Series GFE7D

Set No. 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/7/3

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.

सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे | अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours | 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 **38** प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **38** 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 **38** प्रश्न हैं। **सभी** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं।*

(ii) *प्रश्न-पत्र **चार** खण्डों — **क, ख, ग** और **घ** में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक खण्ड **20** अंकों का है।*

खण्ड क : इतिहास

खण्ड ख : भूगोल

खण्ड ग : राजनीति विज्ञान

खण्ड घ : अर्थशास्त्र

(iii) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में बहुविकल्पीय, अति लघु उत्तरीय, लघु उत्तरीय, दीर्घ उत्तरीय और केस/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं।*

(iv) *बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार का प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है।*

(v) *अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार का प्रत्येक प्रश्न **2** अंकों का है। इन प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **40** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।*

(vi) *लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार का प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का है। इन प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **60** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।*

(vii) *दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार का प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंकों का है। इन प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **120** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।*

(viii) *केस-आधारित प्रश्न **4** अंक के हैं, जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं। इन प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **100** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।*

(ix) *मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न (दो प्रश्न) **पाँच** अंकों के हैं :*

*खण्ड क (इतिहास) : **2** अंक*

*खण्ड ख (भूगोल) : **3** अंक*

(x) *अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका को प्रश्न-पत्र के अनुरूप **चार** खण्डों में विभाजित कीजिए – खण्ड क (इतिहास), खण्ड ख (भूगोल), खण्ड ग (राजनीति विज्ञान) तथा खण्ड घ (अर्थशास्त्र)।*

प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर उसके संबंधित खण्ड में ही लिखना अनिवार्य है।

एक खण्ड के उत्तर दूसरे खण्ड के उत्तर के साथ नहीं लिखने हैं।

(xi) *आवश्यकतानुसार प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्नों के साथ निर्देश दिए गए हैं।*

(xii) *कृपया 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 ।*

(xiii) *प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाना चाहिए।*

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *Question paper is divided into **four** sections — **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Each section carries **20** marks.*

Section A : History

Section B : Geography

Section C : Political Science

Section D : Economics

(iii) *The question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.*

(iv) *Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry **1** mark each.*

(v) *Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.*

(vi) *Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.*

(vii) *Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.*

(viii) *There are case-based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.*

(ix) *The map-based questions (two questions) carry **five** marks :*

*Section A (History) : **2** marks*

*Section B (Geography) : **3** marks*

(x) *Divide your answer sheet into **four** sections as per question paper – Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science) and Section D (Economics).*

It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section.

Do not mix answers of one section into the other section.

(xi) *Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

(xii) *Kindly 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.*

(xiii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.*

खण्ड क
(इतिहास) *20*

1. निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिवेशन में काँग्रेस के 'पूर्ण स्वराज' की माँग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता मिली थी ? *1*

(A) कलकत्ता अधिवेशन, 1901

(B) दिल्ली अधिवेशन, 1923

(C) लाहौर अधिवेशन, 1929

(D) बंबई अधिवेशन, 1934

2. निम्नलिखित ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

I. शुल्क संघ *ज़ॉलवेराइन* की स्थापना

II. नेपोलियन संहिता को लागू करना

III. एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में यूनान की मान्यता

IV. नए जर्मन साम्राज्य की स्थापना

विकल्प :

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

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

3. निम्नलिखित में से सही सुमेलित युग्म का चयन कीजिए : *1*

	(पुस्तक)	*(लेखक)*
(A)	*आमार जीबन*	ताराबाई शिंदे
(B)	*गुलामगिरी*	रशसुन्दरी देबी
(C)	*बूढ़ी आइर साधु*	लक्ष्मीनाथ बेज़बरुवा
(D)	*संवाद कौमुदी*	पंडिता रमाबाई

SECTION A

(History) *20*

1. In which of the following sessions of the Congress was the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' formally recognised ? *1*

(A) Calcutta Session, 1901

(B) Delhi Session, 1923

(C) Lahore Session, 1929

(D) Bombay Session, 1934

2. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Formation of the customs union *zollverein*

II. Implementation of the Napoleonic Code

III. Recognition of Greece as an independent nation

IV. Establishment of the new German Empire

Options :

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

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

3. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : *1*

	(Book)	*(Author)*
(A)	*Amar Jiban*	Tarabai Shinde
(B)	*Gulamgiri*	Rashsundri Debi
(C)	*Burhi Aair Sadhu*	Lakshminath Bezbaruah
(D)	*Sambad Kaumudi*	Pandita Ramarai

4. दिए गए चित्र को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए :



निम्नलिखित में से किसको 1850 की डाक टिकट में दर्शाया गया है ? *1*

(A) मारीआन (B) जर्मेनिया

(C) ब्रिटानिया (D) स्टेला डी'इटालिया

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* ***4*** *के स्थान पर है।*

निम्नलिखित में से किसने 1830 में 'यंग इटली' नामक गुप्त संगठन बनाया ? *1*

(A) विक्टर इमैनुएल (B) ज्युसेपे मेत्सिनी

(C) ज्युसेपे गैरीबाल्डी (D) काउंट कावूर

5. 18वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्ध में यूरोप किस प्रकार विश्व व्यापार का बड़ा केन्द्र बन गया था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

6. (क) 19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध में पोलिश भाषा क्यों रूसी प्रभुत्व के विरुद्ध संघर्ष का प्रतीक बन गई थी ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। *3*

अथवा

(ख) यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य के निर्माण का आदर्श मॉडल 'यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन' को क्यों माना जाता था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। *3*

7. (क) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में महिलाओं के योगदान का विश्लेषण कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में भारतीय 'व्यवसाय वर्गों' के योगदान का विश्लेषण कीजिए। *5*

4. Look at the given picture carefully :



Who among the following is depicted in the postage stamp of 1850 ? *1*

(A) Marianne (B) Germania

(C) Britannia (D) Stella d'Italia

Note : *The following question is for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of* ***Q. No. 4****.*

Who among the following founded the secret organisation called 'Young Italy' in 1830 ? *1*

