

रोल नं.

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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 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** mark questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.*
- (v) *Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** mark questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.*
- (vi) *Questions 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. उदारवादी राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा उठाया गया प्रमुख मुद्दा क्या था ?

अथवा

न्हे अन और हा तिन्ह प्रान्तों को वियतनाम की लपलपाती चिंगारी क्यों कहा जाता था ?

1

What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists ?

OR

Why were Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces called the electrical fuses of Vietnam ?

2. आग्नेय और कायांतरित चट्टानों में उपलब्धता के अनुसार कौन-से दो प्रकार के खनिज मिलते हैं ?

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

What are the two types of minerals according to occurrence in igneous and metamorphic rocks ?

3. नेपाल में सप्तदलीय गठबंधन (एस.पी.ए.) किसने बनाया ?

1

Who formed a Seven Party Alliance (S.P.A.) in Nepal ?

4. चुनाव आयोग ने किसी राजनीतिक दल को 'राज्य दल' की मान्यता प्राप्त करने हेतु क्या शर्त निश्चित की है ?

1

What is the requirement laid down by the Election Commission for a political party to be recognized as a 'State Party' ?

5. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था अन्य वैकल्पिक शासन व्यवस्थाओं से क्यों बेहतर है ?

1

Why is a democratic government better than other alternatives ?

6. चेक क्या होता है ?

1

What is a Cheque ?

7. भारतीय सरकार ने विदेश व्यापार तथा विदेशी निवेश पर से काफ़ी हद तक अवरोधों को क्यों हटाया ?

1

Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment ?

8. खाद्य तेल का टिन खरीदते समय आप उस पर कौन-सा शब्दचिह्न (लोगो) देखना चाहेंगे ?

1

Which logo would you like to see while purchasing a tin of edible oil ?

9. आर्थिक राष्ट्रवाद की लहर ने किस प्रकार यूरोप में पनप रही व्यापक राष्ट्रवादी भावनाओं को मज़बूत बनाया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

अथवा

औपनिवेशिक काल में शिक्षा नीति किस प्रकार वियतनामी विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिकूल थी ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe ? Explain.

OR

How was the education policy unfavourable to the Vietnamese students during the colonial period ? Explain.

10. असहयोग किस प्रकार एक आन्दोलन बन सका ? अपने विचार लिखिए । 3
How could non-cooperation become a movement ? Give your opinion.
11. उद्योगपति सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन से किस प्रकार जुड़े ? उनकी भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3
How did the industrialists relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Analyse their role.
12. भारत में पाए जाने वाले लौह खनिजों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$
Describe any three features of ferrous minerals found in India.
13. परिवहन और संचार के सघन एवं सक्षम जाल का होना आज के स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक व्यापार के विकास के लिए पूर्व अपेक्षित क्यों है ? अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए । 3
Why is a dense and efficient network of transport and communication a prerequisite for the development of local, national and global trade of today ? Give your opinion.
14. बायोगैस किस प्रकार ऊर्जा समस्या को विशेषकर ग्रामीण भारत में हल कर सकती है ? अपने सुझाव दीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$
How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India ? Give your suggestions.
15. नेपाल में सप्तदलीय गठबंधन द्वारा रखी गई तीन प्रमुख माँगों का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$
Describe the three major demands put forward by the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal.

16. “भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के सुधार हेतु वैधिक संगठनों ने गम्भीर प्रयास किए ।” कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3
“Serious efforts were made by the legal organisations to reform political parties in India.” Support the statement.
17. “कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि लोकतंत्र में सरकार कम प्रभावी होती है ।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3
“Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government.” Analyse the statement.
18. “प्रौद्योगिकी ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया है ।” उदाहरण दे कर कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3
“Technology has stimulated the globalisation process.” Support the statement with examples.
19. “मुद्रा ने लेन-देन को आसान बना दिया है ।” पुष्टि कीजिए । 3
“Money has made transactions easy.” Justify.
20. आप बाज़ार से दवाएँ खरीदने वाले उपभोक्ता को कौन-सी सावधानियाँ बरतने का सुझाव देंगे ? 3
What precautions do you suggest for a consumer to take while purchasing medicines from the market ?
21. “उन्नीसवीं सदी के पूर्वार्ध में राष्ट्रवाद का आदर्शवादी उदारवादी-जनतांत्रिक स्वभाव सीमित लक्ष्यों वाला संकीर्ण सिद्धान्त बन गया ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए ।

अथवा

- “वियतनाम में साम्राज्य-विरोधी आन्दोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिकाएँ विविध थीं ।” कथन की परख कीजिए । 5
“The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the nineteenth century became a narrow creed with limited ends.” Examine the statement.

