Series : EFGH/S

SET ~ 3

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/S/3**

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.

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

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

नोट / NOTE #

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **25 + 1** मानचित्र हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **25** printed pages **+1** Map.

(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
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.

(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

(IV) **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।**
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

#

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/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 (क)** इतिहास (**2** अंक) और **37 (ख)** भूगोल (**3** अंक)। इस प्रश्न के कुल **5** अंक हैं।*

(ix) *इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए चित्र 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. भारत में सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण संबंधी संविधान संशोधन 1992 का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सकारात्मक परिणाम है ? *1*

(A) निष्पक्ष और नियमित स्थानीय चुनाव सुनिश्चित कर समुदायों का सशक्तिकरण।

(B) स्थानीय निर्णय लेने की भूमिकाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर बढ़ती निर्भरता।

(C) पूरे देश में एकरूपता बनाए रखने के लिए सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण।

(D) निर्णय लेने के मामलों में स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों को असीमित अधिकार।

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/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. Which of the following is a positive outcome of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 regarding decentralisation of power in India ? *1*

(A) Empowering communities by ensuring fair and regular local elections.

(B) Increasing reliance on state governments for local decision-making roles.

(C) Centralizing of power to maintain uniformity across the nation.

(D) Unlimited rights to the local representatives in decision-making matters.

2. स्तंभ I का स्तंभ II से मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

	स्तंभ I *(संघीय सूची)*		*स्तंभ II* *(कार्यपालिका शक्ति)*
a.	संघ सूची	i.	व्यापार
b.	राज्य सूची	ii.	सॉफ़्टवेयर
c.	समवर्ती सूची	iii.	संचार
d.	बाकी बचे विषय	iv.	मज़दूर-संघ (ट्रेड यूनियन)

विकल्प :

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

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

अभिकथन (A) : बेल्जियम की 'सामुदायिक सरकार' को सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक और भाषा-संबंधी मुद्दों पर फैसले लेने का अधिकार है।

कारण (R) : बेल्जियम में राज्य सरकारें केंद्र सरकार के अधीन हैं।

विकल्प :

(A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) ग़लत है।

(D) (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।

4. स्तंभ I का स्तंभ II से मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

	स्तंभ I *(खनिज)*		*स्तंभ II* *(उपयोग)*
a.	मैंगनीज	i.	ऐलुमिनियम के उत्पादन में उपयोग
b.	बॉक्साइट	ii.	कीटनाशक बनाने में उपयोग
c.	ताँबा	iii.	सीमेंट निर्माण में उपयोग
d.	चूना पत्थर	iv.	विद्युत तारों में उपयोग

विकल्प :

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

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

Column I (Federal List)		*Column II (Legislative Power)*
a.	Union List	i. Trade
b.	State List	ii. Software
c.	Concurrent List	iii. Communication
d.	Residuary Subjects	iv. Trade Union

Options :

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

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

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

Assertion (A) : Belgium's 'community government' has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Reason (R) : The State Governments are subordinate to the Central Government in Belgium.

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.

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

Column I (Minerals)		*Column II (Uses)*
a.	Manganese	i. Used in the production of aluminium
b.	Bauxite	ii. Used for making insecticides
c.	Copper	iii. Used in cement manufacturing
d.	Limestone	iv. Used for electrical wiring

Options :

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

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

5. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से रेशेदार फ़सल की पहचान कीजिए : *1*

- इसे सुनहरा रेशा कहा जाता है।
- इसका उत्पादन ओडिशा और मेघालय के कुछ हिस्सों में बड़े पैमाने पर होता है।

(A) जूट (B) कपास

(C) रेशम (D) लिनन

6. एक किसान उच्च तापमान और हल्की वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र और पालारहित दिनों में कपास की फ़सल उगाने की योजना बना रहा है। *1*

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी मृदा इसके लिए उपयुक्त है ?

(A) काली मृदा (B) लेटराइट मृदा

(C) जलोढ मृदा (D) पीली मृदा

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

I. कुस्तुनतुनिया की संधि

II. नेपोलियन की पराजय

III. हैब्सबर्ग शासकों द्वारा हंगरी के लोगों को ज्यादा स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना

IV. नेपोलियन नागरिक संहिता

विकल्प :

(A) III, I, II, IV

(B) II, III, IV, I

(C) I, IV, III, II

(D) IV, II, I, III

5. Identify the fibre crop with the help of the following information : *1*

- It is known as Golden fibre.
- It is extensively cultivated in Odisha and parts of Meghalaya.

(A) Jute (B) Cotton

(C) Silk (D) Linen

6. A farmer is planning to grow cotton crops in a high temperature area with light rainfall and frost-free days.

Which of the following soils is suitable for it ? *1*

(A) Black soil (B) Laterite soil

(C) Alluvial soil (D) Yellow soil

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

I. The Treaty of Constantinople

II. The defeat of Napoleon

III. The granting of more autonomy to Hungarians by the Habsburg rulers

IV. The Napoleonic Civil Code

Options :

