Series DE8FG

Set No. 1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/8/1

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
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

नोट/ NOTE :

(i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **32** (**मानचित्र** सहित) हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **32** printed pages (Including **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.

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सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से 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 शामिल हैं ।*

(iv) *अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न* ***2*** *अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर* ***40*** *शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।*

(v) *लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न* ***3*** *अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर* ***60*** *शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।*

(vi) *दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न* ***5*** *अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर* ***120*** *शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।*

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

(viii) *मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न* ***दो*** *भागों में विभाजित हैं -*

खण्ड क – (प्रश्न संख्या 9) – 2 *अंक*

खण्ड ख – (प्रश्न संख्या 18) – 3 *अंक*

(ix) *उत्तर संक्षिप्त एवं सटीक होने चाहिए । खण्ड विशेष के सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही क्रम में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।*

(x) *आवश्यकतानुसार प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्नों के साथ निर्देश दिये गए हैं ।*

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

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

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

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

(ii) *Question paper is divided into **FOUR** sections – **Section A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Each Section carries **20** marks.*

Section A : History

Section B : Geography

Section C : Political Science

Section D : Economics

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

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

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

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

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

(viii) *The map-based question divided into two parts :*

Section A – (Q. No. 9) – 2 marks

Section B – (Q. No. 18) – 3 marks

(ix) *Answers should be brief and to the point. All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.*

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

(xi) *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 has to be attempted.*

(xii) *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.*

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खण्ड – क (20 अंक)

(इतिहास)

1. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश ने 1815 में 'वियना सम्मेलन' की मेजबानी की थी ? 1

(A) ब्रिटेन (B) ऑस्ट्रिया

(C) प्रशा (D) फ्रांस

2. दिए गए चित्र में 'जर्मेनिया रूपक' के गुणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :



निम्नलिखित में से 'तलवार पर लिपटी जैतून की डाली' का प्रतीकात्मक महत्त्व कौन सा था ? 1

(A) समानता की चाह (B) स्वतंत्रता की चाह

(C) शांति की चाह (D) युद्ध की चाह

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 2 के स्थान पर है ।

1871 में निम्नलिखित में से किसके नेतृत्व में एकीकृत जर्मनी की स्थापना हुई ? 1

(A) ज्युसेपे मेत्सिनी (B) ऑटोवान बिस्मार्क

(C) काइज़र विलियम प्रथम (D) काइज़र विलियम द्वितीय

SECTION – A (20 Marks)

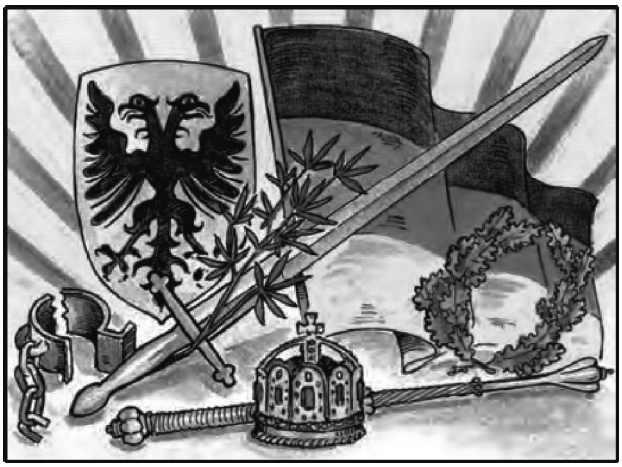
(History)

1. Which of the following countries hosted Vienna Congress in 1815 ? 1

(A) Britain (B) Austria

(C) Prussia (D) France

2. Look at the given picture of the attributes of the 'Germania allegory' carefully and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following was the symbolic significance of 'the olive branch around the sword' ? 1

(A) Willingness to make equality (B) Willingness to make freedom

(C) Willingness to make peace (D) Willingness to make war

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2.

Under whose leadership was the unified Germany established in 1871 ? 1

(A) Giuseppe Mazzini (B) Otto von Bismarck

(C) Kaiser William-I (D) Kaiser William-II

3. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

I. हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन आर्मी की स्थापना

II. दूसरा गोलमेज सम्मेलन

III. चौरी–चौरा की घटना

IV. प्रस्तावित रॉलट एक्ट के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह

विकल्प :

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

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

4. निम्नलिखित विद्वानों में से किसने निरंकुशता को कमजोर करने में मुद्रण की शक्ति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए निम्न पंक्ति कही ? 1

"आभासी लेखक की कलम के जोर के आगे तुम हिल उठोगे ।"

(A) लुई सेबेस्तिएँ मर्सिए (B) ईसाक न्यूटन

(C) रॉबर्ट डार्नटन (D) मार्टिन लूथर

5. बौद्ध धर्म के विस्तार में प्राचीन 'सिल्क मार्ग' के योगदान को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

6. (a) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में यूरोप में राष्ट्र के विचार के निर्माण में संस्कृति की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(b) 1914 में यूरोप को प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की ओर ले जाने में साम्राज्यवाद की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