OR

- “The roles of women varied in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam.” Examine the statement.

22. जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना और उसके प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए । 2+3=5
Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh.
23. विनिर्माण उद्योग क्षेत्रक क्या है ? स्वामित्व के आधार पर चारों प्रकार के विनिर्माण उद्योग क्षेत्रकों का वर्णन कीजिए । 1+4=5
What is manufacturing sector ? Describe the four types of manufacturing sectors on the basis of ownership.
24. “भारत में सड़क परिवहन और रेल परिवहन परस्पर प्रतिस्पर्धी नहीं हैं, अपितु एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं ।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 5
“Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other.” Justify the statement.
25. “जन संघर्ष लोकतंत्र के विकास के अभिन्न अंग हैं ।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5
“The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy.” Analyse the statement.
26. “आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ राजनीतिक दलों के बिना नहीं चल सकतीं ।” कथन की परख कीजिए । 5
“Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.” Examine the statement.
27. साख (ऋण) क्या है ? साख किस प्रकार एक महत्वपूर्ण तथा सकारात्मक भूमिका अदा करता है ? एक उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1+4=5
What is credit ? How does credit play a vital and positive role ? Explain with an example.
28. “न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण सभी के लिए अवसर प्रदान करेगा और यह सुनिश्चित भी करेगा कि वैश्वीकरण के लाभों में सबकी बेहतर हिस्सेदारी हो ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5
“Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.” Support the statement.

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 में खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : $3 \times 1 = 3$

- A. वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- B. वह स्थान जहाँ सूती कपड़ा कारखानों के मज़दूरों ने सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन किया था।
- C. वह नगर जो जलियाँवाला बाग घटना से सम्बन्धित है।

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 where cotton mill workers organized a Satyagraha Movement.
- C. The city related to Jallianwala Bagh incident.

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 Question Number 29 :

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

(29.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सूती कपड़ा कारखानों के मज़दूरों ने सत्याग्रह किया था।

(29.3) उस नगर का नाम लिखिए जो जलियाँवाला बाग घटना से सम्बन्धित है। $3 \times 1 = 3$

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

(29.2) Name the place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

(29.3) Name the city related to Jallianwala Bagh incident.

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 में खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- A. कोयला की खानें
- B. उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारे के सिरे का स्टेशन

- (30.2) इसी मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए और उसका नाम लिखिए : 1
- भिलाई लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र

- (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. Coal mines
- B. The terminal station of North-South Corridor

