

Series ZZYY1/4



SET-1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

32/4/1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + एक मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका में कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages + **ONE MAP.**
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 37 प्रश्न हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में छः खण्ड – क, ख, ग, घ, ङ तथा च हैं।
- (iii) खण्ड – क : प्रश्न सं. 1 से 20 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड – ख : प्रश्न सं. 21 से 24 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड – ग : प्रश्न सं. 25 से 29 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड – घ : प्रश्न सं. 30 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vii) खण्ड – ङ : प्रश्न सं. 34 से 36 केस आधारित / स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में 3 उप प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (viii) खण्ड – च : प्रश्न सं. 37 मानचित्र कौशल आधारित है। यह प्रश्न 5 अंकों का, 37 (i) इतिहास से (2 अंक) और 37 (ii) भूगोल से (3 अंक) है।
- (ix) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र रूप से विकल्प का प्रावधान नहीं है। फिर भी कुछ प्रश्नों में आन्तरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का उत्तर लिखना है।
- (x) इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ, जहाँ भी आवश्यक है, पृथक से निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड – क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20×1=20)

1. निम्नलिखित को काल-क्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1
 - (I) नेपोलियन युद्ध
 - (II) वियना संधि
 - (III) स्वतंत्रता के लिए ग्रीक संघर्ष
 - (IV) ऑटोमन साम्राज्य में स्लाव राष्ट्रवाद

विकल्प :

(a) III, II, I और IV	(b) I, II, III और IV
(c) IV, III, II और I	(d) IV, II, III और I
2. कैलाशबाशिनी देवी, ताराबाई शिंदे और पंडिता रामाबाई के लेखन के बीच निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा पहलू समान था ? 1
 - (a) जनता के लिए आर्थिक समानता की मांग की।
 - (b) महिलाओं के अनुभवों पर प्रकाश डालना।
 - (c) सांस्कृतिक विरासत के बारे में जागरूक करना।
 - (d) भारतीयों को उनकी राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रेरणा।





GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper comprises **six** Sections – **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Question no. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions of **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) **Section C** – Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Question no. 34 to 36 are **Case based/Source based** questions with three sub questions and are of **4** marks each.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. 37 is **map skill based**, carrying **5** marks with two parts, 37(i) from History (**2** marks) and 37(ii) from Geography (**3** marks).
- (ix) 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 have to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A (20×1=20)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1
 - (I) Napoleonic wars
 - (II) The Treaty of Vienna
 - (III) Greek Struggle for Independence
 - (IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

Options :

 - (a) III, II, I and IV
 - (b) I, II, III and IV
 - (c) IV, III, II and I
 - (d) IV, II, III and I
2. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai ? 1
 - (a) Demanded economic equality for masses.
 - (b) Highlighted the experiences of women.
 - (c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.
 - (d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.





3. व्यापार के प्रवाह में ऐसे तीन महत्वपूर्ण विकास हुए जिन्होंने पूर्व-आधुनिक दुनिया को बहुत छोटा कर दिया। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से एक गलत की पहचान कीजिए : 1
- (a) व्यापार का प्रवाह (b) श्रम का प्रवाह
(c) पूंजी का प्रवाह (d) प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रवाह
4. निम्नलिखित में से किसने भाप इंजन में सुधार किया ? 1
- (a) जेम्स वॉट (b) थॉमस एडिसन
(c) बेंजामिन फ्रैंकलिन (d) अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग
5. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा लौह धातु का उदाहरण है ? 1
- (a) तांबा (b) जस्ता
(c) बॉक्साइट (d) निकल
6. स्तंभ-1 का मिलान स्तंभ-2 से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1
- | स्तंभ - 1
(संसाधन) | स्तंभ - 2
(उदाहरण) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (I) जैव | 1. कोयला |
| (II) नवीकरणीय | 2. वन्य-जीव |
| (III) अनवीकरणीय | 3. सौर-ऊर्जा |
- विकल्प :**
- | I | II | III |
|-------|----|-----|
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 3 |
7. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा युग्म सही मिलान है ? 1
- (a) जलोढ़ मृदा - जिसमें रेत और सिल्ट होती है।
(b) काली मृदा - जिसमें नमक की मात्रा बहुत अधिक होती है।
(c) शुष्क मृदा - जिसमें क्रिस्टलीय लोहे का प्रसार होता है।
(d) लैटेराइट मृदा - जो लावा प्रवाह से बनी होती है।
8. निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसका मानव विकास सूचकांक में बेहतर स्थान है ? 1
- (a) अफ़ग़ानिस्तान (b) म्यांमार
(c) भारत (d) नेपाल





3. There were three important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world. Identify the **incorrect** one from the following options : 1

- (a) The flow of trade (b) The flow of labour
(c) The flow of capital (d) The flow of technology

4. Who among the following improved the steam engine ? 1

- (a) James Watt (b) Thomas Edison
(c) Benjamin Franklin (d) Alexander Fleming

5. Which one of the following is an example of the Ferrous Metal ? 1

- (a) Copper (b) Tin
(c) Bauxite (d) Nickel

6. Match the column - 1 with column - 2 and choose the correct option : 1

Column - 1 (Resources)	Column - 2 (Example)
(I) Biological	1. Coal
(II) Renewable	2. Wildlife
(III) Non-renewable	3. Solar Energy

Options :

	I	II	III
(a)	1	3	2
(b)	3	2	1
(c)	2	3	1
(d)	1	2	3

7. Which of the following is correctly matched ? 1

- (a) Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt
(b) Black Soil - Salt content is high
(c) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline
(d) Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows

8. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index ? 1

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Myanmar
(c) India (d) Nepal





9. भारत में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से 'सकल घरेलू उत्पाद' में किसकी हिस्सेदारी सर्वाधिक है ?