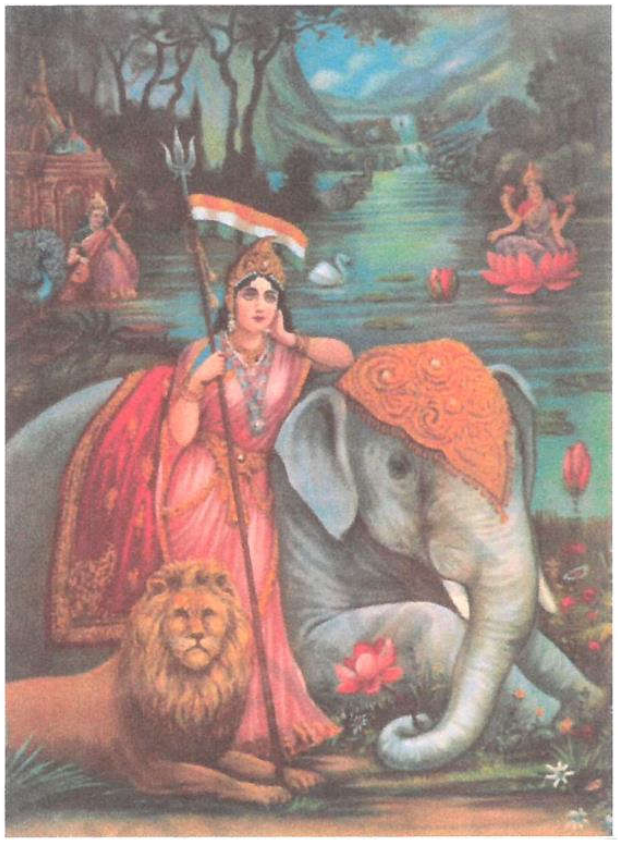
(A) III, I, II, IV

(B) II, III, IV, I

(C) I, IV, III, II

(D) IV, II, I, III

8. नीचे दिए गए चित्र को देखिए। भारत माता की छवि क्या दर्शाती है ? सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*



(A) विविधता और विरासत

(B) अध्यात्मवाद और ज्ञान

(C) शक्ति और सत्ता

(D) राष्ट्रवाद और लोकतंत्र

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* ***8*** *के स्थान पर है।*

निम्नलिखित में से किन लोगों ने 'स्वराज पार्टी' की स्थापना की ? *1*

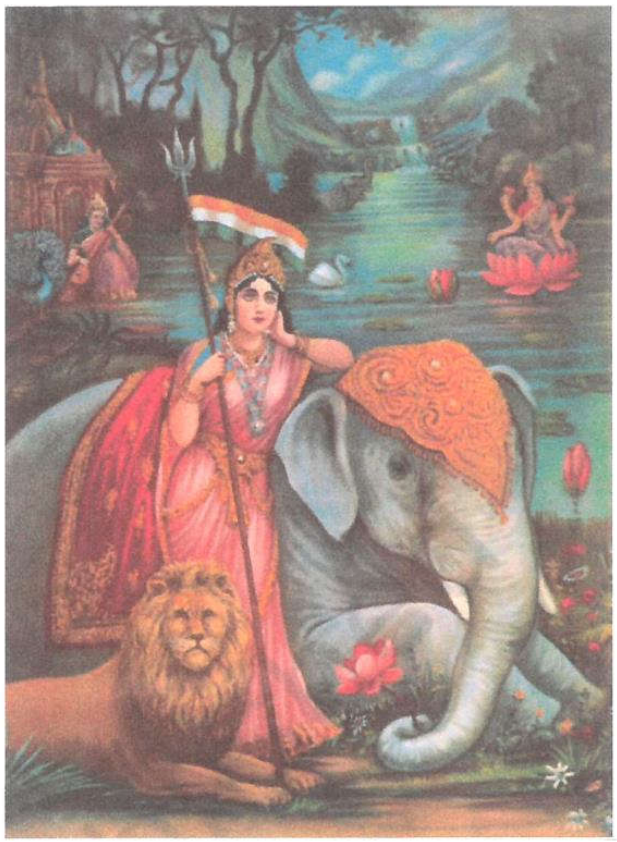
(A) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और बिपिन चन्द्र पाल

(B) बाल गंगाधर तिलक और लाला लाजपत राय

(C) जवाहरलाल नेहरू और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

(D) सी.आर. दास और मोतीलाल नेहरू

8. Look at the picture given below. What does the image of Bharat Mata signify ? Choose the correct option : *1*



(A) Diversity and heritage

(B) Spiritualism and enlightenment

(C) Power and authority

(D) Nationalism and democracy

Note : *The following question is for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of Q. No.* ***8****.*

Who among the following people established the 'Swaraj Party' ? *1*

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Bipin Chandra Pal

(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai

(C) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose

(D) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

9. मुद्रण संस्कृति ने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद की भावना के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया ?
निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

(A) पश्चिमी संस्कृति को मंच प्रदान करके

(B) यूरोपीय भाषाओं का प्रचार करके

(C) दमन के साझा भावों को मंच प्रदान करके

(D) साम्राज्यवाद के प्रभुत्व का प्रचार करके

10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा खाद्य पदार्थ क्रिस्टोफर कोलम्बस की अमेरिका की खोज के बाद यूरोप और एशिया में आया ? *1*

(A) गेहूँ

(B) चावल

(C) आलू

(D) बैंगन

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी लोकतंत्र की एक विशेषता है ? *1*

(A) यह सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण पर आधारित है।

(B) यह सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण पर आधारित है।

(C) इसमें सामाजिक समरसता स्थापित करना कठिन है।

(D) इसमें राजनीतिक समरसता स्थापित करना कठिन है।

12. परिवहन में प्रगति हुई है। इसका निम्नलिखित में से वैश्वीकरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ? *1*

(A) शिपिंग लागतें बढ़ीं हैं

(B) व्यापार की गति धीमी हुई है

(C) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार सीमित हुआ है

(D) माल के आवागमन की सुविधा में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है

9. How did print culture contribute to the development of a sense of Indian nationalism ? Choose the most appropriate option from the following : *1*

(A) By providing a platform to western culture

(B) By propagating European languages

(C) By providing a platform for shared feelings of oppression

(D) By propagating the supremacy of imperialism

10. Which of the following food products came to Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus's discovery of America ? *1*

(A) Wheat

(B) Rice

(C) Potatoes

(D) Brinjal

11. Which of the following is a feature of democracy ? *1*

(A) It is based on decentralisation of power.

(B) It is based on centralisation of power.

(C) It is difficult to establish social harmony.

(D) It is difficult to establish political harmony.

12. There are advancements in transportation. Which of the following is the impact of it on globalization ? *1*

(A) Increased shipping costs

(B) Reduces the speed of trade

(C) International trade has been limited

(D) Facilitates faster movement of goods

13. नीचे दी गई जानकारी को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

राहुल एक कार खरीदना चाहता है, लेकिन उसके पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं है । इसके लिए उसे ₹ 1,00,000 की आवश्यकता है।

राहुल के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किससे ऋण लेना उपयुक्त होगा ?