(A) Victor Emmanuel (B) Giuseppe Mazzini

(C) Giuseppe Garibaldi (D) Count Cavour

5. How did Europe become a major world trade centre in the first half of the 18^{th} century ? Explain. *2*

6. (a) Why did the Polish language become a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance in the later half of the 19^{th} century ? Explain. *3*

OR

(b) Why was the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' considered the ideal model for the formation of nation-states in Europe ? Explain. *3*

7. (a) Analyse the contribution of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement. *5*

OR

(b) Analyse the contribution of Indian 'business classes' in the Civil Disobedience Movement. *5*

8. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

प्रिंट और प्रतिबंध

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के तहत 1798 से पहले का औपनिवेशिक शासन सेंसरशिप या पाबंदी लगाने के बारे में ज़्यादा परेशान नहीं था। मज़ेदार बात तो यह है कि मुद्रित सामग्री को नियंत्रित करने के इसके शुरुआती क़दम कंपनी के कुप्रशासन की आलोचना करने वाले और कंपनी के हुक्मरानों के काम को कोसने वाले अंग्रेज़ों के ख़िलाफ़ उठे। कंपनी को इस बात की चिंता थी कि इन आलोचनाओं का लाभ उठाकर इंग्लैंड में बैठे इनके निंदक कहीं भारत पर इनके व्यापारिक एकाधिकार पर हमला न बोल दें।

कलकत्ता सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 1820 के दशक तक प्रेस की आज़ादी को नियंत्रित करने वाले कुछ क़ानून पास किए और कंपनी ने ब्रितानी शासन का उत्सव मनाने वाले अख़बारों के प्रकाशन को प्रोत्साहन देना चालू कर दिया। अंग्रेज़ी और देसी भाषाओं के अख़बार-संपादकों द्वारा गुहार और अर्ज़ी लगाने के बाद 1835 में गवर्नर जनरल बेंटिंक प्रेस क़ानून की पुनर्समीक्षा करने के लिए राज़ी हो गया। फिर उदारवादी औपनिवेशिक अफ़सर टॉमस मेकॉले ने पहले की आज़ादियों को बहाल करते हुए नए क़ानून बनाए।

(8.1) कंपनी के हुक्मरान मुद्रित सामग्री से क्यों चिंतित हुए ? *1*

(8.2) प्रेस की आज़ादी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख क़दम को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *1*

(8.3) भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान राष्ट्रवाद के विस्तार में मुद्रण की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

9. दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 27) पर दो स्थान 'A' और 'B' के रूप में अंकित किए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

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

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

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* ***9*** *के स्थान पर हैं।*

(9.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था। *1*

(9.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था। *1*

8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Print and Censorship

Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship. Strangely, its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers. The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India.

By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.

(8.1) Why were the Company's executives concerned about the printed content ? *1*

(8.2) Explain the main step taken by the East India Company to control freedom of the Press. *1*

(8.3) Explain the role of printing in the expansion of nationalism during India's freedom movement. *2*

9. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (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. *1*

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. *1*

Note : *The following questions are for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of* ***Q. No. 9****.*

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

(9.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. *1*

खण्ड ख

(भूगोल)

20

10. कर्तन और दहन कृषि प्रणाली से संबंधित स्तंभ I का स्तंभ II से मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

	स्तंभ I *(कर्तन और दहन प्रणाली का नाम)*		*स्तंभ II* *(राज्य)*
a.	बेवर	i.	ओडिशा
b.	पोडु	ii.	मध्य प्रदेश
c.	पामा डाबी	iii.	झारखंड
d.	कुरुवा	iv.	आंध्र प्रदेश

विकल्प :

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

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

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

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

11. नीचे दो कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

अभिकथन (A) : वन, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

कारण (R) : ये द्वितीयक उत्पादक हैं जिन पर दूसरे सभी जीव निर्भर करते हैं।

विकल्प :

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

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

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

SECTION B
(Geography)

20

10. Match Column I with Column II related to the slash and burn agriculture system and choose the correct option : *1*

	Column I *(Name of slash and burn system)*		*Column II* *(State)*
a.	Bewar	i.	Odisha
b.	Podu	ii.	Madhya Pradesh
c.	Pama Dabi	iii.	Jharkhand
d.	Kuruwa	iv.	Andhra Pradesh

Options :

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

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

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

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

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

Assertion (A) : Forests play a vital role in the ecosystem.

Reason (R) : They are secondary producers upon which all other organisms depend.

Options :

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

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

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

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

12. भारत में निम्नलिखित बॉक्साइट-उत्पादक राज्यों को अधिकतम से न्यूनतम उत्पादन के क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

I. महाराष्ट्र
II. गुजरात
III. ओडिशा
IV. मध्य प्रदेश

विकल्प :

(A) I, IV, II, III
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I

13. बॉक्स में दी गई जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और फ़सल से संबंधित सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

- यह एक भूमध्यरेखीय क्षेत्र की फ़सल है।
- इसके लिए 200 सेमी से अधिक वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है।
- इसके लिए अधिक तापमान वाली गर्म और आर्द्र जलवायु की आवश्यकता होती है।

विकल्प :

(A) रबड़
(B) गन्ना
(C) गेहूँ
(D) तिलहन

14. लौह-अयस्क के प्रकारों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

I. मैग्नेटाइट
II. लिग्नाइट
III. हेमाटाइट
IV. ऐन्थ्रासाइट

विकल्प :

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

12. Arrange the following bauxite-producing states in India in order from the highest to the lowest production and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Maharashtra
II. Gujarat
III. Odisha
IV. Madhya Pradesh

Options :

(A) I, IV, II, III
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I

13. Read the information given in the box carefully and choose the most appropriate option related to crop. *1*

- It is a crop from an equatorial region.
- It requires more than 200 cm of rainfall.
- It requires a warm and humid climate with high temperature.