1

- (a) प्राथमिक
- (b) द्वितीयक
- (c) तृतीयक
- (d) चतुर्थक

10. भारत सरकार ने 1991 में व्यापार नियमों को उदार क्यों बनाया ?

1

- (a) सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा को भारतीय मुद्रा के बराबर बनाए रखना चाहती थी।
- (b) सरकार पश्चिमी देशों के साथ अच्छे संबंध बनाए रखना चाहती थी।
- (c) सरकार चाहती थी कि भारतीय उत्पादक विश्व बाज़ार में प्रतिस्पर्धा करें।
- (d) सरकार चाहती थी कि सभी को सामाजिक-आर्थिक न्याय मिले।

11. मानव विकास के विषय में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (I) यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यूएनडीपी) द्वारा तैयार किया गया एक समग्र सूचकांक है।
- (II) इसके मापन के लिए लम्बी उम्र, साक्षरता और प्रति व्यक्ति आय मापदंड हैं।
- (III) विकसित और निम्न विकासशील देशों के अनुसार देशों की रैंकिंग की जाती है।
- (IV) विश्व बैंक जीवन की गुणवत्ता के आधार पर मानव विकास की रिपोर्ट तैयार करता है।

विकल्प :

- (a) I और II
- (b) II और III
- (c) I और III
- (d) II और IV





9. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India ? 1
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Quaternary
10. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991 ? 1
- (a) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency.
 - (b) Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western Countries.
 - (c) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.
 - (d) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.
11. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option : 1
- (I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
 - (II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.
 - (III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
 - (IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.
- Options :**
- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I and III
 - (d) II and IV





12. निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :

1

हरियाणा, केरल और बिहार के कुछ तुलनात्मक आँकड़े			
राज्य	शिशु मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार व्यक्ति	साक्षरता दर %	निवल उपस्थिति अनुपात प्रति 100 व्यक्ति
हरियाणा	30	82	61
केरल	7	94	83
बिहार	32	62	43

हरियाणा का निवल अनुपस्थिति अनुपात कितना है ? सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (a) 39 (b) 27
(c) 38 (d) 18
13. निम्नलिखित में से कारखानों के श्रमिकों के विकास का कौनसा एक लक्ष्य है ?
- (a) बेहतर वेतन (b) बेहतर तकनीक
(c) काम के अधिक घंटे (d) अधिक श्रम कार्य

1

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा युग्म सुमेलित है ?

1

- (a) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक - फूल की खेती करने वाला
(b) द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक - दुग्ध विक्रेता
(c) तृतीयक क्षेत्रक - मछुआरा
(d) विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक - माली

15. सत्ता के बंटवारे से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (I) बहुसंख्यकवाद लोकतंत्र की वास्तविक आत्मा है।
(II) यह विभिन्न समूहों में संतुलन और सामंजस्य बनाता है।
(III) यह सामाजिक समूहों के बीच संघर्ष की संभावना को कम करता है।
(IV) सत्ता की साझेदारी लोकतंत्र का सार है।

विकल्प :

- (a) I, II और III
(b) II, III और IV
(c) I, III और IV
(d) I, II और IV





12. Read the following data and answer the question that follow :

1

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana ? Choose the appropriate option from the following :

- (a) 39 (b) 27
(c) 38 (d) 18
13. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers ?
- (a) Better wages (b) Better technology
(c) More hours of work (d) More labour work
14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- (a) Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator
(b) Secondary Sector - Milk Vendor
(c) Tertiary Sector - Fisherman
(d) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener
15. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option :
- (I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
(II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.
(III) It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.
(IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.
- Options :**
- (a) I, II and III
(b) II, III and IV
(c) I, III and IV
(d) I, II and IV





16. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में दो कथन, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दिए गए हैं। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

अभिकथन (A) : श्रीलंका ने 'तमिल' को राज्य की एकमात्र अधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में अपनाया।

कारण (R) : श्रीलंका की सरकार ने बहुसंख्यकपरस्ती के तहत कई कदम उठाए।

विकल्प :

- (a) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (d) (A) गलत है लेकिन (R) सही है।

17. स्तंभ - A का मिलान स्तंभ - B से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

स्तंभ - A (विषय)	स्तंभ - B (सूची)
(I) बैंक	1. समवर्ती सूची
(II) कृषि	2. संघ सूची
(III) शिक्षा	3. राज्य सूची
(IV) कम्प्यूटर	4. अवशिष्ट विषय

विकल्प :

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	4	2	1	3

18. बॉक्स में दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से भारत सरकार की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की पहचान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- 1. केन्द्र और स्थानीय सरकारों के बीच शक्ति की हिस्सेदारी।
- 2. राज्य सरकारों को उनके साथ कुछ शक्तियां और राजस्व साझा करने की आवश्यकता होती है।
- 3. इसे त्रि-स्तरीय सरकार कहा जाता है।

विकल्प :

- (a) तानाशाही व्यवस्था
- (b) एकात्मक संघीय व्यवस्था
- (c) विकेन्द्रीकृत व्यवस्था
- (d) साम्राज्यवादी व्यवस्था





16. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option : 1

Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka adopted ‘Tamil’ as the official language of the State.

