



Series : CQQPP/2

SET ~ 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/2/3**

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.

नोट / NOTE :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **12** (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **12** printed pages (Including Map).
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. 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.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **13** प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 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।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. *



सामाजिक विज्ञान



SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40

32/2/3

146 C

Page 1

P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 13 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड-क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 40 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (iv) खण्ड-ख में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 8 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड-ग में प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 120 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-घ में प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (vii) खण्ड-ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है। यह प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। यह दो भागों में विभाजित है – 13.1 इतिहास (1 अंक) और 13.2 भूगोल (2 अंक)।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक चयन के विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इन प्रश्नों में से किसी एक विकल्प का उत्तर लिखना है।

*

खण्ड – क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

2 × 5 = 10

1. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के प्रति 'फेडरेशन ऑफ द इंडियन चैंबर ऑफ कॉमर्स इंडस्ट्रीज' (FICCI) के विचारों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2
2. औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से स्वच्छ जल को कैसे बचाया जा सकता है? 2
3. कच्चे माल के आधार पर उद्योगों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए। 2
4. सत्तारूढ़ और विपक्षी दलों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *There are **13** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *This Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**.*
- (iii) ***Section A** – Question no. **1** to **5** are very short answer type questions of **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Question no. **6** to **8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Question no. **9** and **10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Question no. **11** and **12** are **Case Based** questions, carrying **4** marks each.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Question no. **13** is **map** based, carrying **3** marks with **two** parts, **13.1** from *History* (**1** mark) and **13.2** from *Geography* (**2** marks).*
- (viii) *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.*

SECTION – A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

2 × 5 = 10

1. Mention the views of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) towards the Civil Disobedience Movement. **2**
2. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? **2**
3. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials. **2**
4. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. **2**



5. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

2

आवास ऋण

मेघा ने घर खरीदने के लिए बैंक से ₹ 5 लाख का कर्ज लिया। इस कर्ज पर ब्याज की वार्षिक दर 12 प्रतिशत है और इस कर्ज को 10 साल में मासिक किश्तों में लौटाया जाना है। मेघा को बैंक से कर्ज लेने से पहले उसे अपनी नौकरी और वेतन संबंधी रिकार्ड दिखाने पड़ते हैं। बैंक नए घर के सभी कागज ऋणाधार के रूप में रख लेता है, जिन्हें मेघा द्वारा ब्याज समेत कर्ज लौटाने पर वापस किया जाएगा।

5.1 मेघा ने किस प्रकार के ऋण स्रोत से कर्ज लिया ?

1

5.2 इस स्रोत में दी गई ऋण की शर्तों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

1

खण्ड – ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

3 × 3 = 9

6. (क) बैंक कुछ-एक उधार लेने वालों को ऋण क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3

अथवा

(ख) 'स्वयं सहायता समूहों' के कार्यों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3

7. "महात्मा गांधी के विचारों और स्वराज की अवधारणा के बारे में मजदूरों की अपनी समझ थी।" असम के उदाहरण के साथ कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3

8. राजनीतिक दलों का उदय सीधे तौर पर प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र के उद्भव से किस प्रकार जुड़ा हुआ है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3

खण्ड – ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

5 × 2 = 10

9. (क) "महिलाओं के साथ गरिमा और समानता का व्यवहार लोकतंत्र समाज की जरूरी शर्त है।" कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।

5

अथवा

(ख) "भारत में लोकतंत्र ने समान स्थिति और समान अवसर के दावों को मजबूत किया है।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।

5



5. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : 2

A House Loan

Megha has taken a loan of ₹ 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

- 5.1 From which source of credit Megha has taken loan ? 1
5.2 Explain the terms of credit given in the source. 1

SECTION – B

(Short Answer type Questions)

3 × 3 = 9

6. (a) Explain, why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers ? 3

OR

- (b) Explain the functions of “Self Help Group”. 3

7. “Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi’s thoughts and the notion of Swaraj.” Explain the statement with the example of Assam. 3

8. Explain, how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. 3

SECTION – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 × 2 = 10

9. (a) “Dignity and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.” Justify the statement. 5

OR

- (b) ‘Democracy in India has strengthened the claim for equal status and equal opportunities.’ Justify the statement. 5



10. (क) “प्रौद्योगिकी, वैश्वीकरण के आधुनिक रूप में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति है।” उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

5

अथवा

- (ख) “वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव एकसमान नहीं रहा है।” उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

5

खण्ड – घ

(केस आधारित प्रश्न)