(A) व्यावसायिक बैंक (B) साहूकार

(C) रिश्तेदार (D) व्यापारी

14. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

क्षेत्रक	*प्रयुक्त मानदंड*
i. संगठित और असंगठित	.....?.....
ii. प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक	उत्पादन गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

(A) रोजगार गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

(B) सामाजिक गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

(C) राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

(D) आर्थिक गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

15. निम्नलिखित में से विषम की पहचान कीजिए : *1*

(A) कृषि, मत्स्यन, खनन

(B) वानिकी, व्यापार, डेयरी

(C) अध्यापक, डॉक्टर, वकील

(D) चीनी बनाना, सूती वस्त्र, लौह-इस्पात उद्योग

16. नीचे दिए गए आँकड़ों का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए : *1*

किसी क्षेत्र की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि		
श्रेणी	*पुरुष*	*महिला*
ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की साक्षरता दर	76%	54%
10 – 14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण बच्चों की साक्षरता दर	90%	87%
10 – 14 वर्ष की आयु के स्कूल जाने वाले ग्रामीण बच्चों का प्रतिशत	85%	82%

निम्नलिखित में से इस क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण पुरुषों और महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर में अंतर है :

(A) 22% (B) 12%

(C) 32% (D) 42%

13. Read the information given below and choose the correct option : *1*

Rahul wants to buy a car but he does not have enough money. For this, he needs ₹ 1,00,000.

From which of the following would it be appropriate for Rahul to take a loan ?

(A) Commercial bank (B) Moneylender

(C) Relatives (D) Trader

14. Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank : *1*

Sector	*Criteria Used*
i. Organized and Unorganized	? .....
ii. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of production activities

(A) Nature of employment activities

(B) Nature of social activities

(C) Nature of political activities

(D) Nature of economic activities

15. Identify the odd one out from the following options : *1*

(A) Agriculture, Fishing, Mining

(B) Forestry, Trading, Dairy

(C) Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers

(D) Making sugar, Cotton textile, Iron and Steel Industry

16. Study the following data and answer the question that follows : *1*

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of a Region		
Category	*Male*	*Female*
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10 – 14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10 – 14 years attending school	85%	82%

Which of the following is the difference in the literacy rates of rural males and females in the region ?

(A) 22% (B) 12%

(C) 32% (D) 42%

17. निम्नलिखित परिदृश्य को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए : *1*

एक सरकारी वित्तपोषित परियोजना का उद्देश्य एक ग्रामीण समुदाय के जीवन स्तर को सुधारना है। यह परियोजना कृषि विकास के माध्यम से औसत आय बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित है। हालाँकि, कुछ सामुदायिक सदस्यों ने परियोजना के संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों को लेकर चिंता व्यक्त की है।

उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सबसे उपयुक्त है ?

(A) आर्थिक विकास धारणीयता के लिए ग़ैर-जरूरी है।

(B) पर्यावरणीय धारणीयता आर्थिक विकास का अनिवार्य आधार है।

(C) आर्थिक विकास और पर्यावरणीय धारणीयता दोनों आवश्यक हैं।

(D) विकास के लक्ष्यों के लिए सामुदायिक चिंताएँ अप्रासंगिक हैं।

18. भारतीय संविधान का 73वाँ संशोधन महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व निम्नलिखित में से किस स्तर पर सुनिश्चित करता है ? *1*

(A) लोकसभा (B) राज्यसभा

(C) राज्य विधानसभा (D) जिला पंचायत

19. भूमिहीन ग्रामीण मज़दूरों के विकासात्मक लक्ष्यों से संबंधित सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

I. काम करने के अधिक दिन

II. बेहतर मज़दूरी

III. अपनी उपज के लिए अधिक समर्थन मूल्य

IV. सामाजिक भेदभाव का अंत

विकल्प :

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

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

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है ? *1*

(क्षेत्रीय दल)		*(क्षेत्र)*
(A) ऑल इंडिया फॉरवर्ड ब्लॉक	–	गुजरात
(B) राष्ट्रीय जनता दल	–	पश्चिम बंगाल
(C) पीपुल्स डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी	–	उत्तर प्रदेश
(D) द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	–	तमिलनाडु

17. Read the following scenario carefully and answer the question that follows : *1*

A government-funded project aims to improve the living standards of a rural community. The project focuses on increasing average income through agricultural development. However, some community members express concerns about the potential environmental impact of the project.

Based on the above scenario, which of the following statement is most appropriate ?

(A) Economic development is non-essential for sustainability.

(B) Environmental sustainability is the essential base of economic development.

(C) Both economic development and environmental sustainability are essential.

(D) Community concerns are irrelevant to development goals.

18. The 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution ensures women's representation at which of the following levels ? *1*

(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha

(C) State Assembly (D) Zilla Panchayat

19. Choose the most appropriate option related to developmental goals of landless rural labourers. *1*

I. More days of work

II. Better wages

III. Higher support prices for their crops

IV. End of social discrimination

Options :

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

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

20. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? *1*

	(Regional Parties)		*(Region)*
(A)	All India Forward Bloc	–	Gujarat
(B)	Rashtriya Janata Dal	–	West Bengal
(C)	People's Democratic Party	–	Uttar Pradesh
(D)	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	–	Tamil Nadu

खण्ड ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न) *(4×2=8)*

21. (क) भू-निम्नीकरण को कम करने के उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। *2*

अथवा

(ख) मृदा अपरदन को कम करने के उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। *2*

22. भारत के राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। *2*

23. सोलहवीं शताब्दी में व्यापार के परिवर्तन का यूरोप और अमेरिका के लोगों पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ा ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

24. भारत ने 'मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI)' में किस प्रकार प्रगति की है ? इसे किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

खण्ड ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न) *(5×3=15)*

25. भारत में 1990 के दशक में अपनाई गई उदारीकरण की नीति ने किस प्रकार वैश्वीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। *3*

