' निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में प्रचलित है ? *1*

(A) तमिलनाडु (B) पश्चिम बंगाल

(C) मेघालय (D) ओडिशा

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

	स्तंभ I (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान)		*स्तंभ II (राज्य)*
i.	काज़ीरंगा	a.	मध्य प्रदेश
ii.	जिम कॉर्बेट	b.	असम
iii.	सुंदरबन	c.	उत्तराखंड
iv.	बाँधवगढ़	d.	पश्चिम बंगाल

विकल्प :

(A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

(B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

(C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a

(D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

12. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. *1*

Statement I : Division of power is good for democratic systems.

Statement II : It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Options :

(A) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(B) Statement I is false, but II is true.

(C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

(D) Statements I and II are true, but II is ***not*** the correct explanation of I.

13. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India ? *1*

(A) Maharashtra (B) Jharkhand

(C) Gujarat (D) Odisha

14. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent ? *1*

(A) Tamil Nadu (B) West Bengal

(C) Meghalaya (D) Odisha

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

	Column I (National Park)		*Column II (State)*
i.	Kaziranga	a.	Madhya Pradesh
ii.	Jim Corbett	b.	Assam
iii.	Sunderbans	c.	Uttarakhand
iv.	Bandhavgarh	d.	West Bengal

Options :

(A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

(B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

(C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a

(D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

16. दिए गए चित्र को देखिए । चित्र में किया जाने वाला कार्य निम्नलिखित में से किस आर्थिक क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत आता है ? *1*



(A) प्राथमिक (B) द्वितीयक

(C) तृतीयक (D) चतुर्थक

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* ***16*** *के स्थान पर है ।*

'फूल की खेती' अर्थव्यवस्था के निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत आती है ? *1*

(A) प्राथमिक (B) द्वितीयक

(C) तृतीयक (D) चतुर्थक

17. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

19वीं सदी के आरंभ में, कट्टर रूढ़िवादी परिवार में ब्याही कन्या _____ ने '*आमार जीबन*' नामक आत्मकथा लिखी ।

(A) पंडिता रमाबाई

(B) रशसुंदरी देवी

(C) ताराबाई शिंदे

(D) कैलाशबाशिनी देवी

16. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors ? *1*



(A) Primary (B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary (D) Quaternary

Note : *The following question is for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of Q. No.* ***16****.*

'Floriculture' comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy ? *1*

(A) Primary (B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary (D) Quaternary

17. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. *1*

In the beginning of the 19^{th} century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called '*Amar Jiban*'.

(A) Pandita Ramabai

(B) Rashsundari Devi

(C) Tarabai Shinde

(D) Kailashbashini Debi

18. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । *1*

I. बंबई में खिलाफत समिति का गठन

II. जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड

III. बारदौली सत्याग्रह

IV. असहयोग आंदोलन को वापस लेना

विकल्प :

(A) I, II, III, IV

(B) II, I, IV, III

(C) I, II, IV, III

(D) III, IV, II, I

19. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा धर्म पूर्वी भारत में उपजा तथा 'रेशम मार्ग' (सिल्क रूट) की विविध शाखाओं से अनेक दिशाओं में फैला ? *1*

(A) हिंदू धर्म

(B) ईसाई धर्म

(C) बौद्ध धर्म

(D) जैन धर्म

20. 1815 में 'वियना सम्मेलन' की मेजबानी निम्नलिखित में से किसने की थी ? *1*

(A) चांसलर ड्यूक मेटरनिख

(B) अर्नेस्ट रेनन

(C) विलियम-प्रथम

(D) ऑटो वॉन बिस्मार्क

18. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. *1*

I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay

II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

III. Bardoli Satyagraha

IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

Options :

(A) I, II, III, IV

(B) II, I, IV, III

(C) I, II, IV, III

(D) III, IV, II, I

19. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes' ? *1*

(A) Hinduism

(B) Christianity

(C) Buddhism

(D) Jainism

20. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815 ? *1*

(A) Chancellor Duke Metternich

(B) Ernst Renan

(C) William I

(D) Otto von Bismarck

खण्ड ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×2=8)

21. (a) "खनिज प्राय: आग्नेय तथा कायांतरित चट्टानों में मिलते हैं ।" उदाहरण सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