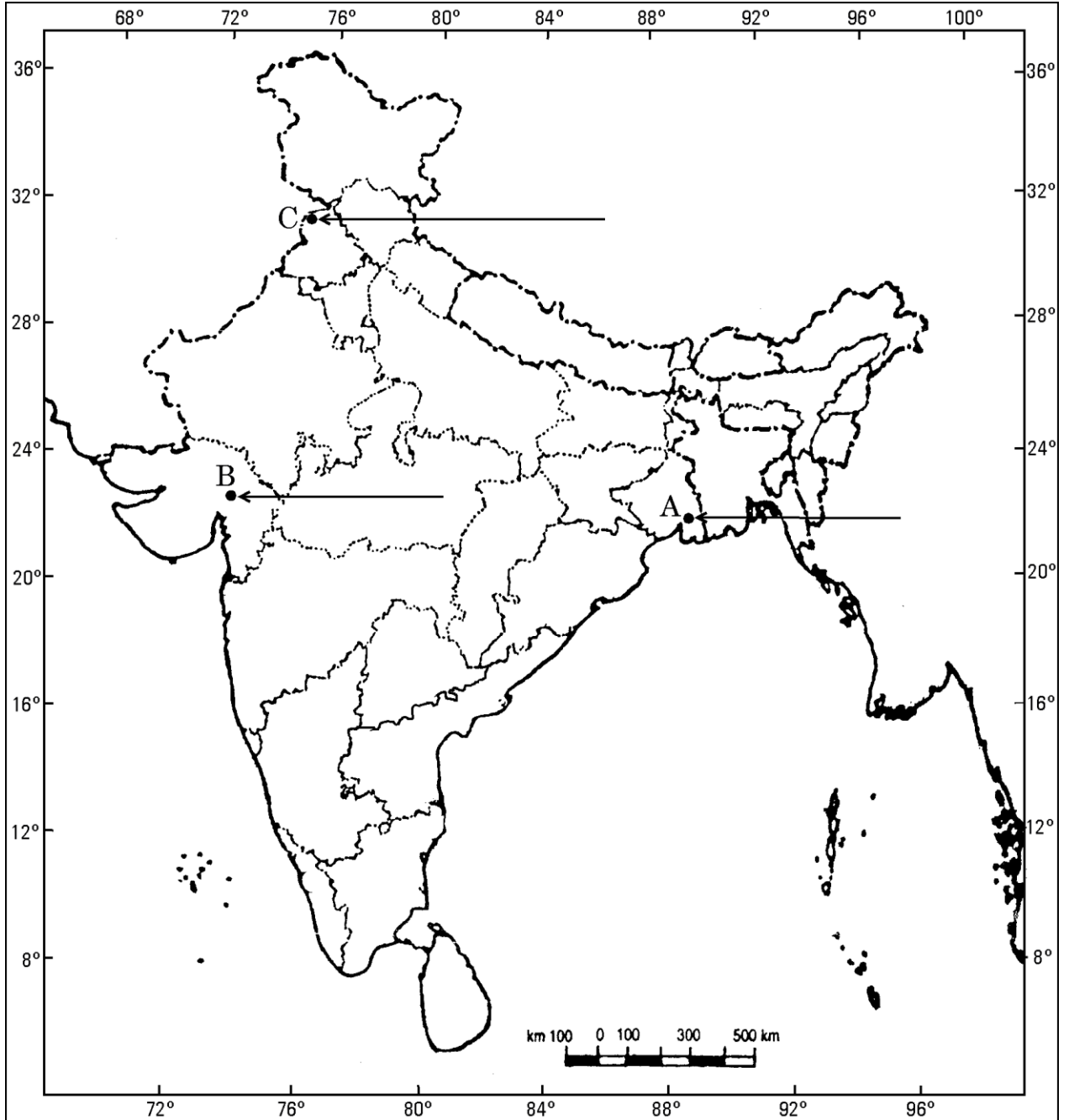
- (30.2) On the same map locate and label the following :
- Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant.