Reason (R) : The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.

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.

17. Match column – A with column – B and choose the correct option : 1

Column – A (Subjects)	Column – B (List)
(I) Banks	1. Concurrent List
(II) Agriculture	2. Union List
(III) Education	3. State List
(IV) Computer	4. Residuary Subjects

Options :

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

18. Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given in the box and choose the correct option : 1

- 1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.
- 2. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
- 3. It is called a three tier government.

Options :

- (a) Dictatorial System (b) Unitary Federal System
- (c) Decentralized System (d) Imperialistic System





19. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में द्वि-दलीय व्यवस्था है ? 1
- (a) चीन (b) रूस
- (c) अमेरिका (d) भारत
20. विश्व में अधिकतर लोग किस प्रकार की सरकार को पसंद करते हैं ? 1
- (a) लोकतांत्रिक (b) सैन्य
- (c) तानाशाही (d) धर्म आधारित

खण्ड - ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×2=8)

21. (A) अनुबंधित श्रमिकों की भर्ती के लिए यूरोपीय लोगों द्वारा अपनाई गई किन्हीं दो विधियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
- अथवा
- (B) सोलहवीं सदी के मध्य में 'चेचक' किस प्रकार स्पेनिश विजेताओं का सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार साबित हुआ ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 2
22. "कृषि और उद्योग एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। 2
23. "अलग-अलग लोगों के विकास के लक्ष्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं।" उदाहरण के साथ इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 2
24. "हमारे समाज में महिलाएं विभिन्न तरीकों से भेदभाव का सामना करती हैं।" किन्हीं दो तरीकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2

खण्ड - ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×3=15)

25. "उन्नीसवीं सदी की शुरुआत में यूरोप में राष्ट्रीय एकता के विचार, उदारवाद की विचारधारा से संबंधित थे।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए। 3
26. भारतीय कृषि के विकास के लिए किए गए किन्हीं तीन संस्थागत सुधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 3
27. सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, वैश्वीकरण से किस प्रकार से जुड़ी है ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 3
28. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3
29. (A) भारत में 'तृतीयक क्षेत्र' इतना महत्वपूर्ण क्यों होता जा रहा है ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

अथवा

- (B) असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों का संरक्षण करना क्यों आवश्यक है ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 3





19. Which one of the following countries has two party system ? 1
 (a) China (b) Russia
 (c) America (d) India
20. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world ? 1
 (a) Democratic (b) Military
 (c) Dictatorship (d) Theocratic

SECTION – B
(Very Short Answer Questions) (4×2=8)

21. (A) Explain any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours. 2
- OR**
- (B) How did the ‘small pox’ prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century ? Explain. 2
22. “Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.” Support the statement with examples. 2
23. “Different persons can have different developmental goals.” Support the statement with an example. 2
24. “Women face discrimination in various ways in our society.” Explain any two ways. 2

SECTION – C
(Short Answer Questions) (5×3=15)

25. “Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Examine the statement. 3
26. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. 3
27. How is information technology connected with globalization ? Explain. 3
28. Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. 3
29. (A) Why is ‘Tertiary Sector’ becoming important in India ? Explain. 3

OR

- (B) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector ? Explain. 3





खण्ड - घ

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×5=20)

30. (A) ग्रामीण इलाकों में सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की प्रगति की परख कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) भारत में विभिन्न समुदायों में सामूहिक अपनेपन की भावना विकसित करने के तरीकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

31. (A) पाइपलाइन परिवहन नेटवर्क भारत की परिवहन व्यवस्था में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) भौतिक और आर्थिक कारकों ने भारतीय रेलवे नेटवर्क के वितरण प्रतिरूप को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

32. (A) “व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा को बढ़ावा देने में लोकतंत्र किसी भी अन्य प्रकार की सरकारों से बहुत बेहतर है।” तर्कों के साथ कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) “लोकतंत्र में उत्तरदायी, जिम्मेदार और वैध सरकार का गठन होता है।” तर्कों के साथ कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5

33. (A) ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में ‘स्वयं सहायता समूहों’ की भूमिका को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 5

अथवा

- (B) “सस्ता एवं सामर्थ्य के अनुकूल कर्ज देश के विकास के लिए अति आवश्यक है।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 5

खण्ड - ङ

(केस आधारित/स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)

34. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : **(3×4=12)**

अखबार क्यों ?

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

बॉम्बे टेलीग्राफ़ एंड कोरियर, 6 जनवरी, 1849





SECTION – D
(Long Answer Questions)

(4×5=20)

30. (A) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside. 5
- OR**
- (B) Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India. 5
31. (A) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India ? Explain with an example. 5
- OR**
- (B) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network ? Explain with examples. 5
32. (A) “Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of governments in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Support the statement with arguments. 5
- OR**
- (B) “Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Support the statement with arguments. 5
33. (A) Justify the role of ‘Self Help Groups’ in the rural economy. 5
- OR**
- (B) “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Justify the statement. 5

SECTION – E
(Case Based/Source Based Questions)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : (3×4=12)

WHY NEWSPAPERS ?