अथवा

(b) "महासागरीय जल में भी विशाल मात्रा में खनिज पाए जाते हैं ।" उदाहरण सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

22. सोलहवीं शताब्दी से पहले भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की व्यापारिक नेटवर्क के प्रवाह में केन्द्रीय स्थिति क्यों थी ? व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

23. श्रीलंका की जातीय बुनावट का वर्णन कीजिए । *2*

24. देश में विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *2*

खण्ड ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×3=15)

25. वर्तमान समय में धारणीयता का विषय विकास के लिए अनिवार्य क्यों बन गया है ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

26. भारतीय कृषि की खरीफ ऋतु की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । *3*

27. राजनीतिक दलों के किन्हीं तीन कार्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । *3*

28. तीन प्रावधानों का वर्णन कीजिए जिनके द्वारा बेल्जियम ने अपनी समस्या का समाधान किया । *3*

29. (a) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

अथवा

(b) बीसवीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारतीय लोक कथाओं और प्रतीकों ने राष्ट्रवाद के विचार को किस प्रकार मज़बूत किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

SECTION B

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

21. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example. *2*

OR

(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example. *2*

22. Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network before the sixteenth century ? Explain. *2*

23. Describe the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka. *2*

24. Analyse the steps taken by the Government of India to promote foreign investment in the country. *2*

SECTION C

(Short Answer Type Questions) *(5×3=15)*

25. Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times ? Explain with example. *3*

26. Describe any three features of Kharif season of Indian agriculture. *3*

27. Analyse any three functions of political parties. *3*

28. Describe three provisions through which Belgium solved its problem. *3*

29. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples. *3*

OR

(b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century ? Explain with examples. *3*

खण्ड घ

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×5=20)

30. (a) फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के दौरान लोगों के बीच सामूहिक पहचान की भावना पैदा करने के लिए फ्रांसीसी क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा किए गए उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *5*

अथवा

(b) साम्राज्यवाद से जुड़ कर राष्ट्रवाद 1914 में किस प्रकार यूरोप को महाविपदा की ओर ले गया ? व्याख्या कीजिए । *5*

31. (a) औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को कम करने के उपायों की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । *5*

अथवा

(b) किसी देश की आर्थिक उन्नति किस प्रकार विनिर्माण उद्योगों के विकास द्वारा मापी जाती है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । *5*

32. (a) आर्थिक गतिविधियों के सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्रक में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । *5*

अथवा

(b) आर्थिक गतिविधियों के संगठित एवं असंगठित क्षेत्रक में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । *5*

33. (a) असमानता और गरीबी को कम करने में लोकतंत्र की भूमिका की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । *5*

अथवा

(b) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार एक वैध शासन है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । *5*

खण्ड ङ

(केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)

(3×4=12)

34. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

सहकारी समितियों से ऋण

बैंकों के अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ते ऋण का एक अन्य स्रोत सहकारी समितियाँ हैं । सहकारी समिति के सदस्य अपने संसाधनों को कुछ क्षेत्रों में सहयोग के लिए एकत्र करते हैं । कई प्रकार की सहकारी समितियाँ संभव हैं, जैसे – किसानों, बुनकरों एवं औद्योगिक मज़दूरों इत्यादि की सहकारी समितियाँ । कृषक सहकारी समिति सोनपुर के नज़दीक एक गाँव में काम करती है । इसके 2300 किसान सदस्य हैं । यह अपने सदस्यों से जमा प्राप्त करती हैं । इस जमा पूँजी को ऋणाधार मानते हुए, इस सहकारी समिति ने बैंक से बड़ा ऋण प्राप्त किया है । इस पूँजी का इस्तेमाल सदस्यों को कर्ज़ देने के लिए किया जाता है । यह ऋण लौटाने के बाद कर्ज़ का दूसरा दौर शुरू किया जा सकता है ।

SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions) *(4×5=20)*

30. (a) Explain the measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution. *5*

OR

(b) How did nationalism aligned with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914 ? Explain. *5*

31. (a) Explain the measures to reduce industrial pollution with examples. *5*

OR

(b) How is the economic progress of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries ? Explain with examples. *5*