26. (क) इटली में एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। *3*

अथवा

(ख) यूरोप में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर 'यूनानी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम' के प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। *3*

27. वाणिज्यिक कृषि की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। *3*

28. लोकतंत्र में विपक्षी दलों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *3*

29. सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। *3*

SECTION B

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

21. (a) Explain the measures to reduce land degradation. *2*

OR

(b) Explain the measures to reduce soil erosion. *2*

22. Explain the role of women in the political field of India. *2*

23. How did the transformation of trade in the sixteenth century impact the lives of people in Europe and America ? Explain. *2*

24. How has India progressed in 'Human Development Index (HDI)' ? Explain it with any two examples. *2*

SECTION C

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

25. How did the policy of liberalisation adopted by India in the 1990s promote globalisation ? Explain with examples. *3*

26. (a) Describe the process of unification of Italy. *3*

OR

(b) Describe the impact of the 'Greek War of Independence' on the nationalist movement in Europe. *3*

27. Explain the main features of commercial agriculture. *3*

28. Explain the role of opposition parties in democracy. *3*

29. Differentiate between Public and Private sectors. *3*

खण्ड घ

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न) *(4×5=20)*

30. (क) भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में 'असहयोग आंदोलन' की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *5*

31. (क) ऊर्जा के ग़ैर-परंपरागत स्रोतों के महत्त्व को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) मानव जीवन के लिए खनिजों के महत्त्व को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। *5*

32. (क) "लोकतंत्र सामाजिक विविधताओं को समायोजित करता है ।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) "वर्तमान समय में लोकतंत्र सबसे लोकप्रिय शासन का रूप है ।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। *5*

33. (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को बैंक के लाभों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) यदि आप एक स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) का हिस्सा हैं, तो आप नए सदस्यों को इसके लाभों के विषय में किस प्रकार समझाएँगे ? *5*

SECTION D

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

30. (a) Explain the role of 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in Indian nationalism. *5*

OR

(b) Explain the role of different social groups in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. *5*

31. (a) Explain the importance of non-conventional sources of energy with examples. *5*

OR

(b) Explain with examples the importance of minerals for human life. *5*

32. (a) "Democracy accommodates social diversity." Justify the statement. *5*

OR

(b) "Democracy is the most popular form of government at present." Justify the statement. *5*

33. (a) Explain the benefits of a Bank to the people of a rural area. *5*

OR

(b) If you are a member of a Self-Help Group (SHG), how would you explain the benefits of SHG to new members ? *5*

खण्ड ङ

(केस/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न) *(3×4=12)*

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

सरदार सरोवर

सरदार सरोवर बाँध गुजरात में नर्मदा नदी पर बनाया गया है। यह भारत की एक बड़ी जल संसाधन परियोजना है जिसमें चार राज्य – महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा राजस्थान सम्मिलित हैं। सरदार सरोवर परियोजना सूखाग्रस्त तथा मरुस्थलीय भागों की जल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करेगी। सरदार सरोवर परियोजना गुजरात के 15 जिलों के 3112 गाँवों की 18.45 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करेगी। इससे राजस्थान के सामरिक महत्त्व के रेगिस्तानी जिलों बाड़मेर और जालौर के 2,46,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई भी होगी तथा महाराष्ट्र के आदिवासी पहाड़ी इलाके में लिफ्ट के माध्यम से 37,500 हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। गुजरात में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत कमांड क्षेत्र सूखा प्रवण है जबकि राजस्थान में संपूर्ण कमांड क्षेत्र सूखा प्रवण है। सुनिश्चित जल की उपलब्धता जल्द ही इस क्षेत्र को सूखारोधी बना देगी।

(34.1) सरदार सरोवर बाँध के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *1*

(34.2) सरदार सरोवर बाँध धारणीय विकास के साथ कैसे मेल खाता है ? *1*

(34.3) सरदार सरोवर परियोजना की सफलता में सामुदायिक भागीदारी की भूमिका की परख कीजिए। *2*

SECTION E

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

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

Sardar Sarovar

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states — Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare land in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought-prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought-prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought-proof.

(34.1) Explain the importance of Sardar Sarovar Dam. *1*

(34.2) How does Sardar Sarovar Dam align with sustainable development ? *1*

(34.3) Examine the role of community participation in the success of the Sardar Sarovar Project. *2*

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

सत्ता की साझेदारी और पंचायती राज

महात्मा गाँधी 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।

(35.1) सत्ता की साझेदारी का सिद्धांत किस प्रकार लोकतंत्र को बढ़ावा देता है ? *1*

(35.2) पंचायती राज में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के मुख्य प्रभाव का उल्लेख कीजिए। *1*

(35.3) गाँवों के विकास में पंचायतों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

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

प्रिंट और प्रतिबंध

मुद्रित शब्द की ताक़त का अंदाज़ा अकसर सरकार द्वारा उसको नियंत्रित करने और दबाने की कोशिशों से मिलता है। औपनिवेशिक प्रशासन हमेशा भारत में प्रकाशित तमाम किताबों और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं पर नज़र रखता था तथा प्रेस पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए बहुत-से कानून पारित करता था।

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के दौरान, भारतीय रक्षा नियमों के तहत, 22 अख़बारों को ज़मानत देनी पड़ी थी। इनमें से 18 ने सरकारी आदेश मानने की जगह खुद को बंद कर देना उचित समझा। रॉलट के अधीन कार्यरत षड्यंत्र समिति ने 1919 में विभिन्न अख़बारों के ख़िलाफ जुर्माना आदि कार्रवाइयों को और सख़्त बना दिया। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की शुरुआत पर, 'भारतीय रक्षा अधिनियम' पारित किया गया, ताकि युद्ध-संबंधी विषयों की रिपोर्टों को सेंसर किया जा सके। भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन से जुड़ी तमाम रपटें इसी के तहत सेंसर होती थीं। अगस्त 1942 में तक़रीबन 90 अख़बारों का दमन किया गया।

(36.1) 1942 में अखबारों का दमन क्यों किया गया ? *1*

(36.2) औपनिवेशिक सरकार की नीतियों ने राष्ट्रवाद को कैसे प्रभावित किया ? *1*

(36.3) औपनिवेशिक भारत में प्रेस की भूमिका की परख कीजिए। *2*

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

Power Sharing and 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.