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

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849





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

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

नेटिव ओपिनियन, 3 अप्रैल, 1870

- | | |
|---|---|
| (I) कृष्णाजी द्वारा समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित करने के मुख्य कारण को स्पष्ट कीजिए। | 1 |
| (II) स्थानीय समाचार-पत्र और राजनीतिक संघ के कार्य को विपक्ष की भूमिका के समान कैसे देखा गया ? | 1 |
| (III) 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान समाचार-पत्रों की लोकप्रियता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। | 2 |

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

वर्षा जल संग्रहण

बहुत से लोगों का मानना है कि बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं के अलाभप्रद असर और उन पर उठे विवादों के चलते वर्षाजल संग्रहण तंत्र इनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक तौर पर व्यवहार्य विकल्प हो सकते हैं। प्राचीन भारत में उत्कृष्ट जलीय निर्माणों के साथ-साथ जल संग्रहण ढाँचे भी पाए जाते थे। लोगों को वर्षा पद्धति और मृदा के गुणों के बारे में गहरा ज्ञान था। उन्होंने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकीय परिस्थितियों और उनकी जल आवश्यकतानुसार वर्षाजल, भौमजल, नदी जल और बाढ़ जल संग्रहण के अनेक तरीके विकसित कर लिए थे। पहाड़ी और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लोगों ने ‘गुल’ अथवा ‘कुल’ (पश्चिमी हिमालय) जैसी वाहिकाएँ, नदी की धारा का रास्ता बदलकर खेतों में सिंचाई के लिए बनाई हैं। पश्चिमी भारत, विशेषकर राजस्थान में पीने का जल एकत्रित करने के लिए ‘छत वर्षा जल संग्रहण’ का तरीका आम था। पश्चिम बंगाल में बाढ़ के मैदान में लोग अपने खेतों की सिंचाई के लिए बाढ़ जल वाहिकाएँ बनाते थे। शुष्क और अर्धशुष्क क्षेत्रों में खेतों में वर्षा जल एकत्रित करने के लिए गड्ढे बनाए जाते थे ताकि मृदा को सिंचित किया जा सके और संरक्षित जल को खेती के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सके। राजस्थान के जिले जैसलमेर में ‘खादीन’ और अन्य क्षेत्रों में ‘जोहड़’ इसके उदाहरण हैं।

- | | |
|---|---|
| (I) जल संचयन प्रणाली एक लाभप्रद विकल्प क्यों है ? | 1 |
| (II) ‘छत वर्षा जल संग्रहण’ की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। | 1 |
| (III) जल संरक्षण के लिए प्राचीन भारत में अपनाई गई किन्हीं दो विधियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। | 2 |





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

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

- | | |
|--|---|
| (I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji ? | 1 |
| (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition ? | 1 |
| (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19 th century. | 2 |

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

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. ‘Rooftop rainwater harvesting’ was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (I) Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative ? | 1 |
| (II) Describe the process of ‘rooftop rainwater harvesting.’ | 1 |
| (III) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. | 2 |





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

भारत की भाषायी विविधता

भारत में कितनी भाषाएँ हैं ? इसका जवाब इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि आप भाषाओं की गिनती किस तरह करते हैं। इस बारे में अधिकृत नवीनतम सूचना 2011 की जनगणना के आँकड़ों से हासिल होती है। इस जनगणना में लोगों ने 1300 से ज़्यादा अलग-अलग भाषाओं को अपनी मातृभाषा के रूप में दर्ज कराया था। इन भाषाओं को कुछ प्रमुख भाषाओं के साथ समूहबद्ध कर दिया जाता है। जैसे - भोजपुरी, मगधी, बुंदेलखंडी, छत्तीसगढ़ी, राजस्थानी और ऐसी ही दूसरी भाषाओं को हिंदी के अंदर जोड़ लिया जाता है। ऐसी समूहबद्धता के बाद भी जनगणना में 121 प्रमुख भाषाएँ पाई गईं। इनमें से 22 भाषाओं को भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में रखा गया है और इसी कारण इन्हें अनुसूचित भाषाएं कहा जाता है। बाकी को गैर-अनुसूचित भाषा कहते हैं। भाषा के हिसाब से भारत दुनिया का संभवतः सबसे ज़्यादा विविधता वाला देश है।

- | | |
|--|---|
| (I) भारत में भाषायी विविधता के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। | 1 |
| (II) अनुसूचित और गैर-अनुसूचित भाषाओं में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। | 1 |
| (III) 'भाषाओं के संयोजन ने देश को एक सांस्कृतिक इकाई में एकजुट किया है।' इस कथन की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। | 2 |

खण्ड - च

(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

(2+3=5)

- 37. (i)** भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दो स्थानों A और B को अंकित किया गया है। उन्हें दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए।
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) वह स्थान जहां महात्मा गांधी ने नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों के लिए सत्याग्रह शुरू किया था। | 1 |
| (b) वह स्थान जहां भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का दिसम्बर, 1920 में अधिवेशन हुआ। | 1 |
- (ii)** भारत के इसी रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) टिहरी बांध | 1 |
| (b) नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र | 1 |
| (c) पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क | 1 |
| (d) हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन | 1 |





