

रोल नं. 

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Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 8 + 2 मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages + 2 Maps.
- Code number 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 30 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question 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.

## संकलित परीक्षा – II

### SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II

## सामाजिक विज्ञान

### SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90

Maximum Marks : 90

### सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल **30** प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **8** तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या **9** से **20** तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **80** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या **21** से **28** तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **100** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या **29** और **30** इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न प्रत्येक **3** अंक के हैं । इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद, मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नट्थी कर दीजिए ।

### General Instructions :

- (i) *The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *Marks are indicated against each question.*
- (iii) *Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*
- (iv) *Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.*
- (v) *Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.*
- (vi) *Question number **29** and **30** are map questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.*

1. फ्रान्सीसी क्रान्तिकारियों का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ?

**अथवा**

यातना शिविरों का क्या अर्थ है ?

1

What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries ?

**OR**

What is the meaning of concentration camps ?

2. अवसादी चट्टानों में खनिज किस प्रकार मिलते हैं ?

1

How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks ?

3. नेपाल में अप्रैल 2006 के जन आंदोलन का मुख्य लक्ष्य क्या था ?

1

What was the main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal ?

4. आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ राजनीतिक समानता पर आधारित होती हैं ?

1

How can you say that democracies are based on political equality ?

5. राजनीतिक दलों में पक्षपात क्यों विकसित होता है ?

1

Why do political parties involve partisanship ?

6. आवश्यकताओं के दोहरे संयोग से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

1

What is meant by double coincidence of wants ?

7. मान लीजिए कि आपके माता-पिता आपके साथ सोने के आभूषण खरीदना चाहते हैं; तो इसके लिए आप आभूषणों पर कौन-सा शब्दचिह्न (लोगो) देखना चाहोगे ?

1

Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will you look for on the jewellery ?

8. विनिमय की प्रक्रिया में मुद्रा किस प्रकार माध्यम का काम करती है ?

1

How does money act as a medium of exchange ?

9. यूरोप में संस्कृति के माध्यम से राष्ट्रवाद किस प्रकार विकसित हुआ ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

अथवा

पॉल बर्नार्ड ने वियतनाम के आर्थिक विकास के पक्ष में किस प्रकार के तर्क प्रस्तुत किए ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe ? Explain.

OR

How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam ? Explain.

10. 'पूना समझौते' की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

3

Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

11. उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध 'नमक यात्रा' किस प्रकार एक प्रभावी हथियार बनी ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.

12. भारत में वस्तुओं और यात्रियों के लिए परिवहन के मुख्य साधन के रूप में रेल परिवहन का महत्त्व स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

13. 'छोटानागपुर पठारी क्षेत्र' में लोहा और इस्पात के अधिकांश उद्योग संकेंद्रित क्यों हैं ? कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

3×1=3

Why has the 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries ? Analyse the reasons.

14. भारत में ऊर्जा की समस्या को सौर ऊर्जा कैसे कुछ हद तक हल कर सकती है ? अपने विचार लिखिए ।

3

How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India ? Give your opinion.

15. "राजनीतिक दलों के समक्ष वंशवाद सबसे गंभीर चुनौतियों में से एक है ।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

3

"Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement.

16. लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था किस प्रकार नागरिकों की आवश्यकताओं और अपेक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी और ज़िम्मेवार है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3  
How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens ? Analyse.
17. “चुनौती प्रगति के लिए एक सुअवसर है ।” इस कथन के पक्ष में अपने तर्क दीजिए । 3  
“A challenge is an opportunity for progress.” Support the statement with your arguments.
18. आधुनिक मुद्रा को, जिसका अपना कोई उपयोग नहीं है, विनिमय का माध्यम क्यों स्वीकार किया जाता है ? कारण ज्ञात कीजिए । 3  
Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own ? Find out the reason.
19. “विदेशी व्यापार विभिन्न देशों के बाज़ारों को आपस में जोड़ता है ।” कथन के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए । 3  
“Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries.” Support the statement with arguments.
20. उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि क्षतिपूर्ति निवारण के अधिकार का आप किस प्रकार उपयोग कर सकते हैं । 3  
Explain with an example how you can use the right to seek redressal.
21. फ्रान्सीसी क्रान्तिकारियों द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं पाँच कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए, जिससे फ्रान्सीसी लोगों में एक सामूहिक पहचान की भावना पैदा हो सकी ।

अथवा

‘मेकोंग डेल्टा क्षेत्र’ के विकास के लिए फ्रान्सीसियों द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं पाँच कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

OR

Describe any five steps taken by the French for the development of the ‘Mekong Delta Region’.