4 × 2 = 8

11. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

4

भारत में राष्ट्रवाद

यूरोप में आधुनिक राष्ट्रवाद के साथ ही राष्ट्र-राज्यों का भी उदय हुआ। इससे अपने बारे में लोगों की समझ बदलने लगी। वे कौन हैं, उनकी पहचान किस बात से परिभाषित होती है, यह भावना बदल गई। उनमें राष्ट्र के प्रति लगाव का भाव पैदा होने लगा। नए प्रतीकों और चिह्नों ने, नए गीतों और विचारों ने नए संपर्क स्थापित किए और समुदायों की सीमाओं को दोबारा परिभाषित कर दिया। ज्यादातर देशों में इस नयी राष्ट्रीय पहचान का निर्माण एक लंबी प्रक्रिया में हुआ। आइए देखें कि हमारे देश में यह चेतना किस तरह पैदा हुई ?

दूसरे उपनिवेशों की तरह भारत में भी आधुनिक राष्ट्रवाद के उदय की परिघटना उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी आंदोलन के साथ गहरे तौर पर जुड़ी हुई थी। औपनिवेशिक शासकों के खिलाफ संघर्ष के दौरान लोग आपसी एकता को पहचानने लगे थे। उत्पीड़न और दमन के साझा भाव ने विभिन्न समूहों को एक-दूसरे से बाँध दिया था। लेकिन हर वर्ग और समूह पर उपनिवेशवाद का असर एक जैसा नहीं था। उनके अनुभव भी अलग थे और स्वतंत्रता के मायने भी भिन्न थे। महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस ने इन समूहों को इकट्ठा करके एक विशाल आंदोलन खड़ा किया। परंतु इस एकता में टकराव के बिंदु भी निहित थे।

- 11.1 राष्ट्र के प्रति लोगों की समझ क्या थी ?

1

- 11.2 आधुनिक राष्ट्रवाद का विकास उपनिवेश विरोधी आंदोलन से गहरे तौर पर किस प्रकार जुड़ा था ?

1

- 11.3 भारत के लोगों में सामूहिक अपनेपन की भावना किस प्रकार विकसित हुई ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2



12. निम्नलिखित केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

पर्यटन

पिछले तीन दशकों में भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है। 150 लाख से अधिक व्यक्ति पर्यटन उद्योग में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से संलग्न हैं। पर्यटन राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रोत्साहित करता है तथा स्थानीय हस्तकला व सांस्कृतिक उद्यमों को प्रश्रय देता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह हमारी संस्कृति तथा विरासत की समझ विकसित करने में सहायक है। विदेशी पर्यटक भारत में विरासत पर्यटन, पारि-पर्यटन (eco-tourism), रोमांचकारी पर्यटन, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन, चिकित्सा पर्यटन तथा व्यापारिक पर्यटन के लिए आते हैं।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में पर्यटन के विकास की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार के पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

- 12.1 पर्यटन के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
12.2 'विरासत-पर्यटन' का कोई एक उदाहरण दीजिए। 1
12.3 भारत में पर्यटन में सुधार के लाभों का आंकलन कीजिए। 2

खण्ड – ड

(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

1 + 2 = 3

- 13.1 दिए गए भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से 'A' के रूप में चिह्नित स्थान की पहचान कीजिए और उसके पास खींची गई रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखिए :
(A) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन सितंबर 1920 में हुआ था। 1
13.2 दिए गए भारत के इसी रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए :
I. (क) रामागुंडम् तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र 1
अथवा
(ख) पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क 1
II. चेन्नई (मीनाम्बकम) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन 1

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए है :

- 13.1 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड हुआ था। 1
13.2 (क) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ रामागुंडम् तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है। 1
अथवा
(ख) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है। 1
13.3 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ चेन्नई मीनाम्बकम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन स्थित है। 1



12. Read the following case and answer the questions that follows : 4

Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

- 12.1 Explain the importance of tourism. 1
12.2 Give an example of 'Heritage tourism'. 1
12.3 Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. 2

SECTION - E

(Map based questions)

1 + 2 = 3

- 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it :

- (A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September, 1920. 1

- 13.2 On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following :

- I. (a) Ramagundam Thermal Plant 1

OR

- (b) Pune Software Technology Park. 1

- II. Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport. 1

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. NO. 13.