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

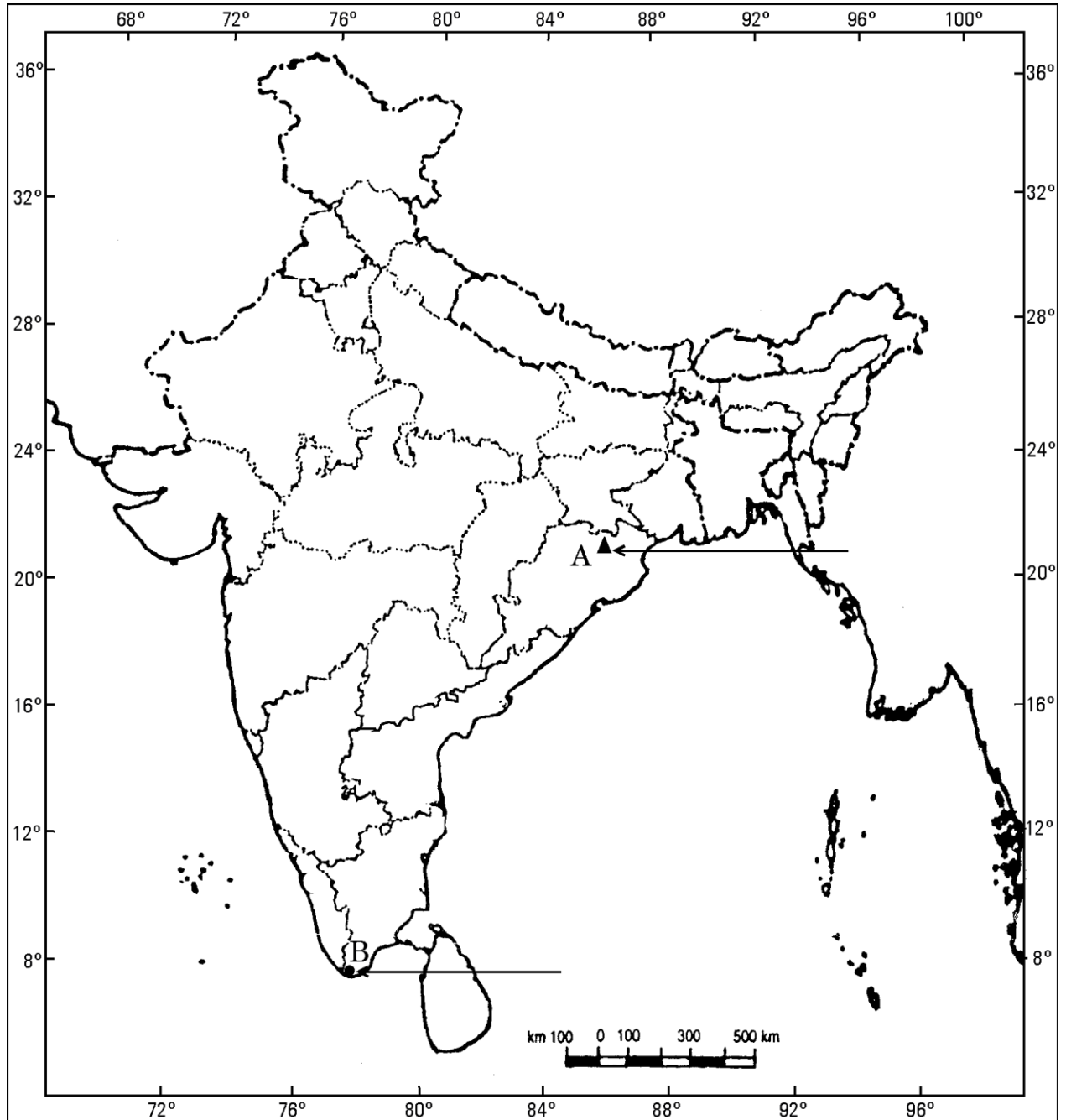
Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question Number 30 :

- (30.1) ओडिशा में स्थित किसी एक कोयला खान का नाम लिखिए।
- (30.2) उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारे के दक्षिणी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
- (30.3) भिलाई लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ? $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (30.1) Name any one coal mine located in Odisha.
- (30.2) Name the Southern terminal station of North-South Corridor.
- (30.3) In which State is Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant located ?

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



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



MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

CODE NO. 32/2/1

| Q.NO. | EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS | Page | MARKS |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | <p>Major issues taken up by the liberal nationalists</p> <p>Freedom of the Press</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Nghe An and Ha Tinh</p> <p>Provinces of Vietnam were among the poorest and had an old radical tradition</p> | <p>Pg-12(H)</p> <p>Pg-43(H)</p> | 1 |
| 2 | <p>Two types of minerals in igneous and metamorphic rocks</p> <p>(a)Veins (b)Lodes</p> | Pg-51(G) | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1 |
| 3 | <p>Formation of SPA in Nepal</p> <p>All the major political parties in the parliament of Nepal</p> | Pg-59(D) | 1 |
| 4 | <p>Requirement for a political party to be recognized as a ‘State Party’</p> <p>A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party</p> | Pg-79(D) | 1 |
| 5 | <p>Democracy is a better form of Government or any other alternative</p> <p>It promotes equality among citizens/ enhances the dignity of the individual / improves the quality of decision- making / Allows room to correct mistakes.</p> | Pg-90(D) | 1 |