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

I. Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

II. Second Round Table Conference

III. Chauri Chaura incidence

IV. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act

Options :

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

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

4. Who amongst the following scholars said this given line highlighting the power of print on undermining despotism ? **1**

"Tremble before the virtual writer"

(A) Louise Sebastien Mercier (B) Isaac Newton

(C) Robert Darnton (D) Martin Luther

5. Explain the contribution of ancient 'silk routes' in the spread of Buddhism. **2**

6. (a) Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century. **3**

OR

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(b) Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914. **3**

7. (a) आदिवासी किसानों ने महात्मा गांधी के संदेश और उनके स्वराज के विचार को किस तरह समझा ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) बागान मजदूरों ने महात्मा गांधी के संदेश और उनके स्वराज के विचार को किस तरह समझा ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5**

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

छपाई भारत आई

प्रिंटिंग प्रेस पहले-पहल सोलहवीं सदी के मध्य में भारत के गोवा में पुर्तगाली धर्म-प्रचारकों के साथ आया । जेसुइट पुजारियों ने कोंकणी सीखी और कई सारी पुस्तिकाएँ छापीं । 1674 तक कोंकणी और कन्नड़ भाषाओं में लगभग 50 किताबें छप चुकी थीं । कैथलिक पुजारियों ने 1579 में कोचीन में पहली तमिल किताब छापी, और 1713 में पहली मलयालम किताब छापने वाले भी वही थे । डच प्रोटेस्टेंट धर्म-प्रचारकों ने 32 तमिल किताबें छापीं, जिनमें से कई पुरानी किताबों का अनुवाद थीं ।

अंग्रेज़ी-भाषी प्रेस भारत में काफ़ी देर तक विकास नहीं कर पाया था, यद्यपि इंग्लिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने सत्रहवीं सदी के अंत तक छापेख़ाने का आयात शुरू कर दिया था ।

8.1 भारत में मुद्रण तकनीकी के आने से पहले छपाई के तरीके का उल्लेख कीजिए । **1**

8.2 पाश्चात्य धर्म-प्रचारकों ने भारत में मुद्रण को क्यों महत्त्व दिया ? **1**

8.3 भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में मुद्रण की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

9. दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र 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 : **2 × 1 = 2**

(A) वह स्थान जहाँ दिसंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

(B) वह स्थान जहाँ गांधीजी ने मिल मजदूरों के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह किया ।

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 9 के स्थान पर हैं । 2 × 1 = 2

9.1 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ दिसंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

9.2 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गांधीजी ने मिल मजदूरों के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह किया था ।

7. (a) Explain the ways in which tribal peasants perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the ways in which plantation workers perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj. **5**

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

Print Comes to India

The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

8.1 Mention the method of printing used in India before the advent of printing technology. **1**

8.2 Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India ? **1**

8.3 Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. **2**

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

(A) The place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.

(B) The place where Gandhiji led a 'Satyagraha' in favour of the mill workers.

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 9. **2 × 1 = 2**

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9.1 Name the place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.

9.2 Name the place where Gandhiji led a Satyagraha in favour of the mill workers.

खण्ड – ख (20 अंक)

(भूगोल)

10. निम्नलिखित में से सुमेलित युग्म का चयन कीजिए : 1

(राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/पशुविहार)	(राज्य)
(A) सुंदरबन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	आंध्र प्रदेश
(B) बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	मध्य प्रदेश
(C) कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	पश्चिम बंगाल
(D) सरिस्का पशुविहार	गुजरात

11. 'भूदान–ग्रामदान आंदोलन' को निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा नाम दिया गया ? 1

(A) रक्त क्रांति (B) हरित क्रांति

(C) श्वेत क्रांति (D) रक्तहीन क्रांति

12. 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) : भारत में पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, असम, ओडिशा राज्य जूट उत्पादन में अग्रणी हैं ।

कारण (R) : इन राज्यों में 'रेगर' मृदा प्रमुखता से पाई जाती है ।

विकल्प :

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

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

(C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है ।

(D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है ।

SECTION – B (20 Marks)

(Geography)

10. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : 1

	(National Park/Sanctuary)	(State)
(A)	Sunderbans National Park	Andhra Pradesh
(B)	Bandhavgarh National Park	Madhya Pradesh
(C)	Corbett National Park	West Bengal
(D)	Sariska Sanctuary	Gujarat

11. Which of the following names was given to the 'Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement' ? 1

(A) Blood Revolution (B) Green Revolution

(C) White Revolution (D) Blood-less Revolution

12. 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) : The states like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha are leading in jute production.

Reason (R) : Regur soil is mainly found in these states.

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.