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

Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India ? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (I) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. | 1 |
| (II) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. | 1 |
| (III) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with an example. | 2 |

SECTION – F

(Map Skill Based Questions)

(2+3=5)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 37. (i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. | |
| (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants. | 1 |
| (b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920. | 1 |
| (ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols : | |
| (a) Tehri Dam | 1 |
| (b) Naraura Atomic Power Station | 1 |
| (c) Pune Software Technology Park | 1 |
| (d) Haldia Sea Port | 1 |





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

(5×1=5)

किन्हीं पांच के उत्तर लिखिए :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का दिसम्बर, 1920 में अधिवेशन हुआ था। | 1 |
| (ii) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ महात्मा गांधी ने नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों के लिए सत्याग्रह शुरू किया था। | 1 |
| (iii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ नरोरा परमाणु संयंत्र स्थित है। | 1 |
| (iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ टिहरी बांध स्थित है। | 1 |
| (v) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ मुंबई सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है। | 1 |
| (vi) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है। | 1 |





Note : The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question no. 37. (5×1=5)

ATTEMPT ANY FIVE :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920. | 1 |
| (ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants. | 1 |
| (iii) Name the State where Naraura Nuclear Plant is located. | 1 |
| (iv) Name the State where Tehri Dam is located. | 1 |
| (v) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. | 1 |
| (vi) Name the State where Haldia Sea Port is located. | 1 |



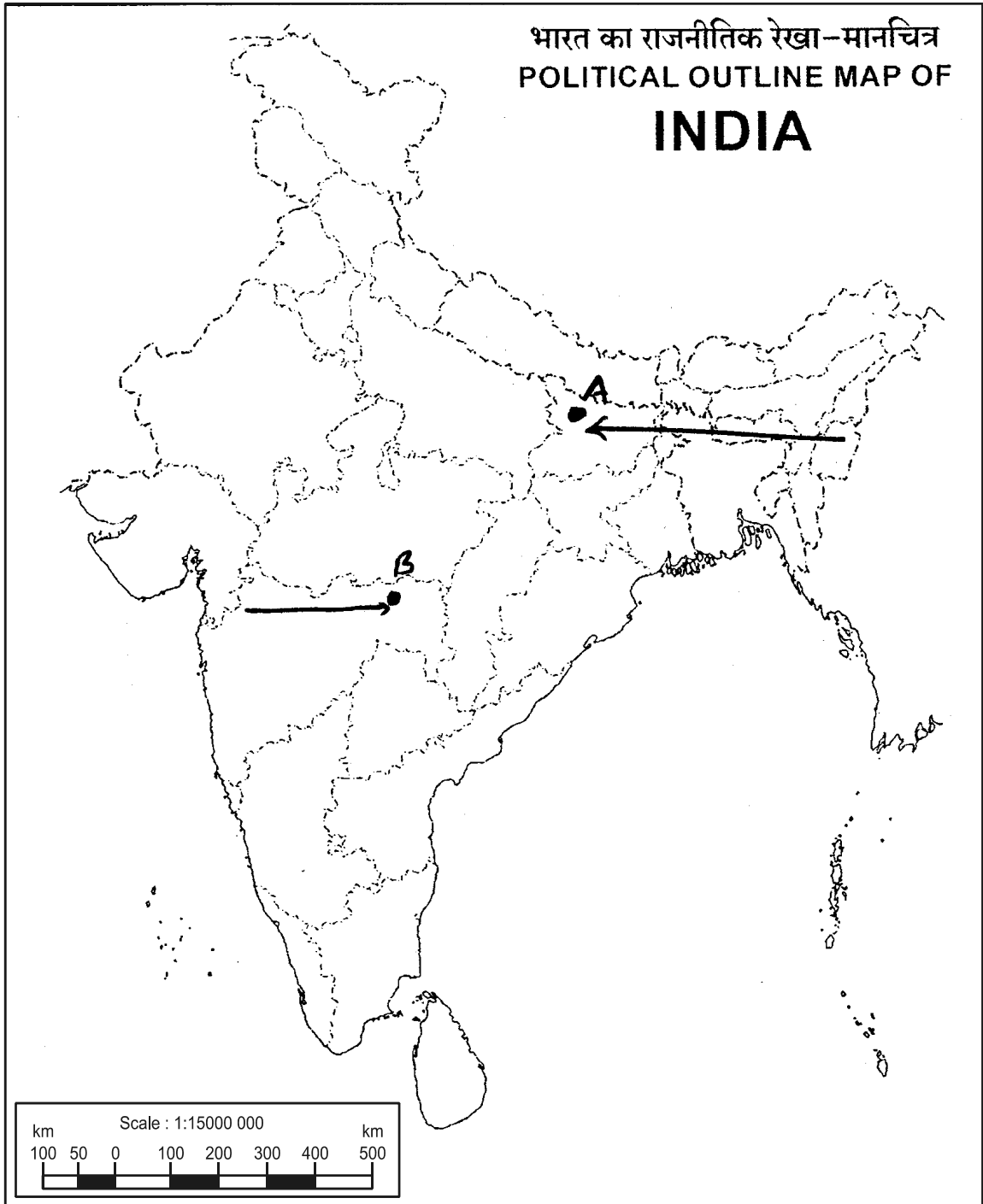




प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

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





Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)
(PAPER CODE 32/4/1)