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| 6 | <p>What is a cheque?</p> <p>A cheque is a paper instruction to the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.</p> | Pg-41(G) | 1 |
| 7 | <p>Indian Government removed barriers</p> <p>The Government felt that competition would improve the performance of producer within the country.</p> | Pg-64(E) | 1 |
| 8 | <p>Logo like to see on a tin of edible oil</p> <p>Agmark</p> | Pg-85(E) | 1 |
| 9 | <p>Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>(1) In the economic sphere liberalization stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>(2) There was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. For example, the German speaking regions in the first half of the 19th century.</p> <p>(3) Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of small principalities a confederation of 39 states. Each of these possessed its own currency, weights and measures.</p> <p>(4) Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.</p> <p>(5) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.</p> <p>(6) The creation of network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any three points.</p> <p>Or</p> | Pg-9(H) | 3X1=3 |

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| | <p>Education policy unfavourable to the Vietnamese students</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Tonkin free School was started in 1907 to provide a Western-style education. This education included classes in science , hygiene and French. (2) The school encouraged the adoption of Western styles such as having a short haircut. (3) For the Vietnamese this meant a major break with their own identity. (4) Teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes there was open opposition and at other times there was silent resistance. (5) As the numbers of Vietnamese teachers increased in the lower classes, it became difficult to control what was actually taught. (6) School textbooks glorified the French and justified the colonial rule. (7) The Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection. (8) Any other relevant point. <p>Explain any three points</p> | Pg-35,36(H) | 3X1=3 |
| 10 | <p>Non-Cooperation became a movement-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It was the view of Gandhiji that the British rule was set in India with the cooperation of Indians. (2) If Indians refused cooperation, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come. (3) Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. (4) It should begin with surrender of titles that government awarded and a boycott of civil services , police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods. (5) In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. (6) Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively , mobilizing popular support of the movement. (7) Any other relevant point. | | |

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| | Explain any three points | Pg-57(H) | 3X1=3 |
| 11 | <p>Industrialist relate to Civil-Disobedience Movement-</p> <p>(1) Indian industrialist had made huge profits during the First World War.</p> <p>(2) They became powerful. They wanted to expand their business, they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.</p> <p>(3) They formed the Indian Industries and commercial Congress in 1920 and 1927.</p> <p>(4) They formed Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries.</p> <p>(5) Purshotamdas, Thakurdas and G.D Birla attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(6) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> | | |
| | Analyse any three points | Pg-66(H) | 3X1=3 |
| 12 | <p>Features of Ferrous Minerals</p> <p>(1) Ferrous minerals account for about three fourth of the total values of the production of metallic minerals.</p> <p>(2) They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.</p> <p>(3) India exports substantial quantities of minerals after meeting her internal demands.</p> <p>(4) Iron ore and manganese are the major ferrous minerals.</p> <p>(5) Any other relevant point.</p> | | |
| | Describe any three | Pg-52(G) | 3X1=3 |
| 13 | <p>Dense and efficient network of transport and communication--</p> <p>(1) We use different material and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Movement of these goods and services can be over three domains of earth.</p> <p>(2) Today the world has converted into a large village with the help of</p> | | |

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| | <p>efficient and fast moving transport.</p> <p>(3) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.</p> <p>(4) Therefore transport , communication and trade are complementary to each other.</p> <p>(5) Today India is well linked with rest of the world despite its vast size diversity , linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.</p> <p>(6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p> | Pg-81(G) | 3 |
| 14 | <p>Biogas to solve energy problem:</p> <p>(1) Availability of raw material.</p> <p>(2) Awareness to be created about biogas.</p> <p>(3) It will reduce the burden on conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>(4) Educate the rural people about the use of biogas.</p> <p>(5) It is a renewable source of energy.</p> <p>(6) Eco-friendly</p> <p>(7) Model structures to be introduced by the government agencies at a subsidised rate.</p> <p>(8) Any other relevant point.</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-62(G) | 3X1=3 |
| 15 | <p>Demands put forward by the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal</p> <p>(1) Restoration of Parliament.</p> <p>(2) Power to an all-party government.</p> <p>(3) A new constituent assembly.</p> | | |