13. निम्नलिखित में से कोयले के प्रकारों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

I. लिग्नाइट

II. एंथ्रेसाइट

III. मैग्नेटाइट

IV. बिटुमिनस

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I, II और III सही हैं ।

(B) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं ।

(C) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं ।

(D) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं ।

14. भारत के निम्नलिखित 'आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्रों' को उनकी अवस्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर से दक्षिण व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

I. काकरापारा

II. कैगा

III. रावतभाटा

IV. तारापुर

विकल्प :

(A) IV, II, I, III

(B) IV, II, III, I

(C) III, I, II, IV

(D) III, I, IV, II

13. Choose the correct option related to types of coal from the following : **1**

I. Lignite

II. Anthracite

III. Magnetite

IV. Bituminous

Options :

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

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

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

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

14. Arrange the following 'Atomic energy plants' from north to south as per their location and choose the correct option : **1**

I. Kakrapara

II. Kaiga

III. Rawat Bhata

IV. Tarapur

Options :

(A) IV, II, I, III

(B) IV, II, III, I

(C) III, I, II, IV

(D) III, I, IV, II

11

15. "संसाधनों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग के लिए नियोजन एक सर्वमान्य रणनीति है ।" भारत के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त उदाहरण देकर इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **3**

16. (a) भारत में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) भारत में रसायन उद्योग की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । **5**

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

बाँध

बाँध बहते जल को रोकने, दिशा देने या बहाव कम करने के लिए खड़ी की गई बाधा है जो आमतौर पर जलाशय, झील अथवा जलभरण बनाती हैं । "बाँध" का अर्थ जलाशय से लिया जाता है न कि इसके ढाँचे से । अधिकतर बाँधों में एक ढलवाँ हिस्सा होता है जिसके ऊपर से या अन्दर से जल रुक-रुक कर या लगातार बहता है । बाँधों का वर्गीकरण उनकी संरचना और उद्देश्य या ऊँचाई के अनुसार किया जाता है । संरचना और उनमें प्रयुक्त पदार्थों के आधार पर बाँधों को लकड़ी के बाँध, तटबंध बाँध या पक्का बाँध के अलावा कई उपवर्गों में बाँटा जा सकता है । ऊँचाई के अनुसार बाँधों को बड़े बाँध और मुख्य बाँध या नीचे बाँध, मध्यम ऊँचाई बाँध और उच्च बाँधों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है ।

17.1 बाँध शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए । **1**

17.2 जल प्रबंधन में बाँध किस प्रकार सहायक हैं ? **1**

17.3 बाँधों को बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना क्यों कहा जाता है ? **2**

15. "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Support the statement by giving appropriate example with reference to India. **3**

16. (a) Describe the main characteristics of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India. **5**

OR

(b) Describe the main characteristics of Chemical Industry in India. **5**

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

Dam

A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

17.1 Define the term Dam. **1**

17.2 How do dams help in water management ? **1**

17.3 Why are dams called as multipurpose projects ? **2**

11

18. प्रश्न संख्या **9** के लिए दिए गए भारत के रेखा–मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके सही नाम लिखिए : **3 × 1 = 3**

18.1 छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित एक प्रमुख लौह–इस्पात संयंत्र

18.2 उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

18.3 आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

18.4 तमिलनाडु स्थित एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 18 के स्थान पर हैं । किन्हीं तीन का उत्तर लिखिए । 3 × 1 = 3

18.1 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ छत्तीसगढ़ में एक लौह–इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।

18.2 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है ।

18.3 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ आंध्र प्रदेश में एक प्रमुख समुद्री–पत्तन स्थित है ।

18.4 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तमिलनाडु में एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है ।

खण्ड – ग (20 अंक)

(राजनीति विज्ञान)

19. सत्ता के क्षैतिज वितरण का अर्थ है **1**

(A) शासन के विभिन्न अंगों में सत्ता का बँटवारा

(B) शासन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर सत्ता का बँटवारा

(C) राज्य के विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में सत्ता का बँटवारा

(D) राज्य के विभिन्न हित समूहों में सत्ता का बँटवारा

18. On the given outline map of India for Q. No. **9**, locate and label any three of the following by appropriate symbols : **3 × 1 = 3**

18.1 An iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh

18.2 Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh

18.3 A major seaport located in Andhra Pradesh

18.4 An international airport located in Tamil Nadu

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question Number 18. Attempt any three. 3 × 1 = 3

18.1 Name the place where iron and steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh.

18.2 Name the place where Software Technology Park is located in Uttar Pradesh.

18.3 Name the place where major seaport is located in Andhra Pradesh.

18.4 Name the place where an international airport is located in Tamil Nadu.

SECTION – C (20 Marks)

(Political Science)

19. The meaning of horizontal distribution of power is – **1**

(A) Power shared among different organs of government.

(B) Power shared among governments at different levels.

(C) Power shared among different social groups of state.

(D) Power shared among different interest groups of state.