32. (a) Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities. *5*

OR

(b) Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities. *5*

33. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty. *5*

OR

(b) How is democracy a legitimate government ? Explain with examples. *5*

SECTION E
(Case-Based/Source-Based Questions) *(3×4=12)*

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

Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

कृषक सहकारी समिति कृषि उपकरण खरीदने, खेती तथा कृषि व्यापार करने, मछली पकड़ने, घर बनाने और अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार के ख़र्चों के लिए ऋण मुहैया कराती है ।

(34.1) 'कृषक सहकारी समितियाँ' अपने सदस्यों को ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए धन कैसे उपलब्ध कराती हैं ? *1*

(34.2) 'कृषक सहकारी समितियाँ' अपने सदस्यों को किस प्रकार के ऋण प्रदान करती हैं ? *1*

(34.3) ऐसी सहकारी समितियाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्यों वांछनीय हैं ? *2*

35. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

छपाई भारत आई

जेम्स ऑगस्टस हिक्की ने 1780 से *बंगाल गज़ट* नामक एक साप्ताहिक पत्रिका का संपादन शुरू किया, जिसने ख़ुद को यूँ परिभाषित किया, 'हर किसी के लिए उपलब्ध एक व्यावसायिक पत्रिका, जो किसी के प्रभाव में नहीं है' । यानी यह पत्रिका भारत में प्रेस चलाने वाले औपनिवेशिक शासन से आज़ाद, निजी अंग्रेज़ी उद्यम थी, और इसे अपनी स्वतंत्रता पर अभिमान था । हिक्की ढेर सारे विज्ञापन छापता था जिनमें दासों की बिक्री से जुड़े इश्तेहार भी शामिल थे । लेकिन साथ ही वह भारत में कार्यरत वरिष्ठ अंग्रेज़ अधिकारियों से जुड़ी गपबाज़ी भी छापता था । इससे नाराज़ होकर गवर्नर जनरल वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स ने हिक्की पर मुक़दमा कर दिया, और ऐसे सरकारी आश्रय-प्राप्त अख़बारों के प्रकाशन को प्रोत्साहित करना शुरू कर दिया जो औपनिवेशिक राज की छवि पर होते हमलों से इसकी रक्षा कर सकें । अठारहवीं सदी के अंत तक कई-सारी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ छपने लगीं । कुछ हिंदुस्तानी भी अपने अख़बार छापने लगे थे । ऐसे प्रयासों में पहला था राजा राममोहन रॉय के क़रीबी रहे गंगाधर भट्टाचार्य द्वारा प्रकाशित *बंगाल गज़ट* ।

(35.1) जेम्स ऑगस्टस हिक्की द्वारा संपादित पत्रिका '*बंगाल गज़ट*' किस भाषा में प्रकाशित हुई ? *1*

(35.2) जेम्स ऑगस्टस हिक्की पर मुक़दमा क्यों किया गया ? *1*

(35.3) 1780 के दशक के दौरान किन अख़बारों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया ? उन्हें क्यों प्रोत्साहित किया गया ? *1+1=2*

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

(34.1) How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members ? *1*

(34.2) What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members ? *1*

(34.3) Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas ? *2*

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

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly *Bengal Gazette*, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

(35.1) In which language was '*Bengal Gazette*' edited by James Augustus Hickey published ? *1*

(35.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted ? *1*

(35.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s ? Why were they encouraged ? *1+1=2*

36. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

संसाधनों का संरक्षण

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर व्यवस्थित तरीके से संसाधन संरक्षण की वकालत 1968 में *क्लब ऑफ रोम* ने की । तत्पश्चात् 1974 में शुमेसर ने अपनी पुस्तक *स्माल इज ब्यूटीफुल* में इस विषय पर गाँधीजी के दर्शन की एक बार फिर से प्रस्तुति की है । 1987 में ब्रुन्ड्टलैंड आयोग रिपोर्ट द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर संसाधन संरक्षण में मूलाधार योगदान किया गया । इस रिपोर्ट ने 'सतत पोषणीय विकास' (Sustainable Development) की संकल्पना प्रस्तुत की और संसाधन संरक्षण की वकालत की । यह रिपोर्ट बाद में *हमारा साझा भविष्य (Our Common Future)* शीर्षक से पुस्तक के रूप में प्रकाशित हुई । इस संदर्भ में एक और महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान रियो डी जेनेरो, ब्राज़ील में 1992 में आयोजित पृथ्वी सम्मेलन द्वारा किया गया ।