22. 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' के प्रति भारतीय व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5
- Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.
23. विनिर्माण उद्योग किसे कहते हैं ? इसे विकास की रीढ़ की हड्डी क्यों समझा जाता है ? कारण की विवेचना कीजिए । 1+4=5
- What is the manufacturing sector ? Why is it considered the backbone of development ? Interpret the reason.
24. भारत में सबसे प्रचुर मात्रा में पाया जाने वाला जीवाश्म ईंधन कौन-सा है ? इसके विभिन्न रूपों के महत्त्व का आकलन कीजिए । 1+4=5
- Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India ? Assess the importance of its different forms.
25. राजनीतिक दल का क्या अभिप्राय है ? राजनीतिक दल के तीन अवयवों का वर्णन कीजिए । 2+3=5
- What is meant by a political party ? Describe the three components of a political party.
26. राजनीतिक दलों के सुधार के लिए कोई पाँच प्रभावी उपाय सुझाइए । 5×1=5
- Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.
27. भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में बैंक किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5
- How do banks play an important role in the economy of India ? Explain.
28. "वैश्वीकरण और उत्पादकों के बीच बृहत्तर प्रतिस्पर्धा से उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ हुआ है ।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5×1=5
- "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C, भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 9 पर), में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम, मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 3×1=3

- A. वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- B. वह स्थान जो किसानों के सत्याग्रह से जुड़ा था।
- C. वह स्थान जो असहयोग आन्दोलन को वापस लेने से जुड़ा था।

Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 9). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.
- C. The place related to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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

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

(29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन दिसम्बर 1920 में हुआ था।

(29.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जो नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों के आन्दोलन से जुड़ा था।

(29.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जो गुजरात में किसानों के सत्याग्रह से जुड़ा था। 3×1=3

(29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

(29.2) Name the place associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(29.3) Name the place related to the Satyagraha of peasants in Gujarat.

30. (30.1) दो लक्षण A और B, **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम, मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :  $2 \times 1 = 2$
- A. लौह-अयस्क खानें
- B. पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे का सिरे का स्टेशन

- (30.2) निम्नलिखित को भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दर्शाइए और उसका नाम लिखिए :

1

विशाखापट्टनम — सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क

- (30.1) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

- A. Iron-ore mines
- B. Terminal Station of East-West Corridor

- (30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following :