- 13.1 Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. 1

- 13.2 (a) Name the State where Ramagundam Thermal Power is located. 1

OR

- (b) Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. 1

- 13.3 Name the State where Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport is located ? 1



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प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 13



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Secondary School ,Term II Examination2022

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 087)

(PAPER CODE – 32/2/3)

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 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 otherwise and 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 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
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME
 Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Subject Code–087)
[Paper Code : 32/2/3]

Maximum Marks : 40

| Q. No. | EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS | Marks |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| | SECTION—A (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) | 2x5=10 |
| 1. | <p>Mention the views of the federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and industries towards Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Indian merchants and industrialists keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. (iii) They wanted protection in rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. (iv) They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. (v) Prominent industrialists like Purushottam Das, Thakur Das and G. D. Birla participated through this organisation. (vi) They criticized colonial control over the Indian economy. (vii) They supported the Civil Disobedience Movement (viii) They gave financial assistance (ix) They refused to buy or sell imported goods. (x) Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points to be mentioned) (PG—42 H</p> | 1x2=2 |
| 2. | <p>How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Minimising use of water for processing (ii) By reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. (iii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements (iv) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds (v) Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process. (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. (vi) Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points to be explained) [PG—76 G]</p> | 1x2=2 |

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| 3. | Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. <i>(i)</i> Agro-based : Cotton, Woollen, Jute, Silk textile, Rubber and sugar, Tea, Coffee, Edible oil <i>(ii)</i> Mineral-based : Iron and steel, Cement, Aluminium, Machine tools, Petrochemicals <i>(iii)</i> Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be mentioned) [PG–65 G] | 1x2=2 |
| 4. | Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. <i>(i)</i> Political party that wins the election is called the ruling party whereas those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition party. <i>(ii)</i> Ruling party runs the government whereas opposition party criticises government for its failure or wrong policies. <i>(iii)</i> Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be mentioned) [PG—74 D.P] | 1x2=2 |
| 5. | Read the following and answer the questions that follows : <p style="text-align: center;">A House Loan</p> Megha has taken a loan of ₹ 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest. | 1+1=2 |
| 5.1 | From which source of credit Megha has taken loan? Formal Sector/ Bank | 1 |
| 5.2 | Analyse the terms of credit in this case study. <i>(i)</i> Documents showing her employment records and salary Collateral -the papers of the new house [PG—44 E] | 1 <hr/> 10 |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)</p> | 3x3=9 |
| 6.a) | Explain why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers. <i>(i)</i> Lack of set of documents to get a loan <i>(ii)</i> People who have not repaid previous loans <i>(iii)</i> Issue of high risks <i>(iv)</i> Irregular incomes <i>(v)</i> Less chances of repayment of the loan <i>(vi)</i> Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) [PG—45E] | 1x3=3 |

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| b) | <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Explain the functions of Self-Help Group in the villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) SHGs typically have 15–20 members, usually from the same neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. (ii) Savings per member varies depending upon the ability of the people to save. (iii) Members take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. (iv) The group charges interest on these loans at lesser rate of interest. (v) After a year or so, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. (vi) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities for the members. (vii) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs, etc. (viii) People get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. (ix) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. (x) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted- the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, etc. (xi) Group is responsible for the repayment of loan (xii) In case of non-payment of loan by anyone is followed by other members (xiii) SHGs are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. (xiv) Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points to be explained) [PG—49 ,51E]</p> | 1x3=3 |
| 7. | <p>‘Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Explain the statement with the example of Assam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vii) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely. (viii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. (ix) Thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. (x) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. (xi) Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught | 1x3=3 |

