अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **32** (**मानचित्र** सहित) हैं ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी 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 **32** printed pages (Including Map).*
- *Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.*
- *Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*
- ***Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***
- *15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the 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 : *3 घण्टे*
Time allowed : *3 hours*

अधिकतम अंक : *80*
Maximum Marks : *80*

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

(i)   इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।

(ii) प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है – **खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च** ।

(iii) **खण्ड क** – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।

(iv) **खण्ड ख** – प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।

(v)   **खण्ड ग** – प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।

(vi) **खण्ड घ** – प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए ।

(vii) **खण्ड ङ** – प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है ।

(viii) **खण्ड च** – प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न है जिसमें **दो** भाग हैं – 37 **(a)** इतिहास (2 अंक) और 37 **(b)** भूगोल (3 अंक) । इस प्रश्न के कुल 5 अंक हैं ।

(ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें ।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*

(ii) *Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.*

(iii) ***Section A** – Question number **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) ***Section B** – Question number **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.*

(v) ***Section C** – Question number **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.*

(vi) ***Section D** – Question number **30** to **33** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*

(vii) ***Section E** – Question number **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*

(viii) ***Section F** – Question number **37** is Map Skill based question with **two** parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*

(ix) *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.*

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न) **(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. जर्मन दार्शनिक 'योहॉन गॉटफ्रीड' निम्नलिखित में से किस विचारधारा से संबंधित था ? **1**

   (A) समाजवादी   (B) उदारवादी

   (C) रूमानी   (D) मार्क्सवादी

2. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं । ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं । दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

   अभिकथन (A) : इंग्लैंड और स्कॉटलैंड के बीच 'एक्ट ऑफ यूनियन (1707)' से 'यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन' का गठन हुआ ।

   कारण (R) : इंग्लैंड स्कॉटलैंड पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाना चाहता था ।

   विकल्प :

   (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

   (B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।

   (C) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है ।

   (D) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है ।

3. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमिक रूप से व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

   I.   कुस्तुन्तुनिया की संधि

   II. हैम्बर्ग का हंगरी को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना

   III. बाल्कन संघर्ष

   IV. नेपोलियन की नागरिक संहिता

   विकल्प :

   (A) IV, II, I & III

   (B) III, II, IV & I

   (C) IV, I, II & III

   (D) I, IV, III & II

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Questions)   (20 × 1 = 20)

1. The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought ?   **1**

    (A) Socialist   (B) Liberalist

    (C) Romanticist   (D) Marxist

2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.   **1**

    Assertion (A) : 'The Act of Union 1707' between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

    Reason (R) : England wanted to impose its influence on Scotland.

    Options :

    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explaination of (A).

    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explaination of (A).

    (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

    (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.   **1**

    I.   Treaty of Constantinople

    II.   Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary

    III. Balkan Conflict

    IV.   Napoleonic Civil Code

    Options :

    (A) IV, II, I & III

    (B) III, II, IV & I

    (C) IV, I, II & III

    (D) I, IV, III & II

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन−सा जोड़ा सही सुमेलित है ? 1

	सूची-I	सूची-II
	(लेखक)	(पुस्तक)
(A)	ज्योतिबा फूले	आमार जीबन
(B)	सुदर्शन चक्र	सच्ची कविताएँ
(C)	राश सुन्दरी देबी	गुलामगिरी
(D)	काशी बाबा	छोटे और बड़े सवाल

5. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

अधात्विक खनिज : | अभ्रक |

ऊर्जा खनिज : | .... |

(A) प्राकृतिक गैस   (B) बॉक्साइट

(C) मैंगनीज   (D) प्लैटिनम

6. मृदा की निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से मृदा की पहचान कीजिए । 1

- यह विस्तृत रूप में फैली हुई और महत्त्वपूर्ण मृदा है ।
- उत्तरी मैदान इससे बना है ।
- इसमें रेत, सिल्ट और मृत्तिका पाए जाते हैं ।

विकल्प :

(A) पीली मृदा   (B) काली मृदा

(C) लेटराइट मृदा   (D) जलोढ़ मृदा

4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?   1

| | List-I | List-II |
	(Author)	**(Book)**
(A)	Jyotiba Phule	Amar Jiban
(B)	Sudarshan Chakra	Sachhi Kavitayen
(C)	Rash Sundari Debi	Gulamgiri
(D)	Kashi Baba	Chotte aur Bade Sawal

5. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.   1

Non Metallic Mineral : | **Mica** |

Energy Mineral : | .... |

(A) Natural Gas   (B) Bauxite

(C) Manganese   (D) Platinum

6. Read the following characteristics of a soil and identify the soil from the given options.   1

- It is widely spread and important soil.