Vishakhapatnam — Software Technology Park

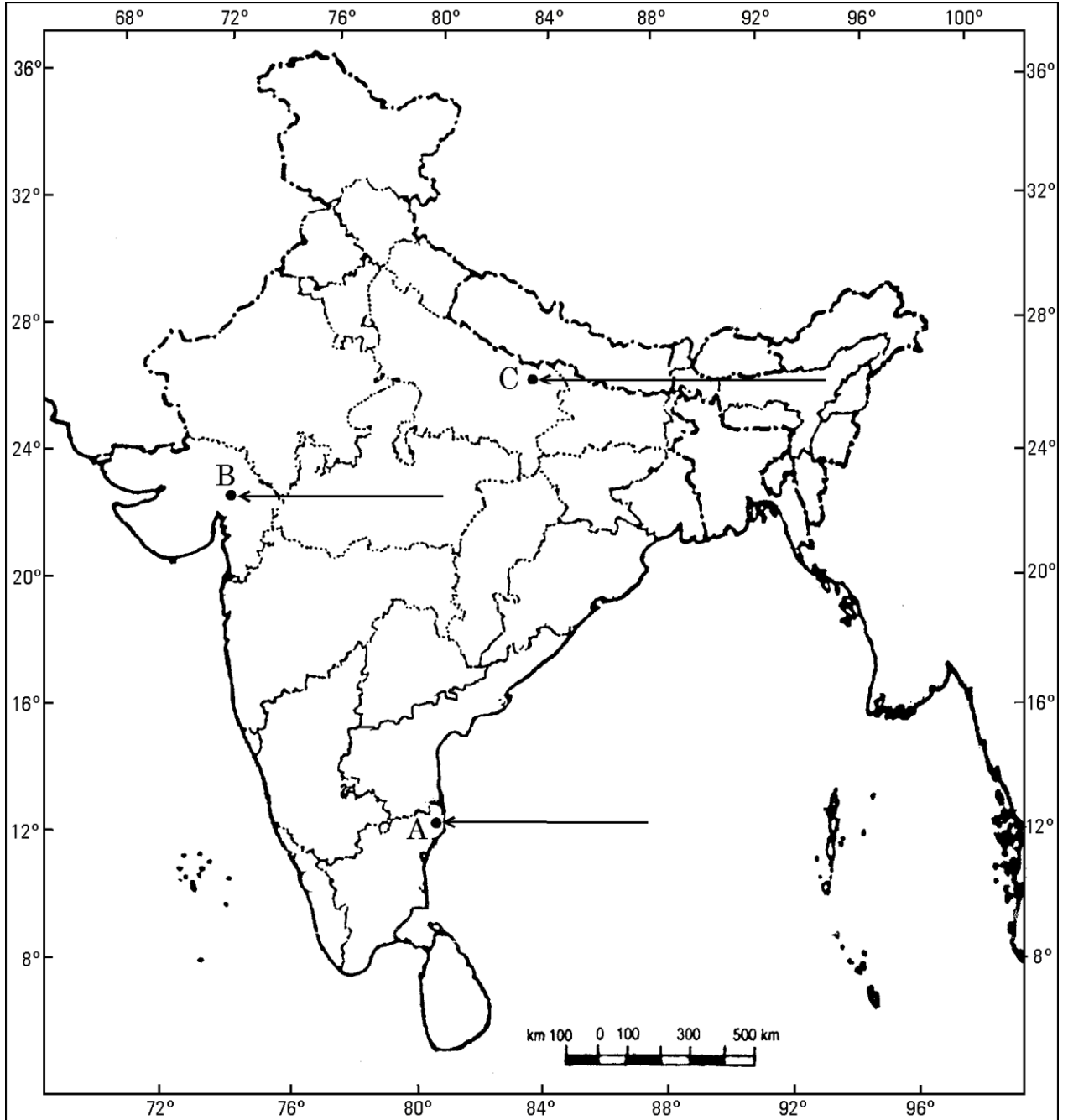
**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं :

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 30 :

- (30.1) बेलाडिला लौह-अयस्क खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- (30.2) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे के पश्चिमी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.3) कर्नाटक राज्य में स्थित प्रसिद्ध सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क का नाम लिखिए ।  $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (30.1) In which state are Bailadila Iron-ore mines located ?
- (30.2) Name the Western Terminal Station of East-West Corridor.
- (30.3) Name the well-known Software Technology Park located in Karnataka State.