(36.1) सतत पोषणीय विकास का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । *1*

(36.2) 'एजेंडा-21' को किस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में स्वीकृत किया गया ? *1*

(36.3) सम्मेलन के किन्हीं दो परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *2×1=2*

खण्ड च

(मानचित्र कौशल-आधारित प्रश्न) *(2+3=5)*

37. (a) दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 27 पर), में दो स्थानों को 'A' और 'B' के रूप में अंकित किया गया है । निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

A. वह स्थान जहाँ 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था । *1*

B. वह स्थान जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था । *1*

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

(i) बेलाडिला – लौह अयस्क की खानें

(ii) नामरूप – तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र

(iii) कांडला – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

(iv) मीनामबक्कम – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the *Club of Rome* advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

(36.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development. *1*

(36.2) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted ? *1*

(36.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. *2×1=2*

SECTION F

(Map Skill-Based Question) *(2+3=5)*

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. *1*

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. *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) Bailadila – Iron ore Mines

(ii) Namrup – Thermal Power Plant

(iii) Kandla – Major Sea Port

(iv) Meenam Bakkam – International Airport

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

किन्हीं ***पाँच*** *प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।* *5×1=5*

(37.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

(37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था ।

(37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बेलाडिला लौह अयस्क की खानें स्थित हैं ।

(37.4) किस राज्य में नामरूप तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है ?

(37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कांडला समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।

(37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मीनामबक्कम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है ।

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Note : *The following questions are for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of Q. No.* ***37****.*

Attempt any ***five*** *questions.* *5×1=5*

(37.1) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(37.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

(37.3) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

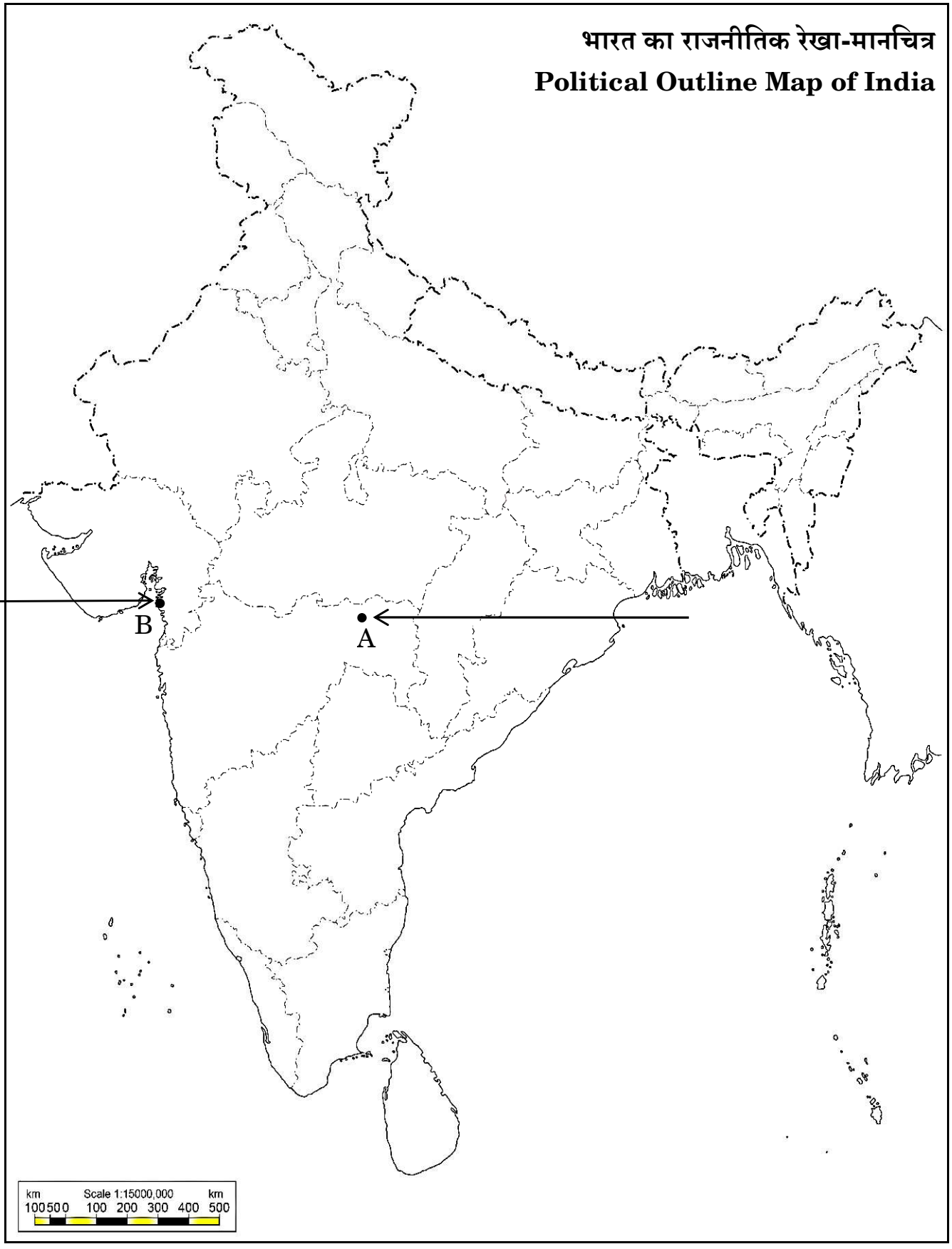
(37.4) In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located ?