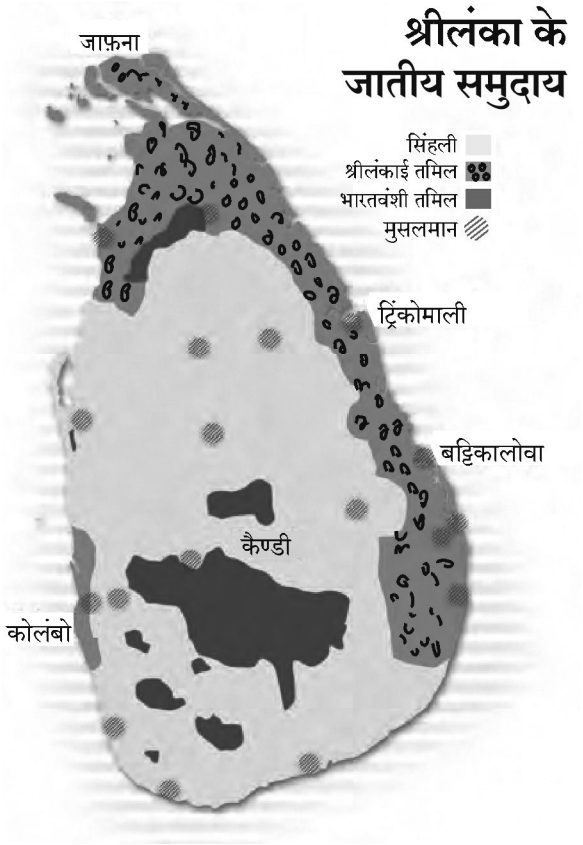
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20. बेल्जियम की राजधानी ब्रूसेल्स में सर्वाधिक लोगों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भाषा है ? 1

(A) जर्मन (B) फ्रेंच

(C) डच (D) अंग्रेजी

21. दिए गए मानचित्र का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :



श्रीलंका में तमिल मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित किस हिस्से में रहते हैं ? 1

(A) दक्षिण एवं पूर्वी (B) पश्चिम एवं दक्षिणी

(C) उत्तर एवं पूर्वी (D) दक्षिण एवं पश्चिमी

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 21 के स्थान पर है ।

21 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समुदाय श्रीलंका में बहुसंख्यक समुदाय है ? 1

(A) ईसाई (B) श्रीलंकाई तमिल

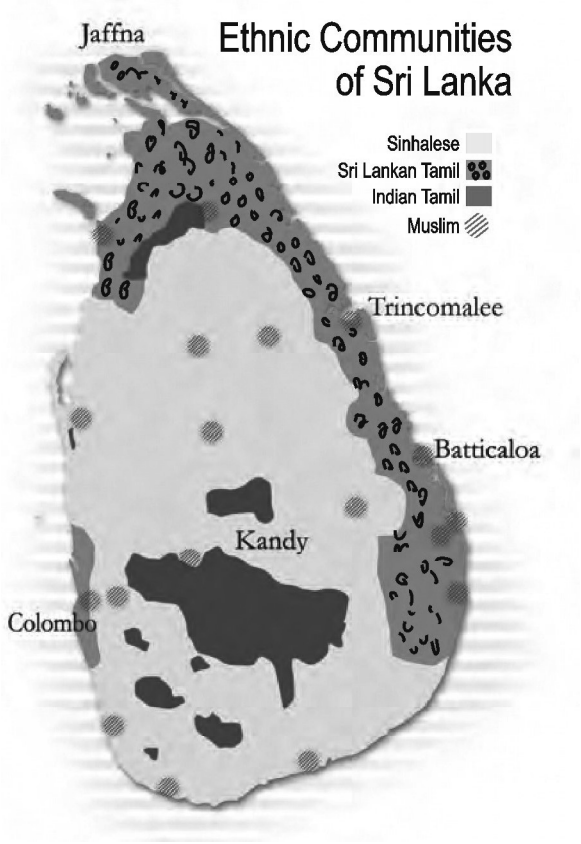
(C) भारतीय तमिल (D) सिंहली

20. Which one of the following languages is spoken by the most people in Brussels, the capital of Belgium ? **1**

(A) German (B) French

(C) Dutch (D) English

21. Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow :



In which part of Sri Lanka do Tamil primarily live ? **1**

(A) South and Eastern (B) West and Southern

(C) North and Eastern (D) South and Western

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question Number 21.

Which one of the following communities is a majority community in Sri Lanka ? **1**

(A) Christian (B) Sri Lankan Tamil

(C) Indian Tamil (D) Sinhalese

22. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पंचायती राज का शासन स्तर नहीं है ? 1

(A) जिला परिषद्
(B) ग्राम पंचायत
(C) ब्लॉक समिति
(D) नगर पालिका

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

स्तंभ I	**स्तंभ II**
(राज्य)	**(प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय दल)**
(a) उत्तर प्रदेश	(i) इंडियन नेशनल लोकदल
(b) पश्चिम बंगाल	(ii) राष्ट्रीय लोकदल
(c) हरियाणा	(iii) बीजू जनता दल
(d) ओडिशा	(iv) ऑल इंडिया फॉवर्ड ब्लॉक

विकल्प :

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

24. भारत में राजनीति के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भूमिका को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । 2

25. (a) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार एक उत्तरदायी शासन व्यवस्था है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

अथवा

(b) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने में सफल है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

