

Series RLH/1

Set 1

कोड नं.

Code No.

32/1/1

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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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 11 + 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 11 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

[P.T.O.]

सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक दिए गए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न सं. 1-8 अतिलघूत्तर प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक निर्धारित है।
- (iv) प्रश्न सं. 9-20, 3 अंक वाले प्रश्न हैं। इनमें प्रत्येक उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक न हो।
- (v) प्रश्न सं. 21-28, 5 अंक वाले प्रश्न हैं। इनमें प्रत्येक उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक न हो।
- (vi) प्रश्न सं. 29-30 इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न, प्रत्येक 3 अंक के हैं। इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद मानचित्र को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नत्थी 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 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 29 to 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the map inside your answer-book.

1. यूरोप में फ्रान्सीसी क्रांति से राजनीतिक और संवैधानिक परिदृश्य में हुआ प्रमुख बदलाव क्या था? 1

अथवा

समुद्री सिल्क रूट वियतनाम के लिए किस प्रकार उपयोगी था?

What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional senerio due to French Revolution in Europe ?

Or

How was the maritime silk route useful for Vietnam ?

2. कौन सी चट्टान केवल एक ही खनिज से बनी है? 1

Which rock consists of single mineral only ?

3. नेपाल में फ़रवरी 2005 में, जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित संसद को किसने भंग किया था? 1

Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005, in Nepal ?

4. बोलिविया में 'फेडेकोर' संगठन की मुख्य भूमिका क्या थी? 1

What was the main role of 'FEDICOR' organisation in Bolivia ?

5. यदि किसी राजनीतिक दल के सभी निर्णय एक परिवार के लोगों द्वारा किए जाते हैं तथा अन्य सदस्यों की अवहेलना की जाती है तो उस दल के सामने कौन सी चुनौती है? 1

If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, than what challenge is being faced by that party ?

6. 'वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली' का क्या अर्थ है ?

1

What is the meaning of 'barter system' ?

7. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत सरकार ने विदेश व्यापार एवं विदेशी निवेश पर प्रतिबंध क्यों लगाया था? कोई एक कारण लिखिए।

1

Why had the Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence ? State any one reason.

8. बिजली का सामान खरीदते समय आप कौन सा शब्द-चिह्न (लोगो) देखना चाहेंगे?

1

Which logo would you like to see for purchasing electrical goods ?

9. फ्रान्सीसी क्रान्ति की ऐसी घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए, जिन्होंने यूरोप के अन्य भागों में रहने वाले लोगों को प्रभावित किया।

3

अथवा

वियतनाम में 1926 में साइगॉन नेटिव गर्ल्स स्कूल में हुए एक बड़े आंदोलन का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

Or

Describe the major protest erupted in Saigon Native Girls School in 1926, in Vietnam.

10. महात्मा गाँधीजी ने प्रस्तावित रॉलट एक्ट के खिलाफ एक राष्ट्रव्यापी आंदोलन चलाने का फैसला क्यों किया? कोई तीन कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3×1=3

Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act ? Explain any three reasons.

11. “कांग्रेस अपने कार्यक्रम में औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की माँगों को समाहित करने में हिचकिचा रही थी।” कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

3

“The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle.” Analyse the reasons.

12. खनन की गतिविधि किस प्रकार खनिकों के स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरण के लिए घातक है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3

How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.

13. उद्योग किस प्रकार कृषि क्षेत्रक को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3×1=3

Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector?

14. वर्तमान ऊर्जा के संकट में आप ऊर्जा को बचाने के लिए अपने स्तर पर कौन से कदम उठाएंगे?

3×1=3

In the present day energy crisis what steps will you like to take for saving energy?

15. “नेपाल के लोगों का संघर्ष पूरे विश्व के लोकतंत्र-प्रेमियों के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3

“The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world.” Support the statement.

16. बहुदलीय व्यवस्था क्या है? भारत ने बहुदलीय व्यवस्था को क्यों अपनाया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+2=3

What is a multi-party system ? Why has India adopted a multi-party system ? Explain.