Options :

(A) Rubber
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Wheat
(D) Oilseeds

14. Choose the correct option related to the types of iron-ore : *1*

I. Magnetite
II. Lignite
III. Hematite
IV. Anthracite

Options :

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

15. मृदा अपरदन के नियंत्रण के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए। *3*

16. (क) पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम' द्वारा किए गए उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) तापीय प्रदूषण को परिभाषित कीजिए तथा इसके प्रभावों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *1+4=5*

17. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

जल आपूर्ति

स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में तेजी से औद्योगीकरण और शहरीकरण हुआ और विकास के अवसर प्राप्त हुए। आजकल हर जगह बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ (MNCs) बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के रूप में फैली हुई हैं। उद्योगों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के कारण अलवणीय जल संसाधनों पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है। उद्योगों को अत्यधिक जल के अलावा उनको चलाने के लिए ऊर्जा की भी आवश्यकता होती है और इसकी काफी हद तक पूर्ति जल विद्युत से होती है। इसके अलावा शहरों की बढ़ती संख्या और जनसंख्या तथा शहरी जीवन शैली के कारण न केवल जल और ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता में बढ़ोतरी हुई है अपितु इनसे संबंधित समस्याएँ और भी गहरी हुई हैं। यदि आप शहरी आवास समितियों या कालोनियों पर नज़र डालें, तो आप पाएँगे कि उनके अंदर जल पूर्ति के लिए नलकूप स्थापित किए गए हैं। इसमें कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है कि शहरों में जल संसाधनों का अति-शोषण हो रहा है और इनकी कमी होती जा रही है।

(17.1) देश के औद्योगीकरण में जल के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *1*

(17.2) शहरीकरण ने किस प्रकार जल की माँग में वृद्धि की है ? *1*

(17.3) जल संसाधन को अति-शोषण से बचाने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए। *2*

18. प्रश्न संख्या **9** के लिए दिए गए **भारत** के उसी रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 27) पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं ***तीन*** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : *3×1=3*

(18.1) तमिलनाडु में स्थित एक प्रमुख लौह-इस्पात संयंत्र

(18.2) चाय उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

(18.3) गुजरात में स्थित एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

(18.4) पंजाब में स्थित एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

15. Suggest any three measures to control soil erosion. *3*

16. (a) Explain the measures taken by the 'National Thermal Power Corporation' for environmental protection. *5*

OR

(b) Define thermal pollution and explain its effects. *1+4=5*

17. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Water Supply

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities.

(17.1) Explain the significance of water in the industrialisation of the country. *1*

(17.2) How has urbanisation increased the demand for water ? *1*

(17.3) Suggest any two measures to prevent the over-exploitation of water resources. *2*

18. On the same outline map of **India** (page 27) given for question no. **9**, locate and label any ***three*** of the following with suitable symbols : *3×1=3*

(18.1) A major iron and steel plant located in Tamil Nadu

(18.2) The state leading in tea production

(18.3) A major sea port located in Gujarat

(18.4) An international airport located in Punjab

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* ***18*** *के स्थान पर हैं।*

किन्हीं ***तीन*** *प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।* *3×1=3*

(18.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तमिलनाडु में एक प्रमुख लौह-इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है।

(18.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जो चाय उत्पादन में अग्रणी है।

(18.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गुजरात में एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है।

(18.4) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पंजाब में एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है।

खण्ड ग

(राजनीति विज्ञान)

20

19. श्रीलंका से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

I. श्रीलंका 1948 में एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बना।

II. श्रीलंका ने 1956 में सिंहली को राजभाषा के रूप में घोषित किया।

III. विश्वविद्यालयों और नौकरियों में श्रीलंकाई तमिलों को प्राथमिकता दी।

IV. श्रीलंका की सरकार द्वारा बौद्ध धर्म को संरक्षण एवं बढ़ावा देने का संवैधानिक प्रावधान किया गया।

विकल्प :

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

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

20. 'सत्ता के ऊर्ध्वाधर वितरण' का अर्थ है : *1*

(A) कार्यपालिका और विधायिका में सत्ता का बँटवारा

(B) केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के बीच सत्ता का बँटवारा

(C) कार्यपालिका एवं न्यायपालिका में सत्ता का बँटवारा

(D) राजनीतिक दलों एवं हित समूहों के बीच सत्ता का बँटवारा

21. नीचे दो कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

अभिकथन (A) : लोकतंत्र एक वैध शासन व्यवस्था है।

कारण (R) : लोकतंत्र में, सभी समूह अपनी भागीदारी के माध्यम से शासन व्यवस्था से जुड़ते हैं।

विकल्प :

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

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

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

Note : *The following questions are for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only, in lieu of* ***Q. No. 18.***

Answer any ***three*** *questions.* *3×1=3*

(18.1) Name the place where a major iron and steel plant is located in Tamil Nadu.

(18.2) Name the state leading in tea production.

(18.3) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Gujarat.

(18.4) Name the place where a major international airport is located in Punjab.

SECTION C
(Political Science) *20*

19. Read the following statements related to Sri Lanka carefully and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Sri Lanka became an independent nation in 1948.
II. Sri Lanka declared Sinhalese as the official language in 1956.
III. Sri Lankan Tamils were given priority in universities and jobs.
IV. Sri Lankan Government made constitutional provisions to protect and promote Buddhism.

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.

20. The meaning of 'vertical distribution of power' is : *1*

(A) Distribution of power between the Executive and the Legislature
(B) Distribution of power between the Union and State Governments
(C) Distribution of power between the Executive and the Judiciary
(D) Distribution of power between the Political Parties and interest groups

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

Assertion (A) : Democracy is a legitimate form of government.
Reason (R) : In a democracy, all groups connect with the governance system through their participation.