(37.5) Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.

(37.6) Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located.
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प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए **For question no. 37**



	Marking Scheme **Strictly Confidential** **(For Internal and Restricted use only)** **Secondary School Examination March - 2024** **SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/5/3**
	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-32/5/3

SET -3 **MM-80**

Q. No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1=20)**
1	(C) Only I and III.	**48 E**	**1**
2	(A) Primary	**25 E**	**1**
3	(B) Removing Trade Barriers	**64 E**	**1**
4	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**20 E**	**1**
5	(D) The banks save the farmer from debt trap.	**46 E**	**1**
6	(C) Statement I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.	**30-31P**	**1**
7	(C) Nepali	**22 P**	**1**
8	(A)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**51 P**	**1**
9	(D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational election and file income tax returns.	**60 P**	**1**
10	(B) Only I, II, and IV are correct.	**37-38 P**	**1**
11	(B) State list – Police and Agriculture	**16 P**	**1**
12	(C) Statement I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.	**6 P**	**1**
13	(D) Odisha	**47 G**	**1**
14	(C) Meghalaya	**28 G**	**1**
15	(D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a	**15 G**	**1**
16	(C) Tertiary ***Note**: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No.**16.*** (A) Primary	**21 E** **20 E**	**1**
17	(B) Rashsundari Devi	**124 H**	**1**
18	(C) I, II, IV, III	**32 H**	**1**
19	(C) Buddhism	**54 H**	**1**
20	(A) Chancellor Duke Metternich	**10 H**	**1**
	Section B **(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(4X2=8)**
21	**"Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example.**	**43 G**	**2X1=2**

	(i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. **(ii)** The smaller occurrences are called **veins** and the larger are called **lodes.** **(iii)** They are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. **(iv)** They cool and solidify as they rise. **(v)** Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes. **(vi)** Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.** **(i)** The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. **(ii)** However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters. **(iii)** The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules. **(iv)** Any other relevant point. **(Any two points to be explained.)**	**44 G**	**2X1=2**
22	**Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flow of the trade network before the 16th century? Explain.** (i) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links. (ii) It connected Europe and Africa in the west and China in the east. (iii) These routes were known to have existed before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15^{th} century. (iv) Chinese pottery from the east, spices and textiles from India and Southeast Asia were transported along these routes. (v) Thus, India lay at the center of the trade network between these continents and participated in this trade. (vi) Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be explained.**	**54 H**	**2X1=2**
23	**Describe the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.** **The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka is-** **(i)** Sri Lanka has a diverse population.	**3-4 P**	**2X1=2**