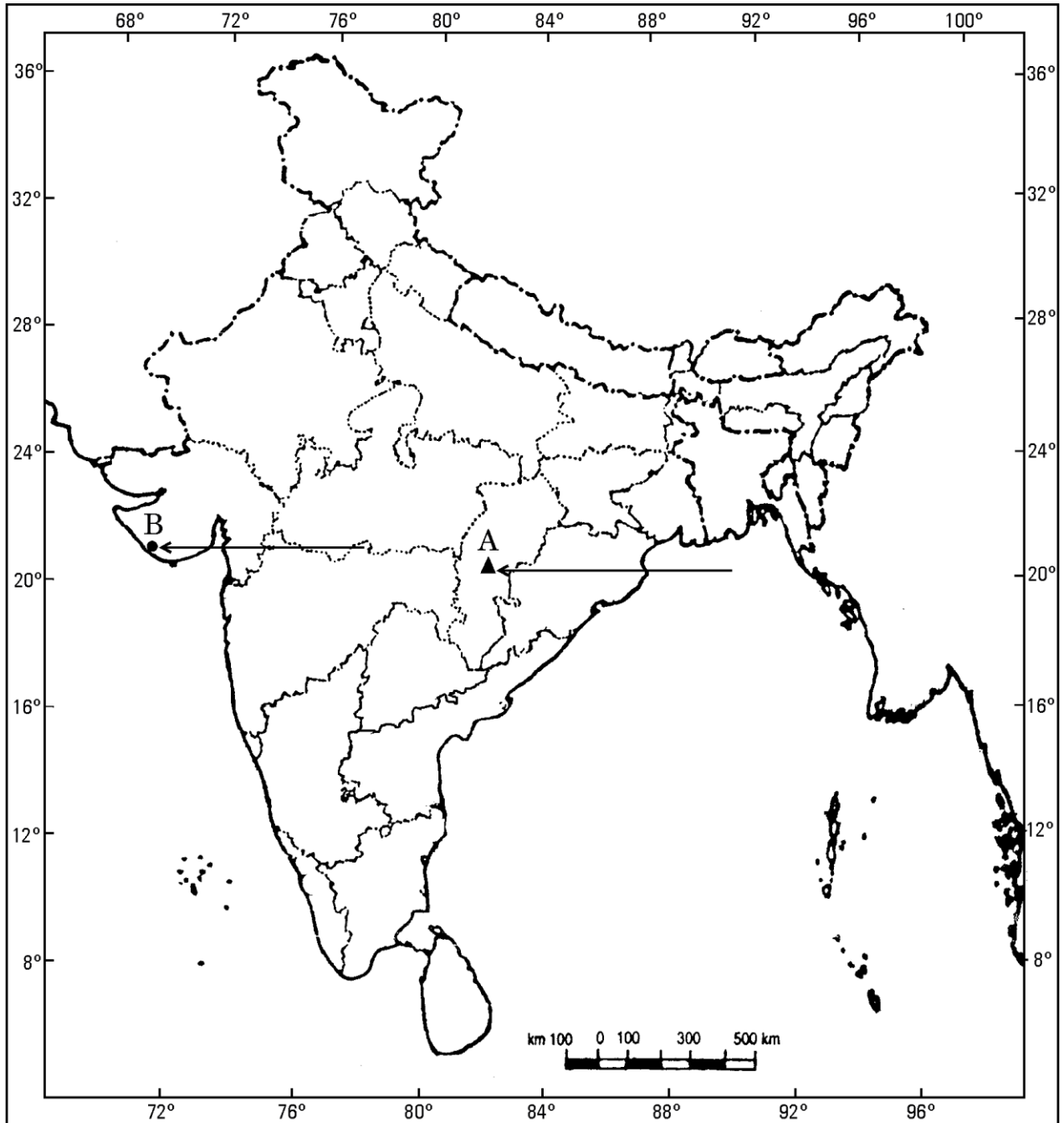


भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)





भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)



# MARKING SCHEME

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

### SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

#### SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

**CODE NO. 32/1, 32/2, 32/3**

**SET-1**

Q.No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS		MARKS
1	<b>The main aim of French revolutionaries was:</b> 1) To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. Or A prison where people are detained without due process of law.	History Pg.5  HistoryPg.40	1
2	In sedimentary rocks minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.	Geog Pg:51	1
3	<b>The main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal was:</b> To restore democracy in Nepal.	DP.Pg:58	1
4	<b>Democracies are based on political equality because :</b> All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (Right to vote)	History Pg:95	1
5	<b>Political parties involve partisanship because :</b> The parties are a part of the society and thus they involve partisanship.	DP Page:73	1
6	<b>Double coincidence of wants means:</b> Both parties, the seller and buyers have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. Goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.	Eco.Pg:39	1
7	The logo for purchase of Gold jewellery is ' <b>Hallmark</b> '.	Eco Pg:85	1