22. Which one of the following is not a governance level of Panchayati Raj ? **1**

(A) Zila Parishad (B) Gram Panchayat

(C) Block Samiti (D) Municipal Corporation

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

Column-I (State)	**Column-II (Main Regional Party)**
(a) Uttar Pradesh	(i) Indian National Lok Dal
(b) West Bengal	(ii) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(c) Haryana	(iii) Biju Janata Dal
(d) Odisha	(iv) All India Forward Block

Options :

(A) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d - ii

(B) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv

(C) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – iii

(D) a – ii, b – iv, c – iii, d – i

24. Suggest any two measures to increase the role of women in the field of politics in India. **2**

25. (a) How is democracy a responsible form of government ? Explain. **2**

OR

(b) How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality ? Explain. **2**

11

26. "राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व के मामले में 'बहुदलीय व्यवस्था' बेहतर है ।" भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **3**

27. "महिलाओं के साथ समानता का व्यवहार लोकतंत्र की जरूरी शर्त है ।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए । **3**

28. (a) भारत के संदर्भ में संघीय शासन व्यवस्था की विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) 1992 के संविधान संशोधन द्वारा स्थानीय स्वशासन के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों की परख कीजिए । **5**

खण्ड – घ **(20 अंक)**

(अर्थशास्त्र)

29. भारत में साक्षरता दर से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

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

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

(C) पांच वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात

(D) चार वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात

30. यूएनडीपी द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली 'मानव विकास रिपोर्ट' में देशों की तुलना के आधारों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

(A) विदेशी निवेश, स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति और प्रति व्यक्ति आय

(B) प्रति व्यक्ति आय, शिक्षा का स्तर और स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति

(C) स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति, विदेशी निवेश और शिक्षा का स्तर

(D) शिक्षा का स्तर, राष्ट्रीय आय और सकल घरेलू आय

26. "Multi-party system is better in terms of political representation." Support the statement in context of India. **3**

27. "Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy." Examine the statement. **3**

28. (a) Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the context of India. **5**

OR

(b) Examine the provision made for local self-government by the 1992 constitutional amendment. **5**

SECTION – D (20 Marks)

(Economics)

29. Choose the correct option related to literacy rate in India. **1**

(A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group.

(B) Proportion of literate population in 6 and above age group.

(C) Proportion of literate population in 5 and above age group.

(D) Proportion of literate population in 4 and above age group.

30. Choose the correct option related to the criteria used for comparing countries in 'Human Development Report' published by the UNDP ? **1**

(A) Foreign investment, Health status and Per capita income.

(B) Per capita income, Education status and Health status.

(C) Health status, Foreign investment and Education status.

(D) Education status, National income and Gross Domestic income.

11

31. 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) : प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रकों की गतिविधियाँ परस्पर निर्भर है ।

कारण (R) : अनेक क्षेत्रकों का आगत आमतौर पर अन्य क्षेत्रकों का निर्गत होता है ।

विकल्प :

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

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

(C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है ।

(D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है ।

32. दी गई तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सन् 2000 की सकल घरेलू आय से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

अर्थव्यवस्था के तीन क्षेत्रकों से प्राप्त आय (करोड़ रुपये में)

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

विकल्प :

(A) ₹ 1,24,100 करोड़

(B) ₹ 1,34,100 करोड़

(C) ₹ 2,24,100 करोड़

(D) ₹ 2,34,000 करोड़

31. 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) : The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent.

Reason (R) : The input of many sectors are generally the output of another sector.

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.

32. Study the given table carefully and choose the correct option related to Gross Domestic income of the year 2000 : **1**

Income derived from the three sectors of the Economy (₹ crores)

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

Options :

(A) ₹ 1,24,100 crores

(B) ₹ 1,34,100 crores

(C) ₹ 2,24,100 crores

(D) ₹ 2,34,000 crores

11

33. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऋण का अनौपचारिक स्रोत है ? **1**

(A) स्वयं सहायता समूह

(B) ग्रामीण बैंक

(C) जमींदार

(D) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

34. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत सरकार ने विदेशी निवेश एवं विदेशी व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध क्यों लगाया था ? सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

(A) घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा से संरक्षण के लिए

(B) घरेलू उत्पादकों को विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा से संरक्षण के लिए

(C) घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को अनुदान देने के लिए

(D) घरेलू उत्पादकों को अनुदान देने के लिए

35. धारणीय विकास क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

36. "सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार के बिना वैश्वीकरण असंभव है ।" उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ इस कथन की परख कीजिए । **3**

37. (a) भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्रक का उदाहरणों सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5**

अथवा

(b) भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के संगठित एवं असंगठित क्षेत्रकों का उदाहरणों सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5**

33. Which one of the following is informal source of credit ? **1**

(A) Self-Help Group

(B) Grameen Bank

(C) Landlord

(D) Nationalised Bank

34. Why did the Indian Government impose restrictions on foreign investment and foreign trade after independence ? Choose the correct option : **1**

(A) To protect domestic consumers from foreign competition.

(B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition.

(C) To provide subsidies to domestic consumers.