17. “सारी दुनिया में पार्टियों के भीतर आन्तरिक लोकतंत्र का न होना एक बड़ी चुनौती है।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

“Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world.” Analyse the statement.

18. उन परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए, जिनमें बाजार उचित तरीके से कार्य नहीं करते हैं। 3

Describe the conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner.

19. हाल के वर्षों में हमारे बाजार किस प्रकार पूर्णतः परिवर्तित हो गए हैं? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3×1=3

In recent years how our markets have been transformed? Explain with examples.

20. बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों को अपनी गतिविधियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता क्यों है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.

21. जर्मनी के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। 5

अथवा

वियतनाम में फ्रान्सीसियों के समक्ष, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उपस्थित प्रमुख समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the process of unification of Germany.

Or

Describe the major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam.

2. “राष्ट्रवाद की भावना तब पनपती है, जब लोग यह महसूस करने लगते हैं कि वे एक ही राष्ट्र के अंग हैं।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5

“Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement.

3. खनिज संसाधनों का संरक्षण परमावश्यक क्यों है? उनके संरक्षण के लिए कोई तीन विधियाँ स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2+3=5

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

24. हमारे देश में रेल परिवहन के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले भू-आकृतिक और आर्थिक कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5×1=5

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.

25. राजनीतिक दलों के किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए। 5×1=5

Describe any five major functions of political parties.

26. दबाव समूह और आन्दोलन किस प्रकार राजनीति पर प्रभाव डालते हैं? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5×1=5

How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples.

27. बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ अपने उत्पादनों का दुनिया भर में किस प्रकार नियंत्रण और प्रसार कर रही हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

How are multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain.

28. बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ किस प्रकार चालाकी से बाजार को प्रभावित करती हैं? उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5×1=5

How do the large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र 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:

1+1+1=3

- A. वह स्थान जहाँ 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- B. वह नगर जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग घटना घटी।
- C. वह स्थान जहाँ नील की बागान व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध किसानों ने संघर्ष किया।

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

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
- B. The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- C. The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टि बाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर है?

- (29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सितम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- (29.2) जलियाँवाला बाग घटना किस नगर में घटी थी?
- (29.3) नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों ने बागान व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध कहाँ संघर्ष किया था?

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

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

(29.2) In which city Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred?

(29.3) Where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system?

30. (30.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में दो लक्षण A और B अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों की पहचान निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से कीजिए:

2+1=3

A . लौह-अयस्क खानें

B . उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारे का छोर

(30.2) इसी मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए और उसका नाम लिखिए :

(i) गाँधीनगर सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क

(30.1) On the given political outline map of India, two features A and B are marked. Identify these features with the help of the following information :

A. Iron-ore mines

B. Terminal station of North-South Corridor

(30.2) On the same map locate and label the following :

(i) Gandhinagar Software Technology Park

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टि बाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं :

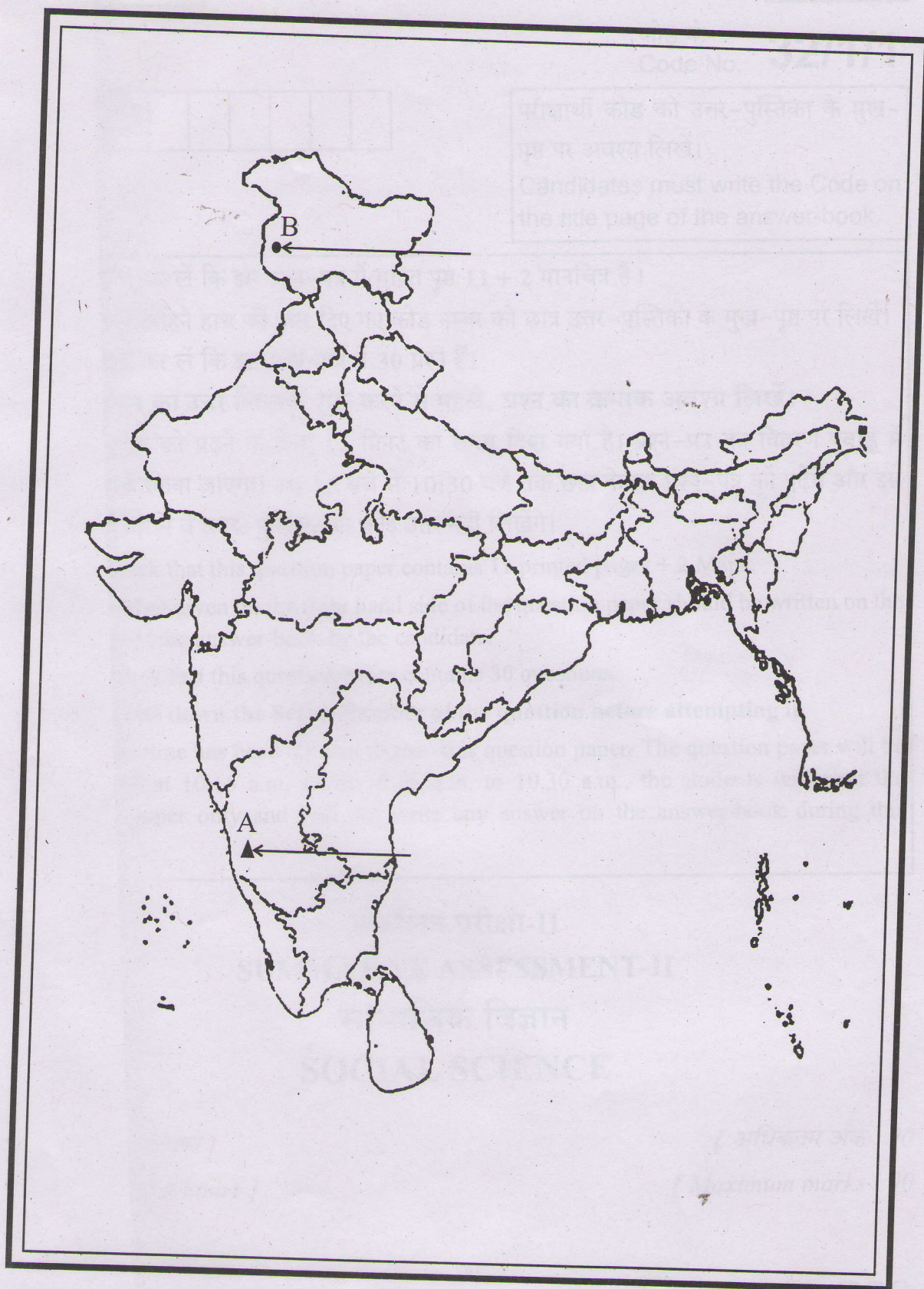
- (30.1) कुद्रेमुख लौह-अयस्क खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं?
- (30.2) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे के पूर्वी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
- (30.3) गाँधीनगर सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क किस राज्य में स्थित है?

Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only; in lieu of Question Number 30 :

- (30.1) In which state are Kudremukh iron-ore mines located?
- (30.2) Name the eastern terminal station of East-West Corridor.
- (30.3) In which state is Gandhinagar Software Technology Park located?

MAP for Q. No. 29





MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

CODE NO. 32/1/1

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	<p>The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French Citizen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>Vietnam was also linked to what has been called the maritime silk route. It brought goods, people and ideas. Other networks of trade connected it to the hinterlands.</p>	<p>Pg-5(H)</p> <p>Pg-30(H)</p>	<p></p> <p>1</p>
2	Single mineral rock -limestone	Pg-51(G)	1
3	King Gyanendra/ King of Nepal dissolved the Parliament in February 2005 in Nepal.	Pg-58(D.P.)	1
4	<p>Role of FEDECOR:</p> <p>The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was led by FEDECOR and it made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters.</p>	Pg-62(D.P.)	1
5	<p>Challenge before a political party controlled by members of one family :</p> <p>Challenge of dynastic succession</p>	Pg-84(D.P.)	1
6	Barter is a system of exchange in which goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.	Pg-39(E)	1
7	The Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.	Pg-64(E)	1
8	To purchase electrical goods :- ISI logo	Pg-85(E)	1