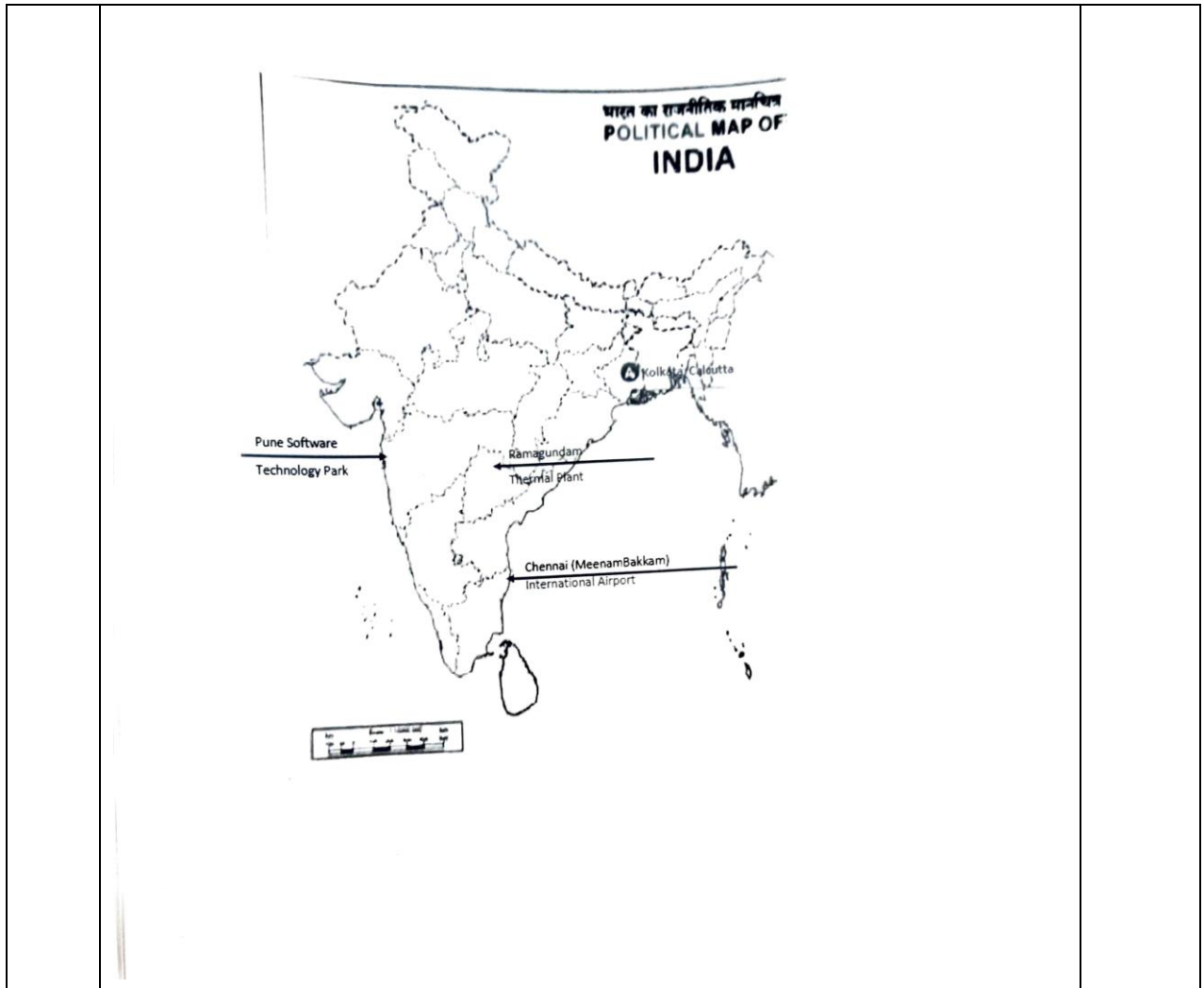
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| | <p>by the police and brutally beaten up.</p> <p>(xii) They interpreted the term ‘Swaraj’ in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over.</p> <p>(xiii) Tribals chanted Gandhiji’s name and raised slogans demanding ‘Swatantra Bharat’,</p> <p>(xiv) They emotionally related Gandhi ji with an all-India agitation.</p> <p>(xv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained) [PG—36–37H]</p> | |
| 8. | <p>Explain how the rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.</p> <p>(i) Large societies need representative democracy.</p> <p>(ii) As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues.</p> <p>(iii) These groups present these views to the government.</p> <p>(iv) They try to bring various representatives together.</p> <p>(v) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government and to make policies.</p> <p>(vi) Political parties try to fulfil needs that every representative government has.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined) [PG—75-75 D.P]</p> | <p>1x3=3</p> <hr/> <p>9</p> |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)</p> | 5x2=10 |
| 9.(a) | <p>“Dignity and equal treatments of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society”. Justify the statement.</p> <p>(viii) Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individual.</p> <p>(ix) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.</p> <p>(x) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment.</p> <p>(xi) In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time which they have achieved now.</p> <p>(xii) Women can now wage a struggle against unacceptable legally and morally.</p> <p>(xiii) Women would have a legal basis to fight for equality.</p> <p>(xiv) In democratic country constitution provides provisions for the protection of women’s rights.</p> <p>(xv) Any other relevant point</p> | 1x5=5 |