	(ii) The major social groups are Sinhala speakers74 percent and Tamil speakers 18percent. **(iii)** Among Tamils these are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called Sri Lankan Tamils 13%. The rest were the Indian Tamils whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers. **(iv)** Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country. **(v)** Most Sinhala speaking people are Buddhist while most of the Tamils are Hindus, Muslims, or Christians. **(vi)** Sinhalese too follow Christianity. Christians constitute 7% of the population. **(vii)** Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be explained.**		
24	**Analyze the steps taken by the Government of India to promote foreign investment in the country.** **(i)** Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up. **(ii)** SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage etc. **(iii)** Government has also allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment. **(iv)** Development in Information and Communication Technology. **(v)** Promotion of MNCs. **(vi)** Integration of production and market. **(vii)** Investment and technology are moving between countries. **(viii)** Any other relevant points. **Any two points to be explained.**	**67 E**	**2X1=2**
	Section C **(Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with examples.** **The issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times because: -** (i) We would like the level of development to go up further. (ii) Sustainability is environment friendly economic development-this is obviously desirable. (iii) Non- renewable sources will get exhausted after a few years. (iv) We need to look for alternative sustainable sources like non-conventional sources like solar, wind and tidal energy (v) Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle resources.	**14-16 E**	**3X1=3**

	(vi) Use resources judiciously. (vii) Any other relevant point **Any three examples to be explained.**		
26	**Describe any three features of Kharif season of Indian agriculture.** **(i) Kharif crops** are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country. **(ii)** These are harvested in September-October. **(iii)** Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong. urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. **(iv)** Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. **(v)** Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be described**.	**32 G**	**3X1=3**
27	**Analyze any three functions of political parties.** (i) Contest elections and form government. (ii) Putting forward different policies and programs. (iii) Making laws. (iv) Political parties form and run governments. (v) Shaping public opinion. (vi) Parties provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**73-74 P**	**3X1=3**
28	**Describe three provisions through which Belgium solved its problem.** **The provisions through which Belgium solved its problem are-** **(i)** Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group. **(ii)** Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country. State governments are not subordinate to the centre. **(iii)** Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. **(iv)** Another government called the community government was formed. It was elected by the people belonging to one language	**4-5 P**	**3X1=3**

	community-Dutch, French, German speaking. The government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues. **(v)** Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be described.**		
29	**(a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement with examples.** **(i)** During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. **(ii)** They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt. **(iii)** Women picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. **(iv)** Many went to jail. **(v)** In urban areas these women were from high caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. **(vi)** Moved by Gandhi's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. **(vii)** Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the 20th century? Explain with examples.** **(i)** The idea of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. **(ii)** In the late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. **(iii)** These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture that had not been corrupted by outside forces. **(iv)** 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. **(v)** Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, nursery rhymes and myths. **(vi)** In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a four-volume collection of Tamil tales called The Folklore of Southern India. **(vii)** As the national movement developed leaders became aware of icons and symbols to unify the people. **(viii)** During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tri-color flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. **(ix)** It had eight lotuses representing the eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon, representing the Hindus and Muslims.	**42-43** **H** **47-48** **H**	**3X1=3** **3X1=3**

	(x) By 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag which was a tri color with a charkha in the middle. **(xi)** Carrying the flag during the marches became a symbol of defiance. **(xii)** Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**		
	Section D **(Long Answer Type Questions)**		**(4X5=20)**
30	**(a) Explain the measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the people during the French Revolution.** **The measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the people during the French Revolution were-** **(i)** France was a full- fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch **(ii)** The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to French citizens. **(iii)** From the very beginning the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **(iv)** The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights. **(v)** A new French tricolor was chosen. **(vi)** The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens. **(vii)** National Assembly was reformed. **(viii)** New hymns were composed. **(ix)** Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) How did nationalism align with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain.** **Nationalism aligned with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914 in the following way-** **(i)** Many countries in the world had been colonized by European powers in the 19th Century. **(ii)** The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist.	**5 H** **26 H**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

	(iii) They were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. **(iv)** By the last quarter of the 19th Century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow creed with limited ends. **(v)** During this period nationalist groups became intolerant of each other and were ready to go to war. **(vi)**The main European power manipulated the nationalist aspiration of the subjects in Europe to further their gains. **(vii)** The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. **(viii)** This region was under the Ottoman Empire and by the latter half of the nineteenth century these states had successfully declared their independence from it. **(ix)** As different Slavic nations struggled to identify their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. **(x)** Matters were further complicated because the Balkans became an area of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies as well as naval and military might. **(xi)** This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. **(xii)** Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be evaluated.**		
31	**(a) Explain the measures to reduce industrial pollution with examples.** **Some measures are-** **(i)** Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing recycling in two or more successive stages. **(ii)** Rain water harvesting to meet the water requirements. **(iii)**Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases- **(a)** Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. **(b)** Secondary treatment by biological process. **(c)** Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical, and physical processes. This involves recycling of waste water. **(iv)** Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. **(v)** Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. **(vi)** Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. **(vii)** Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.	**66-68G**	**5X1=5**