(D) To provide subsidies to domestic producers.

35. Why is sustainable development necessary ? Explain. **2**

36. "Globalization has been impossible without the expansion of Information Technology." Examine the statement with suitable arguments. **3**

37. (a) Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian Economy. **5**

OR

11

(b) Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganised sectors of the Indian Economy. **5**

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

सहकारी समितियों से ऋण

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

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

38.1 सहकारी समितियाँ ऋण के किस स्रोत के अंतर्गत आती हैं ? **1**

38.2 सहकारी समितियों के लिए ऋण के प्रमुख स्रोत का उल्लेख कीजिए । **1**

38.3 ग्रामीण विकास में सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

11

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

Loans from Cooperatives

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

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

38.1 Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall ? **1**

38.2 Mention the main source of credit of cooperative societies. **1**

38.3 Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development. **2**

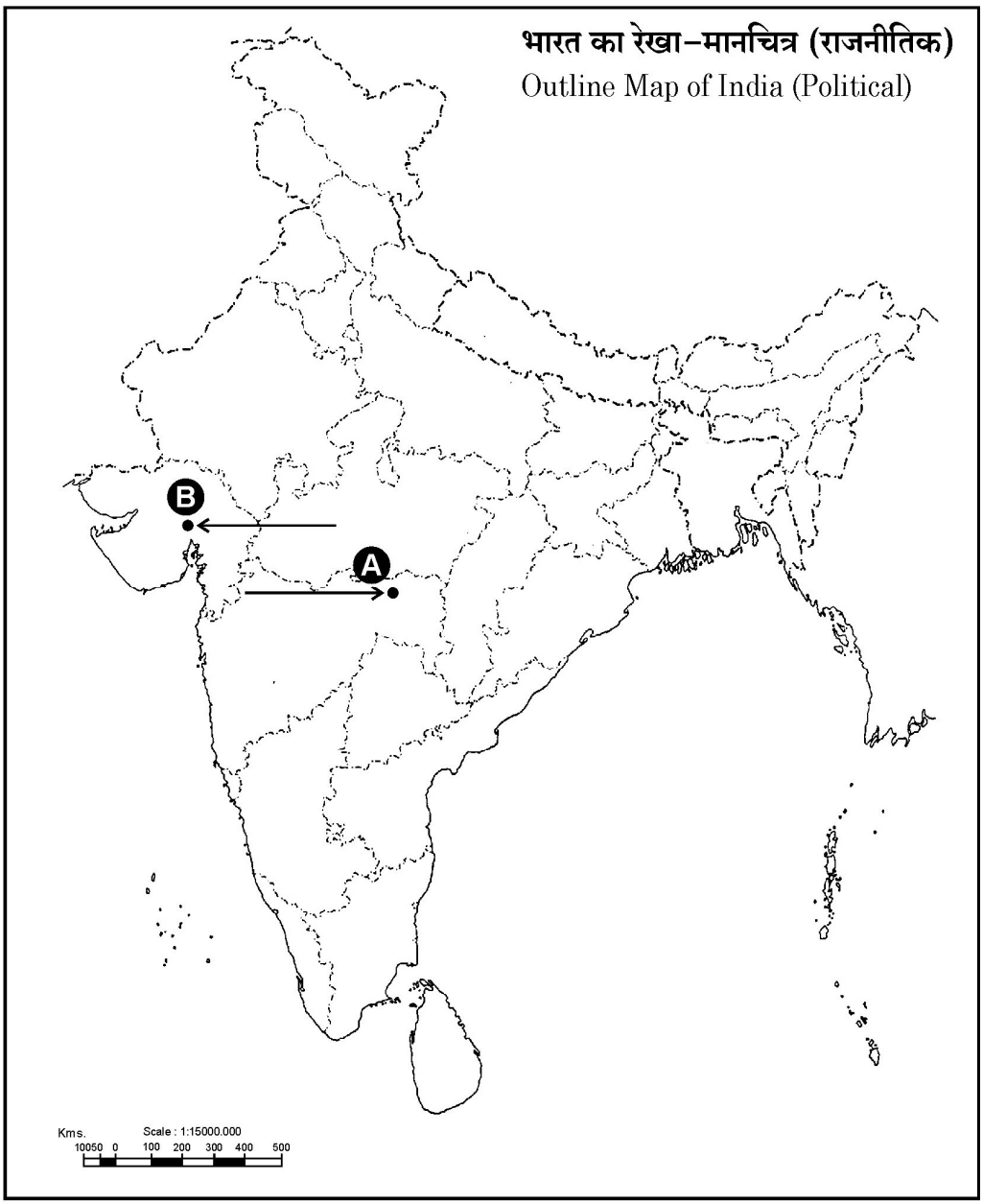
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11

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प्रश्न सं. **9** और **18** के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. 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. 087/32-8-1)

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/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 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 __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.
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: 32/8/1)