Options :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

22. निम्नलिखित में से किसने चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपनी संपत्ति और अपने खिलाफ़ चल रहे आपराधिक मामलों का ब्यौरा शपथ-पत्र के माध्यम से देना अनिवार्य किया ? *1*

(A) भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय

(B) भारत की केंद्र सरकार

(C) भारत का विधि आयोग

(D) भारत के राजनीतिक दल

23. बेल्जियम में अधिकांश लोग निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा बोलते हैं ? *1*

(A) अंग्रेज़ी

(B) जर्मन

(C) फ्रेंच

(D) डच

24. भारत में धार्मिक समानता को स्थापित करने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए। *2*

25. (क) सत्ता की भागीदारी क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

अथवा

(ख) शासन के विभिन्न अंगों में नियंत्रण एवं संतुलन की व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

26. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के तीन प्रमुख कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। *3*

27. "पारदर्शिता, लोकतंत्र का महत्त्वपूर्ण परिणाम है ।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की परख कीजिए। *3*

28. (क) "1992 में संवैधानिक संशोधन द्वारा शासन व्यवस्था के तीसरे स्तर की व्यवस्था को अधिक शक्तिशाली एवं प्रभावी बनाया गया।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) "भारत में स्थानीय सरकारों की नई व्यवस्था विश्व में लोकतंत्र का अब तक का सबसे बड़ा प्रयोग है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। *5*

22. Which of the following made it mandatory for candidates contesting elections to disclose details of their assets and pending criminal cases against them through an affidavit ? *1*

(A) The Supreme Court of India

(B) The Central Government of India

(C) The Law Commission of India

(D) The Political Parties of India

23. Which of the following languages is spoken by most people in Belgium ? *1*

(A) English

(B) German

(C) French

(D) Dutch

24. Suggest any two measures to establish religious equality in India. *2*

25. (a) Why is power sharing essential ? Explain. *2*

OR

(b) Explain the system of checks and balances among different organs of government. *2*

26. Explain three main functions of political parties in India. *3*

27. "Transparency is an important outcome of democracy." Support the statement with suitable examples. *3*

28. (a) "The third tier of government was made more powerful and effective through the Constitutional Amendment in 1992." Support the statement with suitable examples. *5*

OR

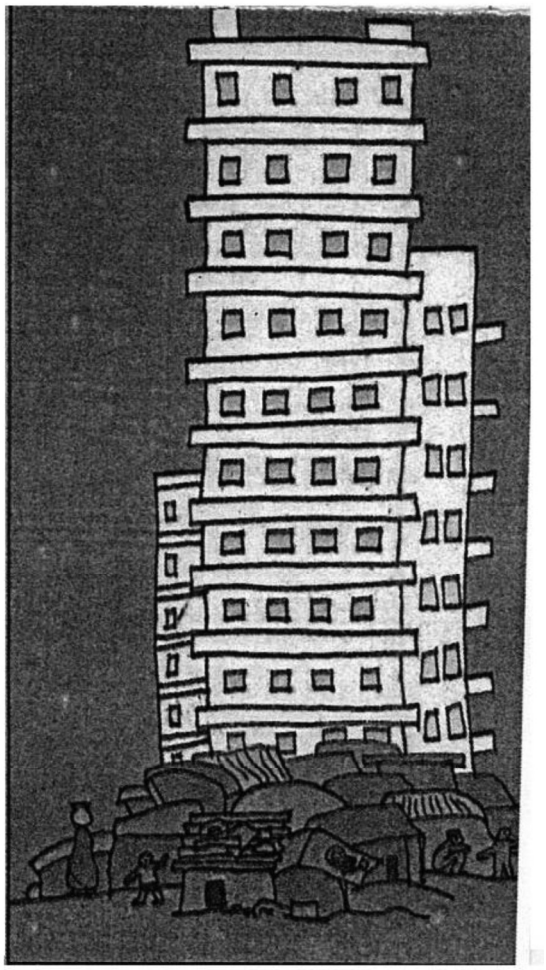
(b) "The new system of local government in India is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world." Support the statement with suitable examples. *5*

खण्ड घ

(अर्थशास्त्र)

20

29. नीचे दिए गए चित्र को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :



दिया गया चित्र निम्नलिखित में से किसको सही रूप में प्रतिबिंबित करता है ? *1*

(A) लक्षित विकास (B) असमान विकास

(C) समान विकास (D) सामान्य विकास

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

एक शिक्षित युवा के लिए विकास का लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा हो सकता है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

(A) रोजगार के अवसर की उपलब्धता

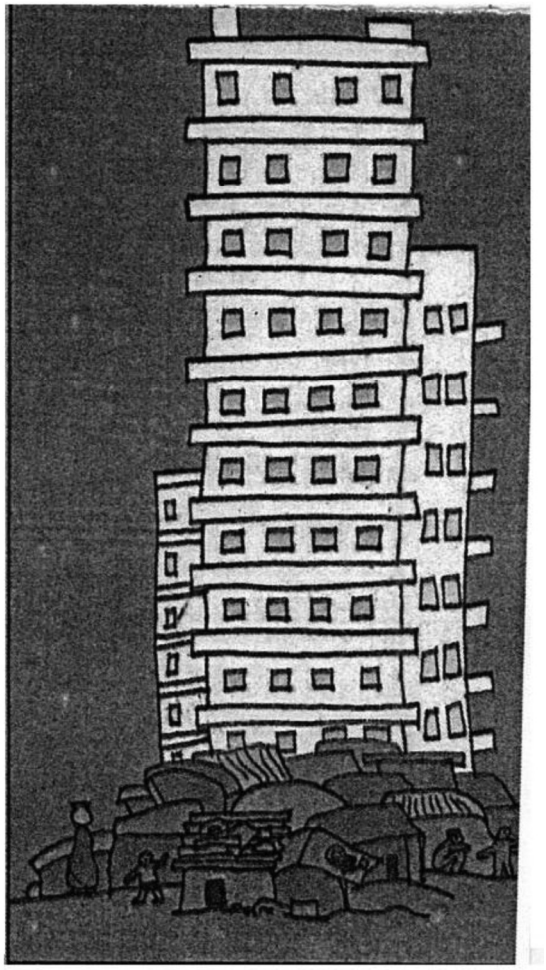
(B) शादी करके घर बसाना

(C) अपने माता-पिता की सेवा करना

(D) अपने समाज की सेवा करना

SECTION D
(Economics) *20*

29. Look at the picture given below carefully and answer the question that follows :



The given picture accurately reflects one of the following : *1*

(A) Targeted development (B) Uneven development

(C) Equal development (D) Normal development

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

Which of the following could be a developmental goal for educated youth ? Choose the most appropriate option. *1*

(A) Availability of employment opportunities

(B) To get married and settle down

(C) To serve their parents

(D) To serve their society

30. 'उदारीकरण' की प्रक्रिया कहलाती है : *1*

(A) व्यापार पर नियमन एवं नियंत्रण करना

(B) अधिकाधिक सरकारी संयंत्र स्थापित करना

(C) व्यापार अवरोधकों और प्रतिबंधों को हटाना

(D) देशी निवेशकों को छूट देना

31. स्वपना एक छोटी किसान है। वह फसल उत्पादन के लिए पूरी तरह वर्षा पर निर्भर है। स्वपना के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकास का प्रमुख लक्ष्य होगा ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