(35.1) How does the principle of power sharing promote democracy ? *1*

(35.2) Mention the main impact of women's participation in Panchayati Raj. *1*

(35.3) Explain the role of Panchayats in the development of villages. *2*

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

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the 'Defence of India Act' was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

(36.1) Why were newspapers suppressed in 1942 ? *1*

(36.2) How did the colonial government's policies affect nationalism ? *1*

(36.3) Examine the role of the press in colonial India. *2*

खण्ड च

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

37. (क) **भारत** के दिए गए 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 : *2×1=2*

A. खेड़ा – सत्याग्रह आंदोलन

B. 1927 – भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन

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

(क) (i) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।

(ii) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ से गाँधीजी ने नील खेतीहरों के लिए सत्याग्रह किया। *2×1=2*

(ख) **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) टिहरी – बाँध

(ii) काकरापारा – परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

(iii) मुंबई – सॉफ़्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क

(iv) श्री गुरु राम दास जी – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा

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

(ख) *किन्हीं **तीन** प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।* *3×1=3*

(i) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ टिहरी बाँध स्थित है।

(ii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ काकरापारा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है।

(iii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मुंबई सॉफ़्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क स्थित है।

(iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ श्री गुरु राम दास जी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा स्थित है।

SECTION F

(Map Skill-Based Questions) *(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 : *2×1=2*

A. Kheda – A Satyagraha Movement

B. 1927 – A session of Indian National Congress

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

(a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(ii) Name the place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha for Indigo Planters. *2×1=2*

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

(i) Tehri – Dam

(ii) Kakrapara – Nuclear Power Plant

(iii) Mumbai – Software Technology Park

(iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee – International Airport

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

(b) *Attempt any* ***three*** *questions.* *3×1=3*

(i) Name the State where Tehri Dam is located.

(ii) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located.

(iii) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.

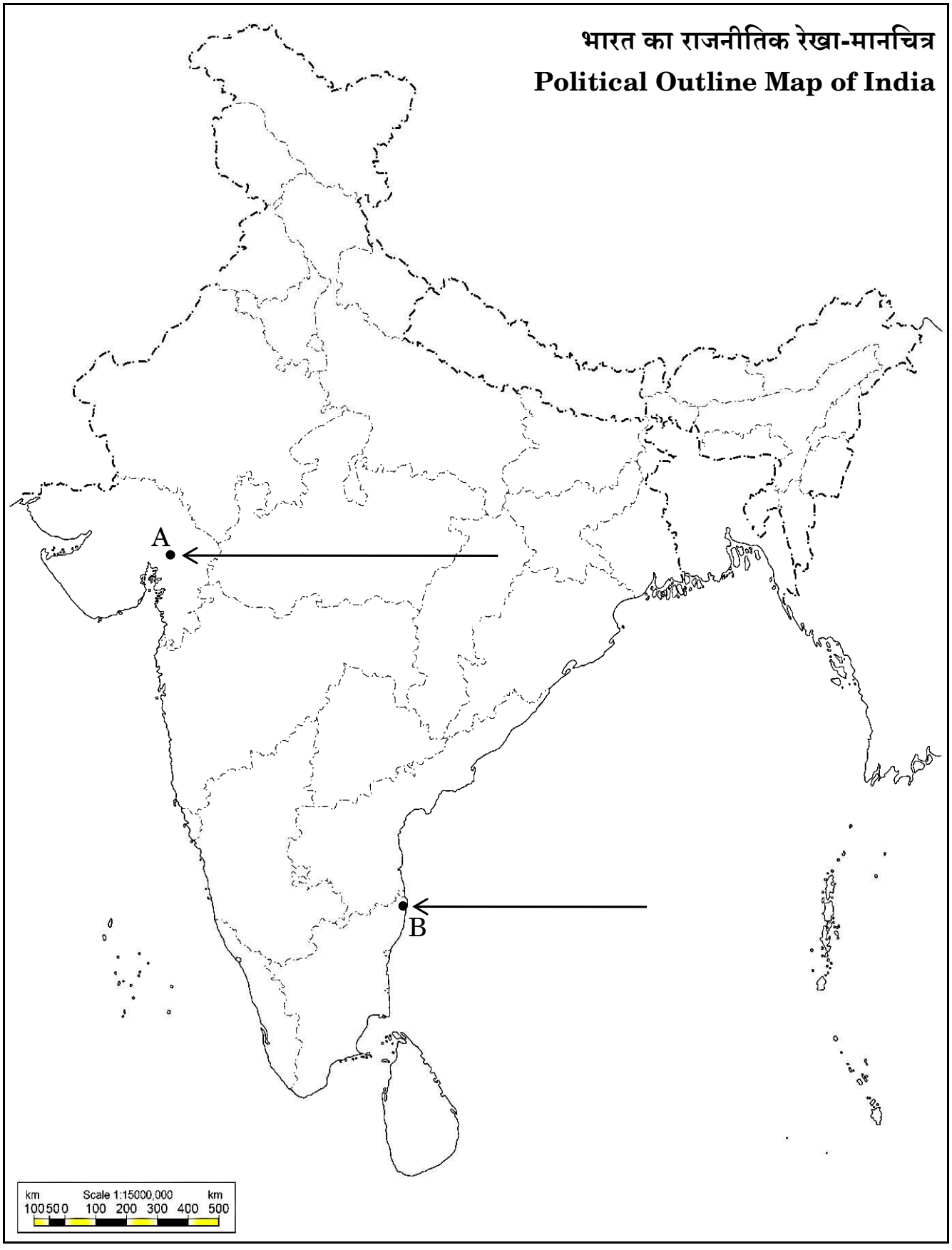
(iv) Name the State where Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport is located.