9	<p>The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:</p> <p>Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>The major protest erupted in Saigon Native School in 1926, in Vietnam, when a Vietnamese girl sitting in the front seat was asked to move to the back for a local French student to occupy the front bench to which she refused and was expelled by the Principal. When angry students protested, they too were expelled, leading to a further spread of open protests. Seeing the situation getting out of control, the Government forced the school to take the students back. The Principal reluctantly agreed after warning the students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole 	Pg-5(H)	
10	<p>Mahatma Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities. Allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. It was the unjustful law. Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-55(H)	3x1 = 3
11	<p>The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The industrialists came closer to the Congress, but the workers stayed aloof. Congress felt this would alienate industrialists. 		

	<p>iii.) It would divide its anti imperial forces.</p> <p>iv.) Civil Disobedience Movement would be weakened.</p> <p>v.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be analysed. 	Pg-66(H)	3x1=3
12	<p>The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment:-</p> <p>i.) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.</p> <p>ii.) The risk of collapsing mine roofs.</p> <p>iii.) Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.</p> <p>iv.) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.</p> <p>v.) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.</p> <p>vi.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-56(G)	3x1=3
13	<p>The industries give boost to the agriculture sector in the following ways :-</p> <p>i.) The agro-industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.</p> <p>ii.) It provides irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.</p> <p>iii.) The farmers can produce more and more.</p> <p>iv.) Industries help in transporting the goods produced.</p> <p>v.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-65(G)	3x1=3
14	<p>The following steps can be taken for saving energy :-</p> <p>i.) Judicious use of energy resources.</p> <p>ii.) Use of public transport/ car pool.</p>		

	<p>iii.) To use bicycle for short distances.</p> <p>iv.) Switching off electrical gadgets when not in use.</p> <p>v.) Regular cleaning of gas burners and switching off the gas regulator when not in use.</p> <p>vi.) Avoid using refrigerator/ A.C. when not needed.</p> <p>vii.) Creating awareness in neighbourhood with catchy slogans.</p> <p>viii.) As India has been blessed with abundance of sunlight, water, wind and biomass, we must use these to overcome present day energy crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since it is a value based question, children's view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration. 	Pg-63(G)	3x1=3
15	<p>The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world:-</p> <p>The autocratic decision of King Gyanendra in February 2015 resulted in protest by the political parties and people of Nepal. Political Parties having diverse ideology joined together and defied the curfew. The leaders rejected the half hearted concessions by the king, ultimately the king was compelled to concede all the three demands made by the protesters. Hence, this struggle of Nepalis known as the Second Movement for Democracy became a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed as a whole. 	Pg-59(D.P.)	3

16	<p>Multi-party System :-</p> <p>If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a Multi-party system. 1</p> <p>India adopted a multi party system because :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) There is social and geographical diversity in India. ii.) India is such a large country which is not easily absorbed by two or three parties. iii.) The system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation. iv.) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain any two points. 2x1=2 	Pg-77(D.P.)	1+2 = 3
17	<p>Lack of internal democracy within parties – major challenges :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. ii.) Parties do not keep membership registers. iii.) They do not hold organizational meetings. iv.) They do not conduct internal elections regularly. v.) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information about the happening of the party. vi.) Personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. vii.) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any three points to be analysed. 	Pg-83(D.P.)	3x1=3
18	<p>Conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) When producers are few and powerful. ii.) When consumers purchase in small amounts. iii.) When consumers are scattered. 	Pg-76(E)	3x1=3