(A) गाँव में विद्युत का विस्तार

(B) अनाज मंडी का निर्माण

(C) नदियों को जोड़ना

(D) नहर का निर्माण

32. शरीर द्रव्यमान सूचकांक (BMI) ज्ञात करने से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

(A) भार किलोग्राम में + ऊँचाई का वर्ग मीटर में

(B) भार किलोग्राम में ÷ ऊँचाई का वर्ग मीटर में

(C) भार किलोग्राम में × ऊँचाई का वर्ग मीटर में

(D) भार किलोग्राम में – ऊँचाई का वर्ग मीटर में

33. दी गई तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और वर्ष 2013 की सकल घरेलू आय से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

अर्थव्यवस्था के तीन क्षेत्रकों से प्राप्त आय (₹ करोड में)

वर्ष	आय			
	प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक	द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक	तृतीयक क्षेत्रक	विदेशी निवेश
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500	50,000
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000	8,00,000

विकल्प :

(A) ₹ 56,42,500 (B) ₹ 56,24,500

(C) ₹ 65,42,500 (D) ₹ 65,24,500

30. The process of 'liberalisation' refers to : *1*

(A) Regulating and controlling trade

(B) Establishing more government-owned plants

(C) Removing trade barriers and restrictions

(D) Providing concessions to domestic investors

31. Swapana is a small-scale farmer. She entirely depends on rainfall for her crop production. Which of the following would be a major developmental goal for Swapana ? Choose the most appropriate option. *1*

(A) Extension of electricity to the village

(B) Construction of Anaaj Mandi

(C) Linking rivers

(D) Construction of a canal

32. Choose the correct option related to determining the Body Mass Index (BMI) : *1*

(A) Weight in kilograms + Square of the Height in metres

(B) Weight in kilograms ÷ Square of the Height in metres

(C) Weight in kilograms × Square of the Height in metres

(D) Weight in kilograms – Square of the Height in metres

33. Study the given table carefully and choose the correct option related to the Gross Domestic Income for the year 2013. *1*

Income derived from the three sectors of the economy (in ₹ crores)

Year	Income			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Foreign Investment
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500	50,000
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000	8,00,000

Options :

(A) ₹ 56,42,500 (B) ₹ 56,24,500

(C) ₹ 65,42,500 (D) ₹ 65,24,500

34. भारत में रुपये को विनिमय के माध्यम के रूप में क्यों स्वीकार किया जाता है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। *1*

(A) विश्व बैंक द्वारा इसे प्राधिकृत किया जाता है।

(B) विश्व व्यापार संगठन द्वारा इसे प्राधिकृत किया जाता है।

(C) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसे प्राधिकृत किया जाता है।

(D) भारत सरकार द्वारा इसे प्राधिकृत किया जाता है।

35. प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर विकास का मापन क्यों पर्याप्त नहीं है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

36. "भारत की केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारें विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए विशेष कदम उठा रही हैं।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। *3*

37. (क) "भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में तृतीयक क्षेत्रक का योगदान निरंतर बढ़ रहा है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरण देते हुए इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। *5*

अथवा

(ख) "भारत में अर्थव्यवस्था के असंगठित क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों को संरक्षण एवं सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरण देते हुए इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। *5*

38. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

माँग जमा

माँग जमा एक अन्य दिलचस्प सुविधा देता है। यह सुविधा इसे मुद्रा का (विनिमय का माध्यम) महत्त्वपूर्ण लक्षण प्रदान करती है। आपने नकद की बजाय चैक से भुगतान के बारे में सुना होगा। चैक से भुगतान के लिए भुगतानकर्ता, जिसका किसी बैंक में खाता है, एक निश्चित रकम के लिए चैक काटता है। चैक एक ऐसा कागज़ है, जो बैंक को किसी व्यक्ति के खाते से चैक पर लिखे नाम के किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को एक ख़ास रकम का भुगतान करने का आदेश देता है।

(38.1) 'माँग जमा' को परिभाषित कीजिए। *1*

(38.2) 'माँग जमा' से बैंक को होने वाले लाभ को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *1*

(38.3) चैक द्वारा भुगतान के किन्हीं दो लाभों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

34. Why is the Rupee accepted as a medium of exchange in India ? Choose the most appropriate option. *1*

(A) It is authorised by the World Bank.

(B) It is authorised by the World Trade Organisation.

(C) It is authorised by the State Governments.

(D) It is authorised by the Government of India.

35. Why is measuring development based on per capita income not sufficient ? Explain. *2*

36. "The Union and State Governments of India are taking special steps to attract foreign investment." Justify the statement. *3*

37. (a) "The contribution of the tertiary sector to the Indian economy is continuously increasing." Explain the statement by giving appropriate examples. *5*

OR

(b) "There is a need to provide protection and support to workers in the unorganised sector of the economy in India." Explain the statement by giving appropriate examples. *5*

38. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Demand Deposit

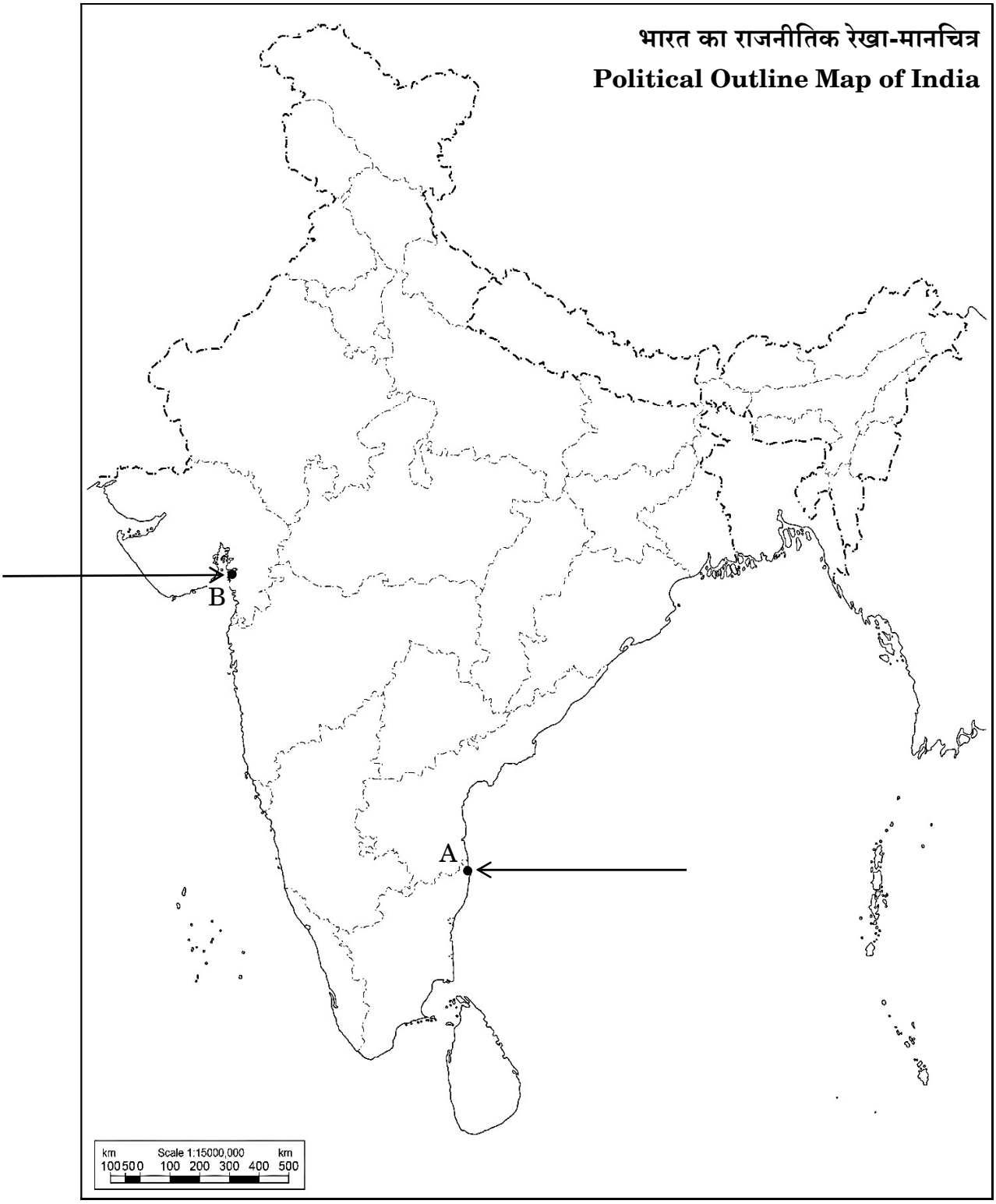
Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It is this facility which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange). You would have heard of payments being made by cheques instead of cash. For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

(38.1) Define 'demand deposit'. *1*

(38.2) Explain the benefits that banks derive from 'demand deposit'. *1*

(38.3) Explain any two advantages of making payments by cheque. *2*

प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए **For questions no. 9 and 18**



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2026 (2nd Board Examination)
SUBJECT NAME : Social Science
(Q.P. CODE / Set No. 087/32-7-3)

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 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 deliberation 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 _____ (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.
19	**If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.**
20	**In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark "NA" (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.**

MARKING SCHEME
Social Science (Subject Code - 087)
(PAPER CODE : 32/7/3)

Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS **Section A** **History**	Marks **20**
1.	(C) Lahore Session 1929 Pg.39	**1**
2.	(C) II, III, I, IV Pg.19	**1**
3.	(C) Burhi Aair Sadhu – Laxminath Bezbaruah Pg.126	**1**
4.	(A) Marianne Pg.23 **For Visually Impaired Candidates only** (B) Giuseppe Mazzini Pg.12	**1**
5.	**How did Europe become a major world trade centre in the first half of the 18th century?** (i) Until the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. (ii) From the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. (iii) China's reduced role and the rising importance of America's gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards. Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**. Pg 56	**2x1=2**
6.	**Why did the Polish language become a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance in the later half of the 19th century? Explain.** (i) After Russian occupation, the polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. (ii) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. (iii) Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. (iv) As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach Russian. (v) The use of polish came to be seen as symbol of the struggle against dominance. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** **Pg-15**	**3x1=3**

	OR	
(b)	**Why was the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' considered the ideal model for the formation of nation-states in Europe? Explain.** (i) In Britain the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolutions. It was result of a long drawn – out process. (ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones. All these ethnic group had their own culture. (iii) The British parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which nation – state with England at its centre came to be forged. (iv) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. (v) After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. (vi) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. (vii) The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble king). And the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** Pg-22	**3x1=3**
7.(a)	**Analyse the contribution of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?** (i) Civil Disobedience Movement witnessed large scale participation of women. (ii) During Gandhiji's salt march thousands of women came out their homes. (iii) They participated in protest marches. (iv) They manufactured salt. (v) They picketed foreign cloth. (vi) They picketed against the liquor shop. (vii) Many women went to jail. (viii) In rural areas they came from rich peasant households. (ix) Moved by Gandhiji's call they began to see service to the nation as sacred duty of women. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analysed.** Pg-42	**5x1=5**
	OR	
(b)	**Analyse the contribution of Indian 'business classes' in the Civil Disobedience Movement?** (i) During the First World War Indian Merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful, they reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee – sterling foreign exchange ratio. (iii) They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. (iv) They gave financial assistance to Civil Disobedience Movement and refused to buy and sell foreign goods.	**5x1=5**