#

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
SECONDARY SCHOOL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2025
SUBJECT NAME: SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUB. CODE-087) SET-32/S/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 Newspaper/Website etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and BNS."**
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).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13.	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on 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. ● 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 unassessed 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

SECONDARY SCHOOL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2025

SUBJECT NAME: SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUB. CODE-087) SET-3

Set-32/S/3 M.M: 80

Q. No.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
	Section A **(Multiple Choice Questions)**		**15X1=15**
1.	(A) Empowering communities by ensuring fair and regular local elections.	24 P	1
2.	(C) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii	17 P	1
3.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	4 P	1
4.	(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii	45-48 G	1
5.	(A) Jute	38 G	1
6.	(A) Black soil	7 G	1
7.	(D) IV, II, I, III	6-18 H	1
8.	(C) Power and authority **For the *Visually Impaired Candidates* only** **(D) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**	48 H 38 H	1 1
9.	(C) By providing a platform for shared feelings of oppression	122 H	1
10.	(C) Potatoes	54 H	1
11.	(A) It is based on decentralisation of power.	24 P	1
12.	(D) Facilitates faster movement of goods	82 E	1
13.	(A) Commercial bank	48 E	1
14.	(A) Nature of employment activities	30 E	1
15.	(B) Forestry, Trading, Dairy	20 E	1
16.	(A) 22%	12 E	1
17.	(C) Both economic development and environmental sustainability are essential.	16 E	1
18.	(D) Zilla Panchayat	24 P	1
19.	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.	4 E	1
20.	(D) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – Tamil Nadu	56 P	1

	Section B **(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**		**4X2=8**
21.	**(a) Explain the measures to reduce land degradation.** i. Afforestation ii. Planting shelter belts of plants, iii. Control on over grazing, iv. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes in arid areas. v. Proper management of wasteland. vi. Control of mining activities. vii. Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment in industrial and suburban areas. viii. Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained)** OR **(b) Explain the measures to reduce soil erosion.** i. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. ii. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. iii. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. iv. Planting lines of trees to create shelter belts to stop soil erosion. v. Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained)**	6 G 10 G	2X1=2 2X1=2
22.	**Explain the role of women in the political field of India.** i. Participation of women in political field has increased with the reservation for them in local bodies. ii. Currently, a woman President is occupying the highest post in India. iii. They have also performed as The Prime Minister, The Speaker of Lok Sabha and the vice chairperson of Rajya Sabha. iv. Political expression of gender division has helped to improve women's role in public life. v. Many women oriented organization/ pressure group/ interest group have been active for the upliftment of society as a whole and women in particular. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)	P 30-35	2X1=2

23.	**How did the transformation of trade in the sixteenth century impact the lives of people in Europe and America? Explain.** i. From the sixteenth century, vast lands and abundant crops and minerals of America began to transform trade and lives everywhere. ii. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. iii. Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. iv. The Portuguese and Spanish conquered and colonised America. v. Smallpox spread through Spanish decimated whole communities in America. vi. Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained)**	54 H	2X1=2
24.	**How has India progressed in 'Human Development Index (HDI)'? Explain it with any two examples.** i. Improvement in Life Expectancy due to improved health facilities. ii. Enhanced education facilities have led to improved literacy rate. iii. Public Distribution System has ensured food availability for poor people. iv. Reduced infant mortality rate due to improved education and medical facilities. v. Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained)**	13 E	2X1=2
	Section C **(Short Answer Type Questions)**		**5X3=15**
25.	**How did the policy of liberalisation adopted by India in the 1990s promote globalisation? Explain with examples.** i. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment have been removed to a large extent. ii. Goods can be imported and exported easily. iii. Foreign companies can set up factories and offices here. iv. Multinational companies can invest capital easily. v. With increased foreign trade more choices are available for consumers. vi. Producers in two countries now closely compete against each other. vii. MNCs produce goods and services globally. viii. Increased foreign trade and investment lead to integration or interconnection between countries. ix. Any other relevant point. **(Any three points to be explained.)**	64 E	3X1=3

26.	**(a) Describe the process of unification of Italy.** i. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only 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. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. iv. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. v. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. vi. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. vii. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the war. viii. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. ix. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. x. Any other relevant point. **(To be assessed as whole)** OR **(b) Describe the impact of the 'Greek War of Independence' on the nationalist movement in Europe.** i. Greek war of independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe. ii. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. iii. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile. iv. Many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture also supported Greek nationalists. v. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. vi. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war. vii. Any other relevant point **(Any three points to be described)**	20 H 13 H	3 3X1=3

<table>
<tr><td>27.</td><td>Explain the main features of commercial agriculture.

i. Crops are grown for the purpose of selling in market.
ii. Higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are used to obtain higher productivity.
iii. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.
iv. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.
v. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
vi. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
vii. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.
viii. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
ix. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)</td><td>31 G</td><td>3X1=3</td></tr>
<tr><td>28.</td><td>Explain the role of opposition parties in democracy.

i. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition.
ii. Opposition parties represent different viewpoints and ensure that various opinions are heard in the government.
iii. They criticise the government for its failures, wrong decisions, or harmful policies.
iv. They help in checking the misuse of power by the ruling party.
v. Opposition parties mobilise public opinion and organise protests against unpopular policies of the government.
vi. They play an important role in making the government more responsible and answerable to the people.
vii. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)</td><td>P-49</td><td>3X1=3</td></tr>
<tr><td>29.</td><td>Differentiate between Public and Private sectors.