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 News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Paper Code32/4/1

MARKING SCHEME
Class -X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

M.M-80

Q.No.	Value Points	
	Section – A (Multiple Choice Questions)	1X20=20
1	(b) I, II, III and IV Pg.3-23	1
2	(b) Highlighted the experiences of women. Pg.124	1
3	(d) Flow of Technology Pg.53	1
4	(a) James Watt Pg.84	1
5	(d) Nickel Pg.43	1
6	(c) I-2, II-3, III-1 Pg.50-54	1
7	(a) Alluvial soil – Consist of sand and silt Pg.07	1
8	(c) India Pg.13	1
9	(c) Tertiary Pg.24	1
10	(c) Govt. wanted Indian producers to compete in the world Market. Pg.64	1
11	(a) I & II Pg.13	1
12	(a) 39 Pg.10	1
13	(a) Better wages Pg.04	1
14	(a) Primary Sector – Flower Cultivator Pg.21	1
15	(b) II, III & IV Pg.06	1
16	(d) A is false but R is true Pg.03	1
17	(c) I-2, II-3, III-1, and IV-4 Pg.16-17	1
18	(c) Decentralized System Pg.24	1
19	(c) America Pg.25	1
20	(a) Democratic Pg.64	1

	Section – B (Very Short Answer Questions)	4x2=8
21	<p>A. Explain any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission. ii Many migrants agreed to take up work hoping to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages. iii Agents also tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, living and working conditions. iv Often migrants were not even told that they were to embark on a long sea voyage. v Sometimes agents forcefully abducted less willing migrants. vi Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained. Pg. 64</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B. How did Smallpox prove to be the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in mid – sixteenth century? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Spanish carried germs of smallpox on their person and Americans were affected due to their no immunity. ii Smallpox proved to be a deadly killer. iii Once introduced it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. iv Smallpox killed and decimated whole communities and paved the way for conquest of European . v Guns could be bought or captured and turned against the invaders, but not disease such as smallpox, to which the conquerors were mostly immune. vi Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained. Pg. 55</p>	<p>2x1=2</p> <p>2x1=2</p>
22	<p>“Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. 	2x1=2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii Industries depend on the agriculture for raw materials and Agricultural sector gets products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines, and tools, etc. iii Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. iv In globalisation, our industry and agricultural sectors need to work in coherence. v Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.58</p>	
23	<p>“Different persons can have different developmental goals.” Support the statement with an example.</p> <p>It is true that different persons have different developmental goal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Each person seeks different things that are important for him/her. ii The economic, social, and cultural needs of every person are different and so the goals are different. iii Sense of freedom and security are important for few and for others income is the most important aspect. iv Sometimes two persons or group of persons may seek thing which are conflicting. v. Any other examples can also be considered. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg-5-6</p>	2
24	<p>“Women face discrimination in various ways in our society.” Explain any two ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Some Parents prefer to spend more resources for their sons rather than for their daughters. ii Many women often face domestic violence. iii Many a times highly paid valued jobs are very less for women. iv In many areas of work in private sectors women are not provided equal wages to men. v Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.31</p>	2x1=2
	Section – C (Short Answer Questions)	5x3=15

25	<p>Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism'. Examine the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. ii For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. iii Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. iv Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. v The right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. vi Liberals also stressed on the inviolability of private property. vii In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of State-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. viii Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be examined.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg. 9</p>	3x1=3
26	<p>Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease. ii Establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies, and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. iii Kissan Credit Card (KCC) iv Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS). v Special Weather Bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers. vi The government has also announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops. vii Check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen. viii Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg. 38</p>	3x1=3
27	<p>How is information Technology connected with Gloabalization? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. ii Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. 	3X1==3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. iv Provision of internet facility where one can obtain and share information. v IT has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. vi Designing, printing e – banking facilities are also in this domain. vii Instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice mail) are available across the world at negligible costs. viii Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.63</p>	
28	<p>Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Political parties are the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. ii A political party is a group of people who contest election and hold power in the government. iii The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large scale societies need representative democracy. iv As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. v They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. vi They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify, or oppose them. vii We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. viii Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg. 47-49</p>	3X1=3