10	<p><b>The main features of ‘Poona Pact’ were:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Poona Pact (of September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (later to be known as Scheduled caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.</li> <li>2) They were to be voted in by the general electorate.</li> <li>3) The act came into force due to Gandhiji’s fast unto death.</li> <li>4) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji’s stand.</li> <li>5) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	History Pg.68	3x1=3
11	<p><b>‘Salt March’ became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:</b></p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.</p> <p>Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>Salt was the most essential item of food and was consumed by rich and poor alike.</p> <p>Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. (On 6<sup>th</sup> April ) he reached Dandi, violated law and made salt.</p> <p>This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	History Pg63,64	3x1=3
12	<p><b>The importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight seeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.</li> <li>2) It is suitable for long distance travel.</li> <li>3) Plays an important role in national integration.</li> </ol>		

	<p>4) Railways bind the economic life of the country</p> <p>5) It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture.</p> <p>6) Today the railways have become more important than all other means of transport put together.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg 84	3x1=3
13	<p><b>‘Chotanagpur Plateau Region’ has maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries because:</b></p> <p>1) Low cost of iron ore is available</p> <p>2) High grade raw material is in proximity</p> <p>3) Cheap labour</p> <p>4) Vast growth potential in the home market</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three reasons to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg:73	3x1=3
14 *	<p><b>Solar energy solves the energy problem in India to some extent because:</b></p> <p>1) India is a tropical country; it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.</p> <p>2) Solar energy is an important alternate source.</p> <p>3) Government should educate the people for maximum use of solar Energy.</p> <p>4) Government should give incentives and promote solar energy production in India.</p> <p>5) The use of solar energy will be able to minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.</p> <p>6) It will contribute to environmental conservation.</p> <p>7) Use of Solar Energy will reduce the pressure on conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p><b>*Since it is value based question, children’s view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration.</b></p>	Geog Pg:62	3x1=3

15	<p><b>Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.</li> <li>2) There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.</li> <li>3) In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</li> <li>4) This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for a democracy.</li> <li>5) People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy position of power.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>( Any three points to be analysed)</p>	DP Pg:84	3x1=3
16	<p><b>Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In a democracy people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them.</li> <li>2) Citizens have the right to participate in decision making that affects them all. This ensures that the working of the government is transparent.</li> <li>3) Everybody expect the government to be attentive to the needs and expectations of the people.</li> <li>4) It is expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.</li> <li>5) The opposition parties can also question and criticize the government policies. They keep a check on the ruling party and make sure that it does not misuse the power.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP. Pg:91	3x1=3



17	<p><b>“A challenge is an opportunity for progress” because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A challenge is not just a problem</li> <li>2) A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress</li> <li>3) Once we overcome a challenge we go up to a higher level than before</li> <li>4) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome challenges to democracy like inequality, poverty, unemployment illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism etc.</li> <li>5) Legal constitutional changes and the cooperation of the citizen is the need of the hour.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be analyzed)</p>	DP Pg:102,108	3x1=3
18	<p><b>Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Modern currency is authorized by the government of a country.</li> <li>2) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of central Government.</li> <li>3) No other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.</li> <li>4) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.</li> <li>5) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in Rupees.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco.Pg:40	3x1=3
19	<p><b>Foreign trade integrates the market in different countries because</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.</li> <li>2) Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but also can compete in markets located in other countries of the world.</li> </ol>		

	<p>3) Similarly for the buyers import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.</p> <p>4) Choice of goods in the markets rises.</p> <p>5) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.</p> <p>6) Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:59,61	3x1=3
20	<p><b>Right to seek Redressal</b></p> <p>1) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.</p> <p>2) If any damage is done to a consumer, he has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.</p> <p>3) There is a need to provide to an easy and effective public system by which this can be done.</p> <p>4) Example of Prakash or any other relevant example to be explained.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points &amp; one example to be explained)</p>	Eco. Pg:82	2+1=3
21	<p><b>Steps taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were:</b></p> <p>1) The idea of La- Patrie (the Fatherland) and Le-Citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>2) New French flag the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p> <p>3) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>4) New Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.</p>		