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| | Explain three points | Pg-59(D) | 3X1=3 |
| 16 | <p>Efforts made by the legal organisation to reform political parties in India</p> <p>(1) To check defection, the constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA and MPS from changing parties.</p> <p>(2) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminal, by making it mandatory to produce an affidavit giving details of property and criminal cases pending.</p> <p>(3) The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational election and file their income tax returns.</p> <p>(4) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain three points</p> | Pg-86(D) | 3 |
| 17 | <p>It is true some people think that democracy produces a less effective government because-</p> <p>(1) Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.</p> <p>(2) They can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation.</p> <p>(3) But democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.</p> <p>(4) Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.</p> <p>(5) Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.</p> <p>(6) Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points</p> | Pg-91,92(D) | 3 |

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| 18 | <p>Technology has stimulated the globalization process-</p> <p>(1) Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.</p> <p>(2) There are several improvements in transportation technology which has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.</p> <p>(3) There have been remarkable developments in information and communication technology.</p> <p>(4) In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications , computers, internet has been changing rapidly.</p> <p>Explain any three points</p> | Pg-62,63(E) | 3 |
| 19 | <p>Money has made transactions easy</p> <p>(1) Any person holding money can easily exchange it with any commodity or service that he desires.</p> <p>(2) Everyone prefer to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for articles that they desires.</p> <p>(3) In fact money transaction system is far better than the barter system. It solve the problems of double coincidence of wants.</p> <p>(4) Money makes the economic activities quite independent from each other</p> <p>(5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any three points</p> | Pg-39,40(E) | 3 |
| 20 | <p>While buying / purchasing medicine the following precautions should be taken:-</p> <p>(1) Price , batch no. , date of manufacture.</p> <p>(2) Address of the manufacturing company.</p> <p>(3) Expiry date.</p> <p>(4) Directions of proper use.</p> | | |

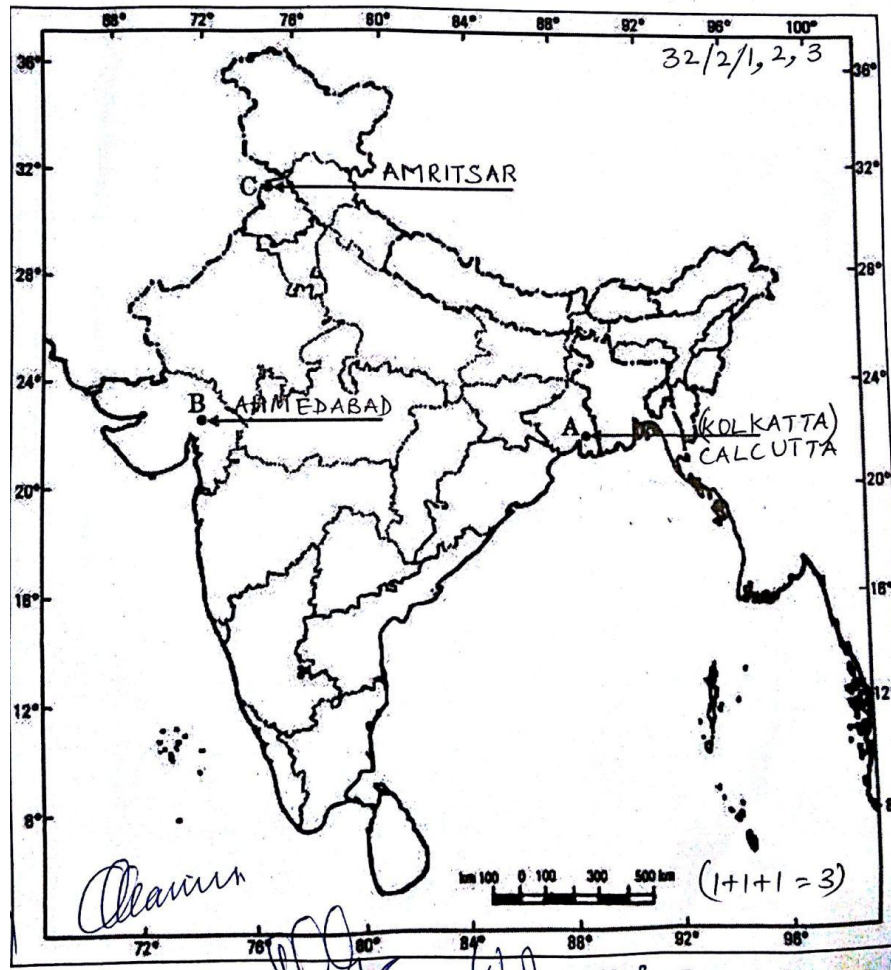
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| | <p>(5) Information relating to side effects and risk associated with usage of that medicine.</p> <p>(6) Any other relevant point.</p> | Pg-80(E) | 3 |
| 21 | <p>Sentiment of Nationalism in the first half of the 19th century</p> <p>Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war.</p> <p>Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.</p> <p>Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.</p> <p>Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>One by one , European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign power.</p> <p>As the different salvic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Role of Women in the anti-imperialist movement</p> <p>Women played very important role in anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam in the following ways:-</p> <p>(1) In 1960's photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters.</p> <p>(2) They have portrayed as young , brave and dedicated .</p> <p>(3) Women were represented not only as warriors but also as hard workers as shown with a rifle in one hand and hammer in the other.</p> <p>(4) Whether young or old, women began to be depicted as selflessly working and fighting to save the country.</p> | Pg-26(H) | 5 |