Q. No.	EXPECTED VALUE POINTS	Marks
	Section-A **(History)**	**20**
1.	(B) Austria Pg-10	**1**
2.	(C) Willingness to make peace Pg-24 **For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 2** (C) Kaiser William- I Pg-19	**1** **1**
3.	(D) IV, III, I, II Pg-31	**1**
4.	(A) Louise Sebastien Mercier Pg-115	**1**
5.	**Explain the contribution of ancient 'silk routes' in the spread of Buddhism.** (i) The Silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. (ii) Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained** Pg 54	**2x1=2**
6. (a)	**Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century.** (i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings (ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. (iii) Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. (iv) Through folk songs, poetry and dances the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. (v) Collecting and recording various forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. (vi) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.	**3x1=3**

	(vii) Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. (viii) Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance in Poland. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained** Pg-13	
	OR	
(b)	**Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914.** (i) Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination (ii) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. (iii) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation, which was under the control of Ottoman empire (iv) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality. (v) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. (vi) Big European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkan region of Europe and extending their own control over the area. (vii) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained** Pg- 26	**3x1=3**
7. (a)	**Explain the ways in which tribal peasants perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj.** (i) Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in their own way. (ii) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerilla movement spread in the early 1920s. (iii) In many forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits. (iv) This enraged the hill people as their livelihood and traditional rights were being denied. (v) The person who came to lead them was Alluri Sitaram Raju. (vi) Raju was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation Movement however did not believe in non-violence.	**5x1=5**

	(vii) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. (viii) When the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation. (ix) When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality (x) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained** Pg-36	
(b)	**Explain the ways in which plantation workers perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj.** (i) The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj (ii) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. (iii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. (iv) When they heard of the non-cooperation movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities and left the plantations. (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and every one would be given land in their own villages. (vi) They interpreted the term swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over. (vii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained** Pg-36	**5x1=5**
8.	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Print Comes to India** The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works. The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century. **(8.1) Mention the method of printing used in India, before the advent of printing technology.** **(**1) - Hand written manuscript	**1+1+2= 4**

	(8.2) Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India? (1) - They wanted to spread Christianity **(8.3) Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. (**2X1=2) (i) Print connected people in different parts of India. (ii) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities. (iii) Many newspapers spread nationalistic sentiment among the people. (iv) Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy published books to reform society and spread awareness. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**	
9.	**PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP** **For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 9** 9.1 Nagpur 9.2 Ahmadabad	**2x1=2**
	Section-B **(Geography)**	**20**
10.	(B) Bandhavgarh National Park- Madhya Pradesh. Pg-15	**1**
11.	(D) Blood-less Revolution. Pg-39	**1**
12.	(C) **(A)** is true, but **(R)** is false. Pg 8	**1**
13.	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct. Pg-50	**1**
14.	(D) III, I, IV, II Pg-53	**1**
15.	**"Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Support the statement by giving appropriate example with reference to India.** (i) Resource planning is importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. (ii) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. (iii) There are some regions which can be considered self- sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. (iv) An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. (v) Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life which is a component of sustainable development.	**3x1=3**

	(vi) Any other relevant point **Any three points to be explained** Pg-2	
16. (a)	**Describe the main characteristics of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India.** (i) The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to Television, telephones, cellular telecom etc. (ii) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation. (iii) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of industry in India. (iv) It fulfils many requirements of the telecommunication industry (v) Bengaluru, Noida, Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad etc have emerged as the important production centers of electronic goods. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained** Pg-65	**5x1=5**
	OR	
16. (b)	**Describe the main characteristics of Chemical Industry in India.** (i) The Chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. (ii) It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units. (iii) Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors. (iv) Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash and caustic soda. (v) The chemical industry is its own largest consumer. (vi) Basic chemicals undergo processing to further produce other chemicals that are used for industrial application, agriculture or directly for consumer markets (vii) These industries are widely spread all over the country. (viii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained** Pg-64	**5x1=5**
17.	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Dam** A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.	**1+1+2=4**

	(17.1) Define the term Dam. **(**1) - A dam is a barrier to flowing water that obstruct, direct or refeeds the flow often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. **(17.2) How do dams help in water management?** **(**1) - Dams manage flow of water and through canals provide water for irrigation. **(17.3) Why are dams called as multipurpose projects?** **(2X1=2)** (i) Dams control flood water. (ii) Through canals, dams provide water for agriculture. (iii) They are a source of electricity generation. (iv) Dams provide water for domestic and industrial use. (v) Dams provide inland navigation. (vi) Dams promote fish breeding. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**	
18.	**PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP** **For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 18** **(Attempt any three)** 18.1 Bhilai 18.2 Noida 18.3 Vishakha pattanam 18.4 Chennai/Meenambakkam	**3x1=3**
	Section-C **(Political Science)**	**20**
19.	(A) Power shared among different organs of government Pg-8	**1**
20.	(B) French Pg-2	**1**
21.	(C) North and Eastern Pg-3 **For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 21** (D) Sinhalese Pg-2	**1** **1**
22.	(D) Municipal Corporations Pg-25	**1**
23.	(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii Pg-56	**1**