	<p>had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>viii Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre.</p> <p>ix Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement.</p> <p>x Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be analyzed. Pg. 48</p>	
31	<p>(A) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with examples.</p> <p>i Pipelines are being used for transporting crude oil.</p> <p>ii They help in transporting petroleum products.</p> <p>iii Natural gas also gets transported through pipeline.</p> <p>iv It is used for transporting crude oil and other petroleum products from fields to refineries.</p> <p>v It can be transported to far away inland locations like Barauni, Mathura and Panipat.</p> <p>vi Pipelines have proved beneficial for gas-based fertiliser plants.</p> <p>vii Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.</p> <p>viii Running cost of pipelines is minimal.</p> <p>ix They help in uninterrupted supply.</p> <p>x Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. Pg. 75</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples.</p> <p>i Northern Plains: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources have favoured development of railways in these plains.</p> <p>ii Peninsular region and the Himalayan region: It is a hilly terrain. The Himalayan mountainous regions are not favourable for the construction of railway line due to high relief sparse population. So it is very difficult to</p>	<p>5X1=5</p> <p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>lay the railway line.</p> <p>iii Desert of Rajasthan: On the sandy plains of western Rajasthan it is very difficult, to lay railway lines which has hindered the development of railways.</p> <p>iv Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways.</p> <p>v The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes.</p> <p>vi The development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India.</p> <p>vii Railways play a major role in transporting goods from the sea port to the interior regions of India and vice versa.</p> <p>viii Certain regions like Himalayan region are not economically congenial for the development of railway.</p> <p>ix Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p>Pg. 74</p>	
32	<p>(A) 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual'. Support the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>i Every individual wants respect from fellow beings.</p> <p>ii The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.</p> <p>iii Respect to and equal treatments of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.</p> <p>iv Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated for equal status and equal opportunity.</p> <p>v Democracy values rights.</p> <p>vi It enhances the dignity of the individual.</p> <p>vii Democracy has the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>viii Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p>Pg. 71</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5x1=5

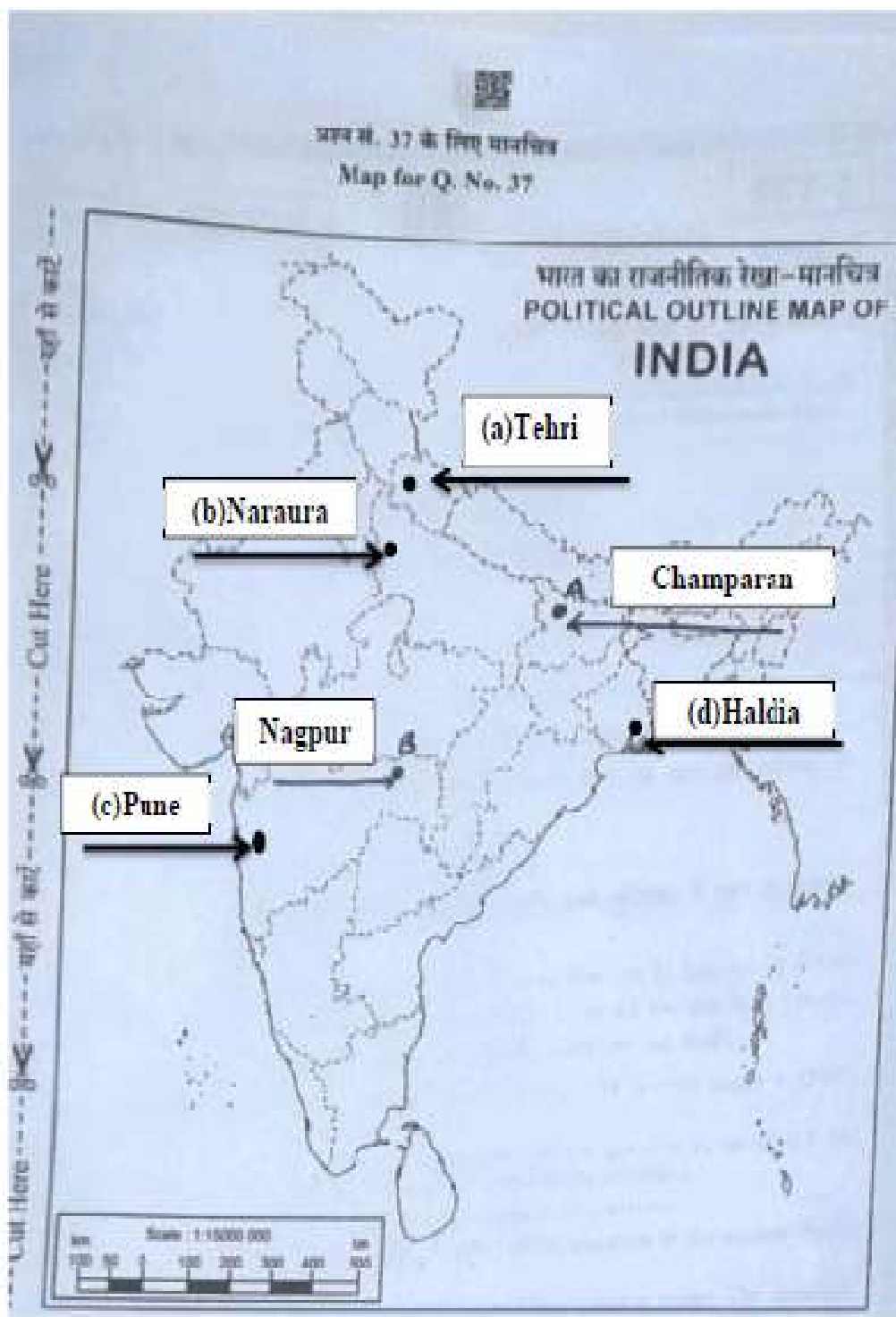
	<p>(B) “Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Support the statement with argument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision-making. ii Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations. iii Regular, free and fair election. iv Open public debate on major policies and legislations. v Citizens have right to information about government and its functioning. vi It promotes equality among citizens. vii It provides a method to resolve conflicts. viii It gives respect to the integrity of people. ix Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society x Democracy is responsive to the needs of the people. xi Democracy gives moral force to individual freedom and dignity. xii Democracy promotes equal status and equal opportunity to the disadvantaged. xiii It is transparent as whatever policies govt. is forming, the knowledge of the same is there with the people also. xiv A democratic government is a legitimate government. xv They accommodate differences xvi Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained. Pg.65</p>	5x1=5
33	<p>(A) Justify the role of Self-Help Groups in the rural economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i SHGs help the rural poor, in particular women. ii A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. iii The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the 	5x1=5