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| | <p>(5) Many women responded and joined the resistance movement. They helped in nursing the wounded constructing underground rooms tunnels and fighting the enemy</p> <p>(6) Between 1965 to 1975, of the 17000 youth who worked on the trail, 70 to 80% were women.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p> | Pg-50(H) | 5x1=5 |
| 22 | <p>Incident and Impact of the Jallianwala Bagh</p> <p>On 13th April large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh.</p> <p>Some of them came to protest against the government's new repressive measures and others had come to attend Baisakhi fair.</p> <p>General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds to create a feeling of terror.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>(1) As the news spread, crowd took to the streets in North Indian towns.</p> <p>(2) There were strikes, clashes with police.</p> <p>(3) Attacks on Government buildings.</p> <p>(4) The government responded with brutal repression to terrorize people.</p> <p>(5) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground.</p> <p>(6) People were flogged and villages were bombed.</p> <p>(7) Seeing violence Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.</p> <p>(8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described 3X1=3</p> | Pg-56(H) | (2+3)=5 |

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| 23 | <p>Manufacturing Sector:</p> <p>The sector in which production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing sector.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>Four types of manufacturing sectors on the basis of ownership are—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Public Sector owned by Govt. agencies. For eg. BHEL, SAIL etc. (2) Private sector owned by individuals or a group of individuals. For eg. TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries etc. (3) Joint sector jointly owned by the state and individuals. For eg. Oil India Ltd etc. (4) Cooperative sector are owned by and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. For eg. Anand, Mother Dairy, OMFED, sugar industry and coir industry etc. <p style="text-align: right;">4X1=4</p> | Pg-67(G) | (1+4)=5 |
| 24 | <p>Road Transport and Rail Transport</p> <p>The statement ‘Road Transport’ and ‘Rail Transport’ in India are not competitive but complementary to each other are justified in the following ways—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Road transport is more suitable for short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for long distances. (2) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for large number of people and heavy goods. (3) It is beneficial for perishable goods to be carried by roads in short period of time whereas non-perishable and bulky are transported by railways for a longer distances. (4) Road transport increases the efficiency of railways. (5) Road transport links the rural areas with railway stations. (6) The deficiency of railways is compensated by road transport. (7) Any other relevant point. | | |