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| | (Any five points to be Justified) [PG-97-98] | |
| (b) | <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>“Democracy in India has strengthened the claims for equal status and equal opportunity.” Justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Democracy believes in providing dignity and freedom to the people (ii) Respect to all irrespective of any discrimination and freedom are the basis of democracy (iii) Equal treatment of women is necessary ingredient of democratic society. (iv) Democracy has strengthened the claims for the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunities. (v) Democratic govt. tries to accommodate social diversity. (vi) Democracies create a society that is safe and harmonious for its citizen. (vii) A majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group respects minority. (viii) Citizen should have a chance of being in the majority at some point of time. (ix) No one should be barred on the basis of birth. (x) Majority has to work hand in hand with the minority. (xi) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be justified) [PG-96-97]</p> | 1x5=5 |
| 10.a) | <p>“Technology is the vital force in the modern form of globalization.” Explain the statement with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Technology has been changing rapidly. (ii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact and access information. (iii) Helps to communicate from remote areas. (iv) Development of satellite communication devices. (v) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity. (vi) One can obtain and share information through Internet. (vii) Electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. (viii) Has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. (ix) Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Page—63E]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>“The impact of globalization has not been uniform.” Explain the statement with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Globalization has resulted in more choices for the consumers. | 1x5=5 |
| b) | | |

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| | <p>(ii) This has improved the standard of living of people.</p> <p>(iii) MNCs have increased their investments in developing countries like India in industries such as cell-phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, etc.</p> <p>(iv) New jobs have been created in developing countries.</p> <p>(v) Some local companies that supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited.</p> <p>(vi) Some local companies in countries like India have been able to invest in newer technology and production methods.</p> <p>(vii) Globalization has enabled some large companies such as Tata Motors, Infosys to emerge as Multinational Companies.</p> <p>(viii) Companies providing services have also benefited by globalization.</p> <p>(ix) Flexibility in labour laws has resulted in worsening the condition of workers.</p> <p>(x) Globalization has hit the small producers because they are unable to compete with MNCs</p> <p>(xi) Expansion of unorganized sector. .</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Page—66 E]</p> | |
| | | 10 |
| | SECTION—D (CASE BASED QUESTIONS) | |
| 11. | <p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nationalism in India</p> <p>Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-States. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process in India. How did this consciousness emerge in India? In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anticolonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[PG—29 H]</p> | |

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| 11.1 | What was people's understanding of Nation? <i>(i)</i> People identified nation on the basis of a combination of shared features such as language, history, ethnicity, culture and territory. <i>(ii)</i> Any other relevant point (Any one point) | 1 |
| 11.2 | How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anticolonial movement? <i>(i)</i> People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. <i>(ii)</i> The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. <i>(iii)</i> Any other relevant point (Any one point) | 1 |
| 11.3 | How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain. <i>(i)</i> Associated with symbols and icons such as image of 'Bharat Mata'. <i>(ii)</i> Associated with new songs like 'Vande Mataram as a hymn to the motherland. <i>(iii)</i> Forging new links to discover and restore a sense of pride in one's part. <i>(iv)</i> Swadeshi movement. <i>(v)</i> Through a movement to retrieve Indian folklore. <i>(vi)</i> Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) | 2 |
| 12. | Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : Tourism <p>Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[PG—88 G]</p> | |
| 12.1 | Explain the importance of Tourism. <i>(i)</i> Tourism promotes national integration. <i>(ii)</i> Helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage <i>(iii)</i> Helps in earning foreign exchange <i>(iv)</i> Provides employment to people. <i>(v)</i> Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be explained) | 1 |

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| 12.2 | Give any one example of heritage tourism. <i>(i)</i> Taj Mahal in Agra. <i>(ii)</i> Udaipur Fort in Rajasthan <i>(iii)</i> Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu. <i>(iv)</i> Any other relevant point. Any one example to be mentioned | 1 |
| 12.3 | Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. <i>(i)</i> More foreign tourists will visit in India. <i>(ii)</i> Will help in increasing foreign exchange. <i>(iii)</i> Development of regions will be there. <i>(iv)</i> National and cultural integration will be there. <i>(v)</i> Nature of the international trade will be transformed. <i>(vi)</i> Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) | 2 |
| | SECTION—E (MAP BASED QUESTIONS) | |
| 13.1 | On the given outline political map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it : (A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920—Calcutta/Kolkata | 1 |
| 13.2 | On the same given map of India, locate the following : (I) Ramagundam Thermal Plant—Telengana Or Pune Software Technology Park—Maharashtra (II) Chennai (MeenamBakkam) International Airport—Tamil Nadu | 1 1 |
| 13.1 | Note : The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13 Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh Massacare took place. Punjab | 1 |
| 13.2a) | Name the State where Thermal Ramagundam Plant is located. Telengana | 1 |
| | OR | |
| 13.2b) | Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra | 1 |
| 13.3 | Name the city where Chennai (MeenamBakkam) International Airport is located. Tamil Nadu | 1 |



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