	(v) Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constrains. (vi) After the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. (vii) They were apprehensive of the spread of militants' activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the congress. (viii) Any other relevant points. **Any Five points to be analysed.** Pg-42	
8.	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Print and Censorship** Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship. Strangely, its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers. The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India. By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms. **(8.1) Why were the Company's executives concerned about the printed content? (1)** (i) They worried that criticism might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India. (ii) Any other relevant point. **Any One point to be explained.** **(8.2) Explain the main step taken by the East India company to control freedom of the Press. (1)** (i) Vernacular Press Act was passed. (ii) Any other relevant point. **Any One point to be explained.** **(8.3) Explain the role of Printing in the expansion of nationalism during India's freedom movement. (2x1=2)** (i) Many newspaper magazine books were written during that time criticising company's misrule. (ii) People educated against company rule. (iii) Promoted nationalist feeling through images/songs/newspaper/ article/pamphlet etc. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**1+1+2=4**
9.	**PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP** **Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. NO. 9.** **9.1 Name the place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.** Madras / Chennai	**2x1=2**

	9.2 Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. Dandi	
	Section B **Geography**	**20**
10.	(B) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – iii Pg.30	**1**
11.	C) Assertion **(A)** is true, but Reason **(R)** is false Pg.13	**1**
12.	(C) III, II, I and IV Pg.47	**1**
13.	(A) Rubber Pg.38	**1**
14.	(D) Only I and III are correct Pg.44	**1**
15.	**Suggest any three measures to control soil erosion.** (i) Ploughing along contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. (ii) Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. (iii) Step-farming reduces erosion. (iv) Shelter-belts have contributed significantly in the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India. (i) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** Pg 10	**3x1=3**
16(a).	**Explain the measures taken by the 'National Thermal Power Corporation' for environmental protection.** **(i)** Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. **(ii)** Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. **(iii)** Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. **(iv)** Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. **(v)** Ecological monitoring, reviews and on-line database management for all its power stations (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained**. Pg 68	**5x1=5**
	OR	
16(b).	**Define thermal pollution and explain its effects.** Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. 1 mark Effects 4x1=4	**1+4=5**

	(i) Waste from nuclear power plants, Nuclear and weapon production facilities cause cancers. (ii) Birth defects and miscarriages are the effects of the thermal pollution. (iii) Soil and water pollution are closely related to thermal pollution. (iv) Dumping of wastes especially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless. (v) Rainwater percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants and the underground water also gets contaminated. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any four points to be explained.** Pg 68	
17.	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Water Supply** Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities. **(17.1) Explain the significance of water in the industrialisation of the country. (1)** (i) Water is the most important component for industries like jute, cotton textile, pulp etc. (ii) Industries use electricity which are mostly provided by the hydroelectricity as clean fuels. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.** **(17.2) How has urbanisation increased the demand of Water? (1)** (i) As and when urban areas expand, population increase so demand of water also increases. (ii) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be explained.** **(17.3) Suggest any two measures to prevent the over – exploitation of water resources.** (i) Water should be used in judicious manner. (ii) Recycling of water. (iii) Reuse of water. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained. (2x1=2)**	**1+1+2=4**
18.	**PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP** **The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 18. (ATTEMPT ANY THREE)**	**3x1=3**

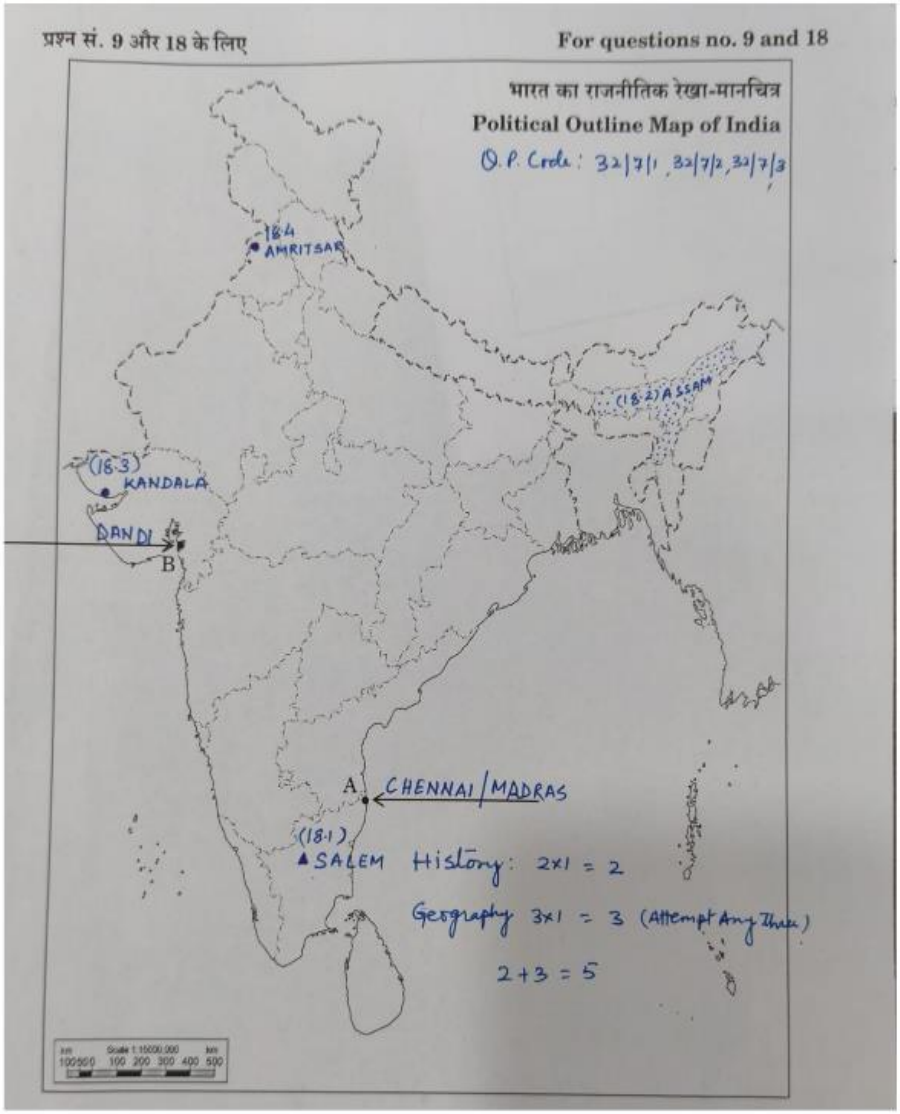
	(18.1) Name the place where a major iron and steel plant is located in Tamil Nadu. Salem **(18.2) Name the state leading in tea production.** Assam **(18.3) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Gujarat.** Kandala **(18.4) Name the place where a major international airport is located in Punjab.** Amritsar/ Shri Guru Ramdass ji International Airport	
	Section C **Political Science**	**20**
19.	(B) Only (I), (II) and (IV) are correct Pg.3	**1**
20.	(B) Distribution of power between Union and State government. Pg.8	**1**
21.	(A) Both Assertion **(A)** and Reason **(R)** are correct and Reason **(R)** is the correct explanation of Assertion **(A).** Pg.65	**1**
22.	(A) The Supreme Court of India Pg.60	**1**
23.	(D) Dutch Pg.2	**1**
24.	**Suggest any two measures to establish religious equality in India.** (i) Respect constitutional provisions related to religious equality. (ii) Respect all the religions. (iii) Respect humanity. (iv) Those who hold political power should sometimes be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**. Pg 36	**2x1=2**
25.(a)	**Why is power sharing essential? Explain.** (i) Power sharing helps to reduce possibility of conflict between social groups. (ii) It ensures political stability. (iii) It is the very spirit of democracy. (iv) It brings out better outcomes. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** Pg-6	**2x1=2**
	OR	
(b)	**Explain the system of checks and balances among different organs of government.** (i) Power is shared among different organs of governments such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.	**2x1=2**