	(viii) Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. **(ix)** Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) How is the economic progress of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples.** **The economic progress of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries in the following ways:** **(i)** Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture. **(ii)** They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. **(iii)** Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. **(iv)** It also helps in bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. **(v)** Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. **(vi)** Manufacturing contributes to the GDP and increasing per capita income. **(vii)** Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**	**58 G**	**5X1=5**
32	**(a) Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities.** **PUBLIC SECTOR** / **PRIVATE SECTOR** **1.** The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. / **1.** The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. **2. For example-** Indian Railways, BHEL etc. / **2. For example- TISCO, RIL etc.** **3.** Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it / **3.** Their motive is to earn profits. **4.** Governments spend on a whole range of activities at a low cost. / **4.** The private sector will not provide services at a reasonable cost. **5.** Some of activities/services need spending large sums of / **5.** The private sector cannot spend large sums of money on services/activities.	**33-34E**	**5x1=5**

		money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation		
		6. Their services are for everyone.	**6.** They cannot provide services to everyone.	

Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

(b) Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities. | **32-33E** | **5x1=5**

ORGANISED SECTOR	**UNORGANISED SECTOR**
1. Terms of employment are regular and secure.	1. Employment is not regular and secure.
2. They are registered and follow govt. rules and regulations e.g. Factory Act, Minimum wage Act, PF, Gratuity etc.	2. They are outside the control of government and not registered. They do not follow govt. rules and regulations.
3. Their job is secure and work for a fixed number of hours. Paid extra for overtime.	**3.** Their job is insecure and work for a longer number of hours.
4. They get several benefits from their employer. e.g. medical benefits, paid leaves, gratuity, provident fund etc.	**4.** They do not get any benefits and facilities from their employer.
5. They also get facilities like safe drinking water, working environment etc.	**5.** They do not get any facility at all.
6. Any other relevant point	**6. Any other relevant point**

Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

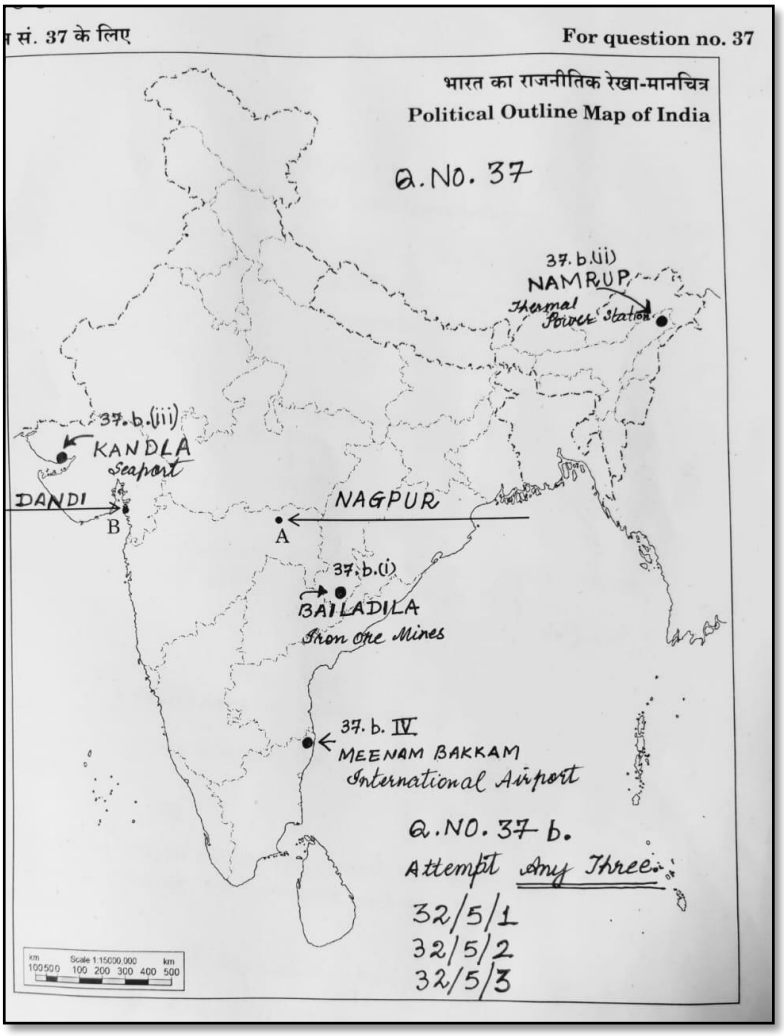
33.	**(a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.** **(i)** Promotes political equality by supporting universal adult franchise.	**69-71 P**	**5X1=5**