<table>
<tr><th>Public sector</th><th>Private sector</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.</td><td>i. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits.</td><td>ii. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii. Government provides things of basic needs at reasonable cost to the people.</td><td>iii. Private sector may not provide things of basic needs at a reasonable cost as they focus on earning profit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv. Government undertakes the production of goods</td><td>iv. Private sector may not be able to undertake such production as</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>E 33-34</td><td>3X1=3</td></tr>
</table>

		and services that need heavy investment like construction of roads, generating electricity etc.	large spending may be beyond their capacity.		
	v.	Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.	v. To get services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.		
	vi.	Railways or post office is an example of the public sector.	vi. Companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.		
	vii.	Any other relevant point	vii. Any other relevant point		
	(Any three points of difference to be explained)				
	Section D **(Long Answer Type Questions)**				**4X5=20**
30.	**(a) Explain the role of 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in Indian nationalism.** i. Gandhiji believed British rule in India will collapse and Swaraj would come if Indians refused to cooperate with them. ii. Gandhiji tried to bring Hindus and Muslims closer together by taking up the Khilafat issue with Non-Cooperation Movement. iii. Non-Cooperation Movement began in January, 1921 with a boycott of civil services, courts, legislative councils and foreign goods. iv. Non-Cooperation Movement spread in towns and its effects on the economic front were impressive. v. Import of the foreign clothes reduced considerably and the production of Indian textiles went up. vi. Non-Cooperation Movement drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals which were developing in different parts of India. vii. Various social groups interpreted the term, Swaraj in their own ways but when they chanted Gandhi ji's name and raised slogans, they were emotionally relating to an all India agitation. viii. When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identified with the movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality. ix. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) OR **(b) Explain the role of different social groups in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.** i. Rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were badly affected by the trade depression and falling crop prices, making it hard for them to pay land revenue.		H 34-37 H 41-43	5X1=5 5X1=5

	ii. They actively supported the Civil Disobedience Movement, organised their communities, and even pressured others to join the boycott programmes, viewing swaraj as a way to fight against high revenue demands. iii. When the movement was called off in 1931 without any reduction in revenue, they felt disappointed and did not participate when the movement resumed in 1932. iv. The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. v. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. vi. The business classes wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. vii. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. viii. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. ix. The industrial working class did not participate in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement, except in places like Nagpur, though some joined by boycotting foreign goods and protesting poor working conditions through strikes and rallies. x. Another important social group of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the women. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. xi. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. xii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)		
31.	**(a) Explain the importance of non-conventional sources of energy with examples.** i. The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. ii. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in	54G	5X1=5

	turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. iii. Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. There is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. iv. India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind and biomass. v. It has various programmes for the development of these renewable energy resources. vi. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. vii. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. viii. Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained)** OR **(b) Explain with examples the importance of minerals for human life.** i. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. ii. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. iii. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals. iv. Cars, buses, trains, aero planes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. v. The food that we eat contains minerals. vi. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. vii. Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained)**	42G	5X1=5
32.	**(a) "Democracy accommodates social diversity." Justify the statement.** i. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. ii. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. iii. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a definite plus point of democratic regimes.	P 70-71	5X1=5

	iv. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. v. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. vi. Sri Lanka is an example where ignoring minority rights led to civil conflict. vii. Therefore, democracy is best suited to manage diversity in a fair and peaceful way. viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) OR **(b) "Democracy is the most popular form of government at present." Justify the statement.** i. It promotes equality among citizens by ensuring everyone has equal rights and opportunities. ii. It enhances the dignity of the individual by respecting their freedoms and choices. iii. It improves the quality of decision-making by encouraging diverse opinions and debates. iv. It provides a peaceful method to resolve conflicts through dialogue, laws, and elections. v. It allows room to correct mistakes by enabling regular elections and accountability. vi. Elections held at fixed intervals allow citizens to choose their leaders and correct mistakes of the past. vii. Diverse opinions and debates in democracy lead to better, more inclusive policies. viii. Laws apply equally to all, including those in power, ensuring justice and fairness. ix. Democracy allows for change in leadership and policies through peaceful means, adapting to the needs of society. x. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)	P 64-65	5X1=5
33.	**(a) Explain the benefits of a Bank to the people of a rural area.** i. Banks provide a safe place for people to keep their money, protecting it from theft or loss. ii. They offer loans to farmers and small businesses, helping them buy seeds, tools, or start new ventures. iii. Banks help farmers invest in better technology and improve their income by providing timely credit.	E 44-49	5X1=5

	iv. They encourage saving habits by offering savings accounts with interest, which helps people manage their money better. v. Banks provide facilities for transferring money easily, helping rural people send or receive money from others. vi. Access to banking reduces dependence on informal moneylenders who charge very high interest rates. vii. Banks support government schemes by distributing subsidies, pensions, and other benefits directly to rural people. viii. They promote financial literacy, helping people understand how to manage money and plan for the future. ix. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) OR **(b) If you are a member of a Self-Help Group (SHG), how would you explain the benefits of SHG to new members?** Being the member of Self-Help Group (SHG), I will organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to pool (collect) their savings and aware them about the benefits of SHGs: i. There can be 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who can meet and save regularly. ii. Saving per member can be from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. iii. Lower interest charges on Self-Help Group (SHG) loans as compared to the moneylender charges. iv. In Self-Help Group (SHG), loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. v. It helps borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. vi. SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor but also it helps women to become financially self-reliant, creating a better living standards for themselves. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)	E-50	5X1=5
	Section E **(Case/ Source Based Questions)**		**4X4=16**
34.	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **Sardar Sarovar** Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states — Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought prone and desert		

	areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare land in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought-prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought-prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought-proof. **(34.1) Explain the importance of Sardar Sarovar Dam. (1)** i. To meet the requirement of water in draught prone and desert areas. ii. Sardar Sarovar project has provided irrigation facilities. iii. Any other relevant point. **(Any one point to be explained.)** **(34.2) How does Sardar Sarovar Dam align with sustainable development?** **(1)** i. Sardar Sarovar Project is a source of clean energy. ii. It caters for the needs of future generations. iii. Any other relevant point **(Any one point to be explained.)** **(34.3) Examine the role of community participation in the success of the Sardar Sarovar Project. (2X1=2)** i. Sardar Sarovar project covers four states — Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. ii. Project provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. iii. It facilitates irrigation to 2,46,000 hectares of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500-hectare land in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. iv. Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be examined.)**		1+1+2=4
35.	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow**: **Power Sharing and 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.		