	<p>iv.) When large companies have monopoly in production of goods as they have huge wealth and can manipulate the market in various ways.</p> <p>v.) Passing on false information through media and other sources to attract the consumers.</p> <p>vi.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. 		
19	<p>Transformation of our markets :</p> <p>i.) There is a wide choice of goods and services before us in the market. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.</p> <p>ii.) Every season new model of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads and the Indians are buying vehicles produced by the top companies of the world.</p> <p>iii.) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.</p> <p>iv.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-55(E)	3x1=3
20	<p>Necessity for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas:</p> <p>i.) Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.</p> <p>ii.) To provide more loan facilities to rural households.</p> <p>iii.) To save rural people from exploitation.</p> <p>iv.) It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.</p> <p>v.) The bank and the cooperative societies have to increase the lending facilities to improve the livelihood of the people in the rural areas.</p> <p>vi.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-50(E)	3x1=3

21	<p>Unification of Germany:</p> <p>Nationalists feeling were widespread among middle class farmers. In 1848, they tried to unify Germany into a nation. This feeling was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military. From then on Prussia took on the leadership of unification of Germany. Its chief minister, Otto Von Bismark was the architect of this process. He took the help of military and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. The Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed as a whole. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>The major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam are as follows:</p> <p>The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter this Chinese influence. They systematically dismantled the traditional system of education. They wanted to replace the use of Chinese language. There was another problem of replacing it by French or Vietnamese. Some policy makers emphasized the need to use the French language. Others were opposed to French being the only medium of instruction. They suggested that Vietnamese be taught in lower classes and French in the higher classes. The few who learnt French and acquired French culture were to be rewarded with French citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed as a whole. 	Pg-19(H)	
22	<p>Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped with promotion of nationalism. Literature also helped to arouse national feelings. The ideas of nationalism also developed through the celebration of regional festivals. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed as a whole. 	Pg-70(H)	5

23	<p>Reasons for conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals. ii.) The process of mineral formation is slow. iii.) They are non-renewable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two points to be explained. 2x1=2 <p>Methods to conserve :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner. ii.) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ore at low cost. iii.) Recycling of metals using scrap metals. iv.) Wastage in the mining and processing should be minimized. v.) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any three points to be explained. 3x1=3 	Pg-57,58(G)	2+3=5
24	<p>The physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country:</p> <p>Physiographic factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Terrain : a.) Mountain <li style="padding-left: 40px;">b.) Plateau <li style="padding-left: 40px;">c.) Plain <li style="padding-left: 40px;">d.) Desert <p>Economic factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Agricultural development ii.) Industrial development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be explained in relation to population. 	Pg-85(G)	5x1=5

25	<p>Functions of political parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Parties contest elections. ii.) They put forward policies and programmes. iii.) Parties play a decisive role in making laws. iv.) Parties form and run government. v.) Defeated parties in the election play its role of opposition to the parties in power. vi.) Parties shape public opinion. vii.) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be described. 	Pg-73,74(D.P.)	5x1=5
26	<p>Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in various ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and activities. ii.) They often organize protest activities. iii.) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists. iv.) The pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders and political parties. v.) Sometimes political parties grow out of movements. vi.) In most cases the relationship between parties and pressure groups is not so direct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be explained. 	Pg-67(D.P.)	5x1=5
27	<p>The multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their production across the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) MNCs set up their production units close to market. ii.) MNCs set up production units jointly with local companies. 		

	<p>iii.) They set up units where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low cost.</p> <p>iv.) Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for productions with small producers.</p> <p>v.) They have tremendous power to determine price quality delivery and labour conditions for distant producers.</p> <p>vi.) Buying local companies.</p> <p>vii.) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained. 	Pg-58,59(E)	5x1=5
28	<p>The large companies manipulate the market in various ways:</p> <p>Large companies with huge amount of wealth, power and riches can manipulate the market in various ways. At times false information is passed on through the media and other sources to attract consumers. For example, a company for years sold powder milk for babies all over the world as the most scientific product claiming this to be better than mother's milk. It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims. Similarly, a long battle had to be fought with court cases to make cigarette manufacturing companies accept that their product could cause cancer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be explained with examples. 	Pg-76(E)	5

29



For blind students:

29.1 Kolkata/Calcutta

29.2 Amritsar

29.3 Champan

1x3=3



For blind students:

- 30.1 Karnataka
- 30.2 Silchar
- 30.3 Gujarat

1x3=3