	<p>moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. v For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc. vi Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted – the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc. vii Rural household face a problem of getting loan from the formal sector due to the lack of collateral. viii Self Help Group helps the poor household in getting loans easily and prevents them from falling under the clutches of moneylenders. ix Any other relevant points. <p>Any five points to be explained Pg.50-51</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income. ii If the credit is affordable then many people could borrow variety of needs. iii People could grow crops, do business, set up small scale industries, etc. iv People could set up new industries or trade in goods. v Banks and Cooperatives should increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. vi It is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. vii It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. viii Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained. PG- 43-44</p>	5x1=5
	<p>Section – E (Case Based/Source Questions)</p>	3x4=12

34	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>WHY NEWSPAPERS?</u></p> <p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.122</p> <p>34.1 Explain the main reason for publishing a newspaper by Krishnaji? (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For useful information on every topic of local interest. (ii) Subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history, and geography of the country were to be discussed. (iii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained. <p>34.2 How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i The role of newspapers was to critically examine the govt. policies to suggest improvement. ii The newspapers were to ensure speedy implementation of the suggested policies. iii The political association to seek to study the particular issue and to gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well. iv They also assessed the possible and desirable improvement which will surely earn it considerable influence. v Any other relevant points. Any one point to be explained. <p>34.3 Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspaper during 19th century ? (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Newspaper shaped and spread new idea. ii It also shaped the nature of the debate. iii New ideas of reforming the society spread out in public. iv Different interpretation of faith was also discussed in the paper. v Government policies were critically examined through newspaper. vi It became the medium of gathering diverse knowledge and suggest improvements. vii Any other relevant points. Any two point to be explained. 	1+1+2=4
35	<p style="text-align: center;">RAINWATER HARVESTING</p> <p>35 Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-29</p> <p>35.1 Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative ? (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i It is an inexpensive method of conservation of water. 	

	<p>ii Common people can also afford it.</p> <p>iii Water harvesting techniques are environmentally friendly.</p> <p>iv Any other relevant points. Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>35.2 Describe the process of roof-top rainwater harvesting system.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <p>(i) Rooftop rainwater is collected using a PVC pipe.</p> <p>(ii) Filtered using sand and bricks.</p> <p>(iii) Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage.</p> <p>(iv) Excess water from the sump is taken to the well</p> <p>(v) Water from the well recharge the underground</p> <p>(vi) Take water from the well</p> <p>(vii) Any other way of description may be considered. Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>35.3 Mention any two methods adopted by the ancient India for water conservation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p>i Hydraulic structures</p> <p>ii In hilly regions people-built diversion channels like the guls or kuls for agriculture.</p> <p>iii Roof-top rainwater harvesting was practised in Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv In the flood plains of Bengal people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.</p> <p>v Khadins, Johads and Tanks are the forms of rainwater harvesting practised in Rajasthan.</p> <p>vi Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two point to be explained.</p>	
36	<p style="text-align: center;">LANGUAGE DIVERSITY OF INDIA</p> <p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.22</p> <p>36.1 Explain the importance of language diversity in India.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <p>According to the Census of India (2011), there were 121 major languages in India with 1599 other languages. A total of 22 languages have been declared as Scheduled languages as per the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>i The diversity of Indian language has helped in uniting the country.</p> <p>ii Most of the Indian are able to understand more than one language.</p> <p>iii Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained</p>	1+1+2+4

	<p>36.2 Differentiate between Scheduled and Non – Scheduled Languages. (1)</p> <p>Scheduled languages are those which are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution while Non-Scheduled Languages' Include those languages which are not included in 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>36.3 The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with example. (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i India manifests itself in language history and linguistic geography. ii The blend of languages, has united the country into one cultural unit. iii Languages integrate the nation. iv Any other relevant point v Any two points to be explained. 	
	<p>Section F</p> <p>Map Skill Based Question</p>	2+3=5
37	<p>(i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo movement. b. The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920. <p>(ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tehri Dam b. Naraura Atomic Power Station c. Pune Software Technology Park d. Haldia Sea Port <p>Please see the attach Map.</p>	<p>1+1=2</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p>



	<p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 37.</p> <p>Attempt any five questions.</p>	
37.1	<p>Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.</p> <p>Nagpur</p>	1
37.2	<p>Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha for Indigo Peasants.</p> <p>Champan</p>	1
37.3	<p>Name the State where Narora nuclear plant is located.</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p>	1
37.4	<p>Name the State where Tehri Dam is located.</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p>	1
37.5	<p>Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.</p> <p>Maharashtra</p>	1
37.6	<p>Name the State where Haldia 'Sea port' is located.</p> <p>West Bengal</p>	1