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| | Any five points to be justified. | Pg-82(G) | 5 |
| 25 | <p>The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy----</p> <p>(1) Popular struggles are a part of working democracy.</p> <p>(2) Struggles are essential to save democracy. For example Nepal's struggle for restoration of democracy and Bolivia's water war.</p> <p>(3) It is only in democracy that different individual groups can express their feelings.</p> <p>(4) The people do not agree with policies of the government, they can oppose it with all their might and constant popular struggle to achieve their goal.</p> <p>(5) Democracy evolves through popular struggle.</p> <p>(6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be analysed</p> | Pg-60(D) | 5 |
| 26 | <p>Modern democracy cannot exist without political parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. • Every candidate in the elections will be independent . • So, no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. • The government may be formed, but its utility will remain even uncertain. <p>Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> | Pg-74(D) | 5 |
| 27 | <p>'Credit' refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>Credit plays a vital and positive role</p> | | |

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| | <p>(1) Credit helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and support their families.</p> <p>(2) To some people loan helps a lot in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.</p> <p>(3) To others it help a lot in raising their standards.</p> <p>(4) Example of Salim- The credit helps him and able to increase his earnings.</p> <p>(5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained with examples. 4</p> | Pg-43(E) | (1+4)=5 |
| 28 | <p>Fair globalization create opportunities:</p> <p>Globalization is not proving to be a fair deal. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalization are shared better.</p> <p>(1) Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.</p> <p>(2) Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.</p> <p>(3) Government can support small producers to improve their performance till they become strong enough to compete.</p> <p>(4) If necessary the government can use trade and investment barriers.</p> <p>(5) It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.</p> <p>(6) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> | Pg-70(D) | 5 |



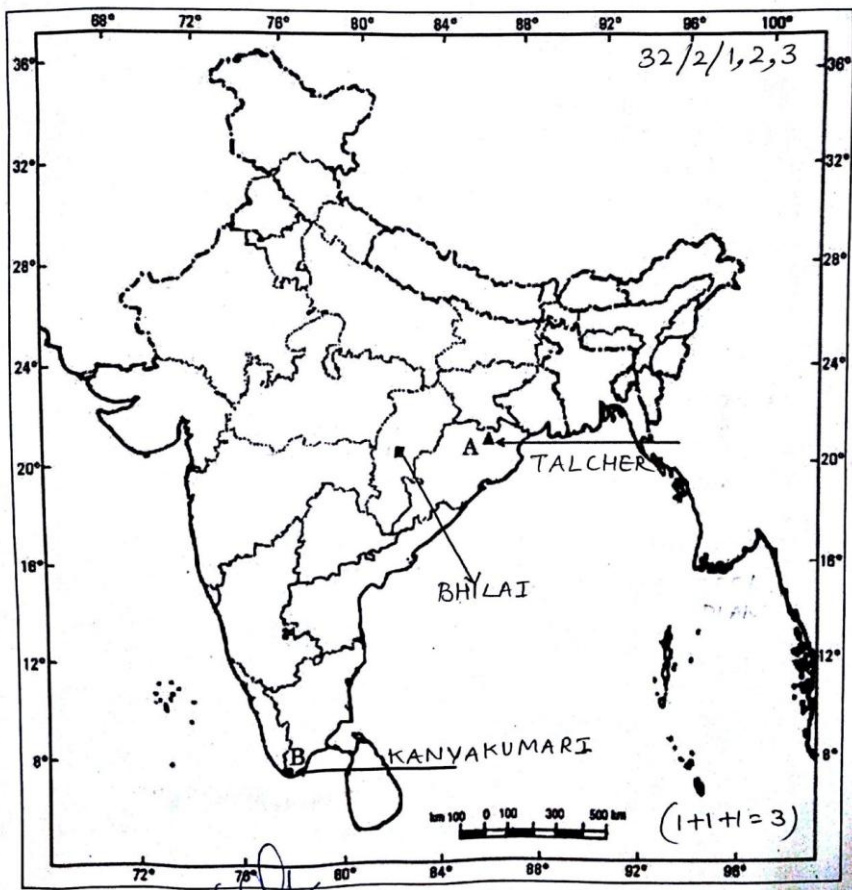
For Visually Impaired:

29.1 Calcutta

29.2 Ahemdabad

29.3 Amritsar

1+1+1=3



For Visually Impaired-

30.1 Talcher (ODISHA)

30.2 Kanyakumari

30.3 Chhattisgarh

1+1+1=3