	<p>5) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizen within its territory.</p> <p>6) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weight and measures were adopted.</p> <p>7) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><b>Steps taken by the French for the development of the ‘Mekong Delta region’ were:</b></p> <p>1) The French built canals to drain lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation</p> <p>2) The vast system of irrigation works-canals and earthworks-built mainly with forced labour increased the rice production.</p> <p>3) It allowed export of Rice to the international market.</p> <p>4) The area under Rice cultivation went up (from 2,74,000 hectares in 1873 to 2.2 million hectares in 1930).</p> <p>5) Vietnam exported 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of its Rice production and became the third largest exporter of Rice in the world.</p> <p>(Any 5 points to be described)</p>	History Pg:5	5x1=5
22	<p><b>The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:</b></p> <p>1) During the 1<sup>st</sup> World War Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.</p> <p>2) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.</p> <p>3) To organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries - FICCI ( in 1927).</p>		

	<p>4) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>5) Most businessmen came to see 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.</p> <p>6) After the failure of the Round table conference business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.</p> <p>7) They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any 5 points to be described)</p>	History Pg:66	5x1=5
23	<p><b>Definition of Manufacturing Sector:</b></p> <p>Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.</p> <p><b>It is considered as backbone of development because:</b></p> <p>1) It not only helps in modernising agriculture but also forms the backbone of our economy.</p> <p>2) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</p> <p>3) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.</p> <p>4) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point.</p>	Geog Pg:65	1+4=5
24	<p><b>Abundantly available fossil fuel in India is Coal</b></p> <p>1) Peat-has low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity.</p> <p>2) Lignite- is a low grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content. It is used for generating electricity.</p> <p>3) Bituminous- is the most popular coal of commercial use. It has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.</p> <p>4) Anthracite- is the highest quality hard coal.</p>	Geog Pg-58	1+4=5

25	<p><b>Political Party is:</b></p> <p>Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. (2)</p> <p><b>Three components of a political parties are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The leaders</li> <li>2) The active members</li> <li>3) The followers</li> </ol> <p>(These components to be described) (3)</p>	History Pg:72,73	2+3=5
26	<p><b>Effective measures to reform political parties are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.</li> <li>2) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.</li> <li>3) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> to its women candidates.</li> <li>4) There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.</li> <li>5) There should be state funding of elections.</li> <li>6) The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind for example petrol, paper, telephone etc. or in cash.</li> <li>7) Vote casting should be made compulsory in each election.</li> <li>8) Data regarding caste religion OBC,SC, ST should not be utilized during election period in any form.</li> <li>9) Any other relevant suggestions.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five suggestions to be explained)</p>	DP Pg :86	5x1=5
27	<p><b>Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Banks keep money of the people in its safe custody.</li> <li>2) Banks give interest on the deposited money to the people.</li> <li>3) Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.</li> </ol>		

	<p>4) Banks provide loan to large number of people at low interest rate.</p> <p>5) Banks promote agricultural and industrial sector by providing loans.</p> <p>6) They also provide funds to different organizations.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<b>Eco Pg:42</b>	5x1=5
28	<p><b>Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantages to consumers :</b></p> <p>1) Globalisation and greater competition among producers both local and foreign has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well off sections of urban areas.</p> <p>2) There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>3) People enjoy higher standards of living.</p> <p>4) But the impact of globalization has not been uniform among producers and workers.</p> <p>5) Services of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>6) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.</p> <p>7) Wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon and have brought changes in lives of people.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<b>Eco Pg:66,67</b>	5x1=5
29	<p>See answer on attached map:</p> <p>For Blind Candidates</p> <p>29.1) Nagpur</p> <p>29.2) Champaran</p> <p>29.3) Kheda</p>		3x1=3

30	<p>See answer on attached map:</p> <p>For blind candidates</p> <p>30.1) Chhatisgarh</p> <p>30.2) Porbander</p> <p>30.3) Bangalore/Mysore</p>		3x1=3
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