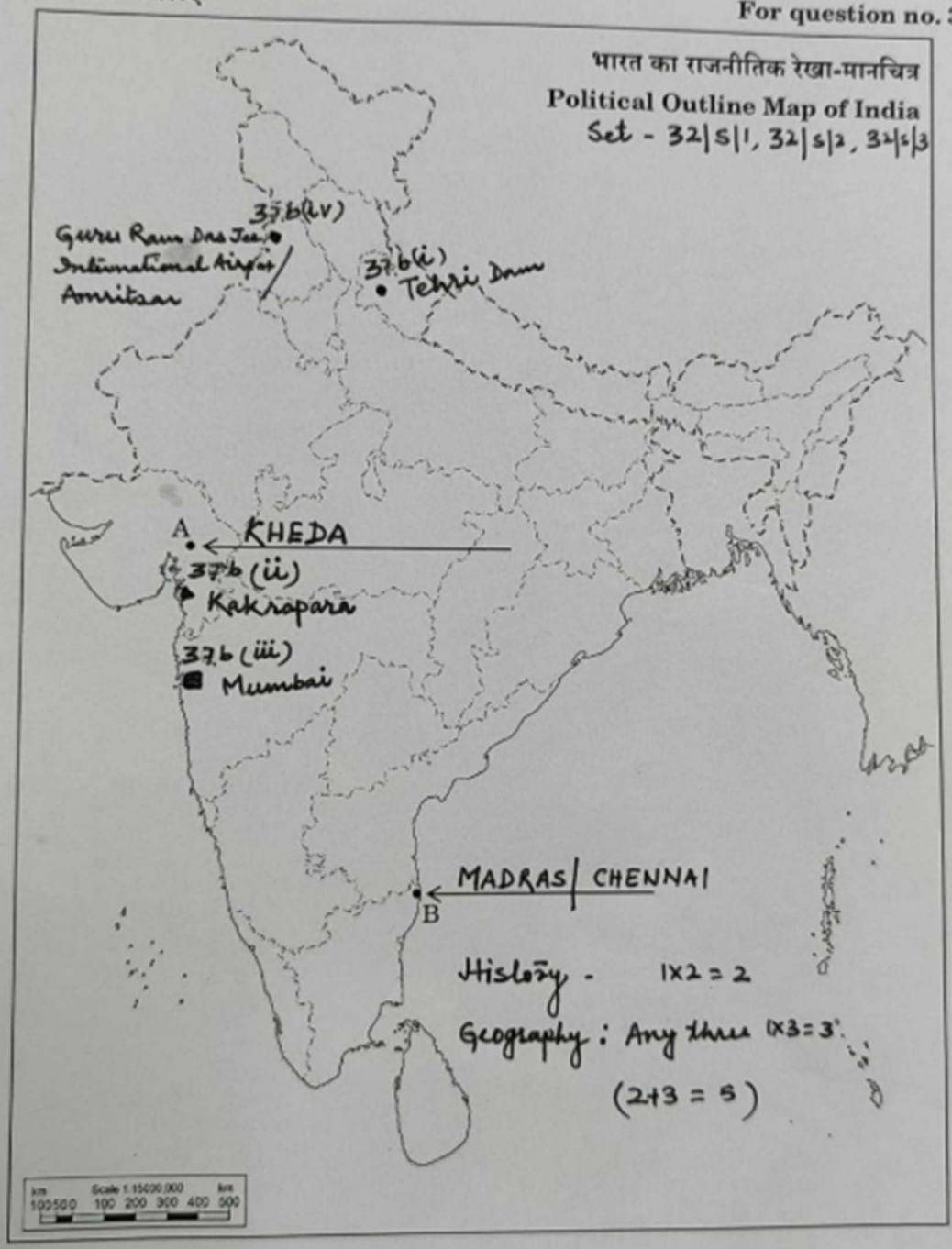
	(35.1) How does the principle of power sharing promote democracy? (1) i. Maximum participation of people is the spirit of democracy. ii. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. iii. People's participation in decision making ensures greater control over the government. iv. Any other relevant point (Any one point to be explained.) **(35.2) Mention the main impact of women's participation in Panchayati Raj. (1)** i. Women's participation in Panchayati Raj has helped to improve the women's role in public life. ii. With greater participation gender issues are raised in politics. iii. Any other relevant point **(Any one point to be mentioned.)** **(35.3) Explain the role of Panchayats in the development of villages. (2X1=2)** i. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. ii. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption. iii. It also increases administrative efficiency. iv. Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained.)**		1+1+2=4
36.	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **Print and Censorship** The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the 'Defence of India Act' was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed. **(36.1) Why were newspapers suppressed in 1942? (1)** i. To censor reports of war-related topics and control the expansion of Quit India Movement. ii. Any other relevant point. **(Any one point to be explained.)**		1+1+2=4

	(36.2) How did the colonial government's policies affect nationalism? **(1)** i. Rules and policies like suppress print strengthened control that led to the imposition of penalties under Rowlett Act. ii. The sense of being suppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. iii. Any other relevant point. **(Any one point to be explained.)** **(36.3) Examine the role of the press in colonial India. (2X1=2)** i. Presses exposed the British repressive policies. ii. Presses promote social reforms. iii. Press plays an important role in the exchange of ideas. iv. Presses have spread the idea of Nationalism. v. Any other relevant point. **(Any two points to be explained.)**		
	Section F **(Map Skill Based Questions)**		**2+3=5**
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: A. Kheda – A Satyagraha Movement B. 1927 – A session of Indian National Congress (a) **Please see Attached map** **Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (a).** (a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **-Madras (Chennai)** (ii) Name the place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha for Indigo Planters. **-Champaran** (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols : (i) Tehri – Dam (ii) Kakrapara – Nuclear Power Plant (iii) Mumbai – Software Technology Park (iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee – International Airport (b) **Please see Attached map**		2X1=2 2×1=2 3×1=3

	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b). **(b) Attempt any three questions.** (i) Name the State where Tehri Dam is located. **- Uttarakhand** (ii) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located. - Gujarat (iii) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. - **Maharashtra** (iv) Name the State where Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport is located - **Punjab**		3X1=3

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37



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