24.	**Suggest any two measures to increase the role of women in the field of politics in India.** (i) It should be made mandatory for political parties to provide equal membership to women. (ii) Political parties should involve women in decision making process. (iii) Women should be given leadership roles in political parties (iv) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained** Pg-34	**2x1=2**
25. (a)	**How is democracy a responsible form of government? Explain.** (i) Democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. (ii) Democratic government is a legitimate government. (iii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion (iv) Democracy produces a government that follows due procedures before taking decisions. (v) Regular free and fair elections make democracy a responsible form of government. (vi) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained** Pg-65	**2x1=2**
	OR	
(b)	**How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality? Explain.** (i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality. (ii) Democracy provides equal opportunities for economic development (iii) Democratic governments are welfare governments and they provide incentives to people through various schemes. (iv) Democratic governments work towards equitable distribution of resources (v) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained** Pg-69	**2x1=2**
26.	**"Multi-Party system is better in terms of political representation". Support the statement in context of India.** (i) Multi-party system is beneficial for socially diverse countries like India. (ii) This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation. (iii) Multi-Party system enables political representation from different sections of the society. (iv) It allows room for different political ideologies to be represented. (v) Any other relevant point **Any three points to be explained**. Pg-51	**3x1=3**
27.	**"Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy." Examine the statement.** (i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality.	**3x1=3**

	(ii) The practice of Universal Adult Franchise in democracy ensures gender based equality. (iii) Once the principle of equality is recognised it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. (iv) Women constitute half of the population; democracy cannot achieve its goal of equality without treating women equally. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained**. Pg-71	
28. (a)	**Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the context of India.** (i) There are three tiers of govt. in India- Centre, State and Local bodies. (ii) Different tiers of govt. govern the same people but each has its own jurisdiction. (iii) The jurisdiction of each tier of government is specified in the constitution with the help of three lists. (iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed by one level of govt. (v) Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified in the constitution. (vi) Judiciary has the power to interpret the constitution in India. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be examined.** Pg-15	**5x1=5**
	OR	
(b)	**Examine the provisions made for local self-government by the 1992 constitutional amendment.** (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local govt. bodies. (ii) Seats are reserved in the electoral bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. (iv) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections. (v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local govt. bodies. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be examined.** Pg-24	**5x1=5**
	Section-D **(Economics)**	**20**
29.	(A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group. Pg-10	**1**
30.	(B) Per Capita income, Education status and Health status Pg-13	**1**

31.	(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) Pg-21	**1**
32.	(D) 2,34,000 crores Pg-23	**1**
33.	(C) Landlord Pg-50	**1**
34.	(B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition. Pg-64	**1**
35.	**Why is sustainable development necessary? Explain.** (i) Resources are limited and must be preserved for future generation. (ii) Sustainable development is necessary for maintaining eco-system. (iii) To prevent environmental degradation, sustainable development is necessary. (iv) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained.** Pg-14	**2x1=2**
36.	**"Globalization has been impossible without the expansion of Information Technology." Examine the statement with suitable arguments.** (i) Information technology has improved the areas of telecommunications, computers and Internet. (ii) Various facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. (iii) Information Technology helps to access information instantly. (iv) It helps to communicate from remote areas. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained** Pg-63	**3x1=3**
37. (a)	**Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian economy.** (i) In public sector most of the assets are government owned while in private sector they are owned by the Individual or enterprises. (ii) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while the public sector focuses on welfare of people. (iii) The activities which require higher spending may not be undertaken by the private sector but by the public sector. (iv) Development of infrastructure is managed by the public sector as they have access to huge funds which the private sector lacks. (v) The Private sector will not provide several things needed by the society as a whole at a reasonable cost while public sector will provide (vi) There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government so public sector has to undertake them whereas private sector is not bound. (vii) Reliance and Tata Iron and Steel are some examples of Private sector industries while BHEL, Bharat Electronics are some of the Public Sector industries. (viii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained** Pg-32	**5x1=5**

	OR	
(b)	**Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganized sectors of the Indian Economy.** (i) Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular whereas in unorganised sector terms of employment are not regular. (ii) Organised Sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc while unorganised sectors do not follow the rules strictly. (iii) Organised sector follows formal processes and procedures while unorganised sector does not. (iv) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment while there is no such security in unorganised sector (v) There are fixed working hours in organised sector and if employees work extra hours they are paid for it. Whereas there are no fixed working hours in unorganised sector. (vi) Workers get medical benefits in organised sector while such facility may not be available in unorganised sector. (vii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained**. Pg-30	**5x1=5**
38.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Loans from Cooperatives** Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses. **38.1 Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall?** (1) -Formal source of credit. **38.2 Mention the main sources of credit of cooperative societies?** (1) -Bank.	**1+1+2=4**

	38.3 Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development. (2X1=2) (i) They enable rural people to avail loan without collateral. (ii) They also provide loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, for cultivation, agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses (iii) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained**	

प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 9 and 18

Q.P. Code: 32/8/1, 32/8/2, 32/8/3