	(ii) Enhances the dignity of individuals by recognizing them as citizens not subjects. **(iii)** Improves the quality of decision making through debate and discussion. **(iv)** Provides a method to resolve conflicts through an independent and unbiased judiciary. **(v)** We find growing inequalities in democracies the world over. A small number of the ultra- rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. **(vi)** Their share in the total income has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society has been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life. **(vii)** The Central and State governments have taken many steps to reduce disparity through different welfare schemes of the central and state government. **(viii)** Reservation has also helped to uplift the marginalised sections **(ix)** Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples.** **(i)** A legitimate government is a lawful government formed on the basis of the consent of the people. **(ii)** Citizens participate in decision making **(iii)** Regular, free and fair elections. **(iv)** This government is acceptable to the people as they elect the government. **(v)** Open public debates on policies and legislations. **(vi)** This government is also answerable to the people and is responsive to its needs. **(vii)** Citizens have right to get information about the government and its functioning. **(viii)** Democracy ensure that decision making is based on norms and procedures. **(ix)** Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**	**72 P**	**5x1=5**
	Section E **CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Loans from Cooperatives** **Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmer's**	**46-48E**	**1+1+2=4**

	cooperatives, weaver's cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses. **(34.1) How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members?** 1 (i) It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. (ii) They use it as collateral and obtain large loans from the bank. **(34.2) What are the different types of loans that Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members?** 1 **Krishak Cooperative** provides loans for the deposits from its member's purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses. **(34.3) Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas?** 2 **(i)** They offer cheap credit in rural areas. **(ii)** Once these loans are repaid, another round of loan is offered. **(iii)** Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. **(iv)**They obtain loan from the bank without much documentation. **(v) Any two points to be mentioned.**		
35	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Print Comes to India** **From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and**	**120 H**	**1+1+2=4**

	journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy. **(35.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published? 1** The language used in 'Bengal Gazette' was **English.** **(35.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted? 1** He was persecuted as he published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India**.** **(35.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged**? **1+1=2** **(i)** They encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned papers. **(ii)** to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government**.**		
36	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Conservation of Resources** **At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.** **(36.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development. 1** **(i)** Sustainable development is a means for resource conservation systematically. **(ii)** Development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation. **(36.2) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? 1** At **the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992,** 'Agenda 21' was accepted. **(36.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. 2x1=2**	**2 G**	**1+1+2=4**

	The two outcomes of the Summit were- **(i)** Global cooperation on common interests, **(ii)** Mutual needs **(iii)** Shared responsibilities **(iv)** Creation of the commission on sustainable development **(v) Any other relevant point.** **(Any two points to be considered.)** 1+1=2		**1+1+2=4**
	Section F **(Map Skill-Based Questions)**		**(2+3=5)**
37	(a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked odn the given political outline map of **India (on page 27).** Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1920 B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. (a) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: (i) Bailadila-Iron ore mines (ii) Namrup- Thermal Power Plant (iii) Kandla- Major Sea Port (iv) Meenam Bakkam- International Airport		**2+3=5**



Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Question No.37.

Attempt <u>any five</u> questions.

5x1=5

Attempt any five questions.

(37.1) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Madras/Tamil Nadu

(37.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

Dandi

(37.3) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

Chhattisgarh

(37.4) In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located?

Assam

(37.5) Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.

Gujarat

	(37.6) Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located. Tamil Nadu		