	(ii) These organs are placed at the same level but exercise different powers. (iii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organs checks the others. (iv) Ministers and Governments officers exercise powers but they are responsible to the parliaments or state assemblies. (v) Judges are appointed by the executive but they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** Pg-8	
26.	**Explain three main functions of political parties in India.** **(i)** Parties contest elections. **(ii)** Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. **(iii)** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them **(iv)** Parties form and run governments. **(v)** Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. **(vi)** Parties shape public opinion. **(vii)** Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** Pg 49	**3x1=3**
27.	**"Transparency is an important outcome of democracy." Support the statement with suitable examples.** **(i)** Transparency is an important outcome of democracy because democratic government are accountable to the people. (ii) Citizens have the right to know how the government works and how public money is used. (iii) Citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. (iv) It makes the government responsible, open and accountable to the people. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained**. Pg 70	**3x1=3**
28(a).	**(a) "The third tier of government was made more powerful and effective through the Constitutional Amendment in 1992." Support the statement with suitable examples.** (i) A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. (ii) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (iii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iv) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.	**5x1=5**

	(v) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. (vi) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained**. Pg 24	
	OR	
(b)	**"The new system of local government in India is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world." Support the statement with suitable examples.** (i) There are 36 lakhs elected representative in the local bodies, all over the country. (ii) This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. (iii) Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. (iv) It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. (v) Elections to the local bodies are held regularly. (vi) Local governments manage development work at local level. (vii) It ensures people's participation at the grassroots level and strengthens democratic governance throughout the country. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained**. Pg 26	**5x1=5**
	Section D **Economics**	**20**
29.	(B) Uneven development Pg.7 **For Visually impaired Students only** (A) Availability of employment opportunities Pg.4	**1**
30.	(C) Removing trade barriers and restrictions. Pg.64	**1**
31.	(D) Construction of a canal Pg.4	**1**
32.	(B) Weight in kilogram ÷ Square of the Height in meters Pg.13	**1**
33.	**Note:** **One mark must be awarded to students who have attempted the question.**	**1**
34.	(D) It is authorised by the Government of India Pg.40	**1**

35.	**Why is measuring development based on per capita income not sufficient? Explain.** (i) Measuring development based on per capita income not sufficient because different countries have different population. (ii) Comparing total income will not tell, what an average person is likely to earn. (iii) Per capita income gives only the average income of a country. It does not show whether the income is equally distributed among people. (iv) It does not measure public facilities. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**. Pg 8	**2x1=2**
36.	**"The Union and State Government of India are taking special steps to attract foreign investment." Justify the statement.** (i) Removal of trade barriers. (ii) Lowering of import duty. (iii) Tax incentive for foreign investors. (iv) Incentives for foreign investors like setting up of Special Economic Zones. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be justified.** Pg-64	**3x1=3**
37.	**"The contribution of the tertiary sector to the Indian economy is continuously increasing." Explain the statement by giving appropriate examples.** (i) Over the forty years, while production in all three sectors has increased it has increased most in tertiary sector. (ii) The contribution of tertiary sector as per Gross Value Added (GVA) has increased manifold. (iii) Services like educational institution, hospital, post offices etc has been set up which contributes to the national economy. (iv) Expansion of roadways, railways, setting up of cold storages, banking facilities has also contributed to the expansion of Primary and Secondary sector activities. (v) It also provides employment to large workforce. (vi) Information and Communication technology has expanded the scope of employment and production. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** Pg-24	**5x1=5**
	OR	
(b)	**"There is need to provide protection and support to workers in the unorganised sector of the economy in India." Explain the statement by giving appropriate examples.** (i) Low wages (ii) Irregular income. (iii) Lack of job security. (iv) Poor working conditions.	**5x1=5**

	(v) Absence of social security. (vi) Exploitation of employees. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** Pg-32	
38.	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follows:** **Demand Deposit** Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It is this facility which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange). You would have heard of payments being made by cheques instead of cash. For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued. **(38.1) Define 'demand deposit.' (1)** (i) Money deposited in banks and disbursed on demand is called demand deposit. **(38.2) Explain the benefits that banks derive from 'Demand Deposit.' (1)** (i) Demand deposit is the main source of income for the banks. From this money banks provide loans and charge interest (ii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. **(38.3) Explain any two advantages of making payments by Cheque. (2x1=2)** (i) Less risk (ii) Easy to pay (iii) Less risk of fraud (iv) Less risk of robbery (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**1+1+2=4**


प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए
For questions no. 9 and 18
भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
Political Outline Map of India
O.P. Code : 32/7/1, 32/7/2, 32/7/3
(18.4) AMRITSAR
(18.2) ASSAM
(18.3) KANDLA
DANDI
B
A
CHENNAI / MADRAS
(18.1) SALEM
History: 2×1 = 2
Geography 3×1 = 3 (Attempt Any Three)
2+3 = 5