- Northern plains are made of it.

- It consists of sand, silt and clay.

Options :

(A) Yellow soil   (B) Black soil

(C) Laterite soil   (D) Alluvial soil

7. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :   **1**

	स्तंभ-I		स्तंभ-II
	(फसल)		(प्रकार)
I.	गेहूँ	a.	मोटा अनाज
II.	रागी	b.	पेय फसल
III.	चाय	c.	खाद्य फसल
IV.	मक्का	d.	खाद्यान्न और चारा फसल

विकल्प :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	d	a	c	b
(B)	c	d	b	a
(C)	c	a	b	d
(D)	d	b	a	c

8. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित सही शब्द का चयन कीजिए :   **1**

- भारतीय राज्य ने किसी भी धर्म को राजकीय धर्म के रूप में अंगीकार नहीं किया है ।

- भारत में किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने और प्रचार करने की आजादी है ।

विकल्प :

(A) गणराज्य

(B) प्रभुत्व–संपन्न

(C) समाजवादी

(D) पंथनिरपेक्ष

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option : **1**

	Column-I (Crop)		**Column-II** (Type)
I.	Wheat	a.	Millet Crop
II.	Ragi	b.	Beverage Crop
III.	Tea	c.	Food Crop
IV.	Maize	d.	Food & Fodder Crop

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	d	a	c	b
(B)	c	d	b	a
(C)	c	a	b	d
(D)	d	b	a	c

8. Read the following statements and choose the correct term mentioned in the Indian Constitution from the given options : **1**

- There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- There is freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion in India.

Options :

(A) Republic

(B) Sovereign

(C) Socialist

(D) Secular

9. निम्नलिखित जोड़ों में से कौन-सा सुमेलित है ?   1

(भारतीय संविधान में विषयों की सूची)　　　(विषय)

(A) संघ सूची का विषय　　　–　संचार

(B) राज्य सूची का विषय　　　–　शिक्षा

(C) समवर्ती सूची का विषय　　　–　गोद लेना

(D) बाकी बचे विषय　　　–　विवाह

10. बेल्जियम की सत्ता की साझेदारी के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।   1

I. ब्रूसेल्स में समान प्रतिनिधित्व वाली अलग सरकार है ।

II. केन्द्रीय सरकार में डच और फ्रेंच-भाषी मंत्रियों की समान संख्या है ।

III. सामुदायिक सरकार का चुनाव एक ही भाषा बोलने वाले लोग करते हैं ।

IV. बहुसंख्या-परस्ती के तहत बेल्जियम में कई कदम उठाए गए ।

विकल्प :

(A) I, II और IV

(B) I, III और IV

(C) II, III और IV

(D) I, II और III

11. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में 'एक-दलीय व्यवस्था' है ?   1

(A) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

(B) युनाईटेड किंग्डम

(C) भारत

(D) चीन

9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

   (Subject List in the Indian   (Subject)
   Constitution)

   (A) Union List Subjects   –   Communication

   (B) State List Subjects   –   Education

   (C) Concurrent List Subjects –   Adoption

   (D) Residuary Subjects   –   Marriages

10. Read the following statements about power sharing arrangement in Belgium and choose the correct option. 1

   I.   Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation.

   II. Dutch & French speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt.

   III. Community Govt. is elected by People belonging to one language.

   IV. Series of majoritarian measures adopted in Belgium.

   Options :

   (A) I, II and IV

   (B) I, III and IV

   (C) II, III and IV

   (D) I, II and III

11. Which one of the following countries has 'one-party system' ? 1

   (A) United States of America

   (B) United Kingdom

   (C) India

   (D) China

12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा लोकतंत्र का मूलभूत सिद्धांत है ? **1**

   (A) एक व्यक्ति का शासन

   (B) वंशानुगत मानदंडों का शासन

   (C) स्वतंत्रता के साथ लोगों का शासन

   (D) सैन्य प्रमुखों का शासन

13. निम्नलिखित भाषाओं में से कौन-सी भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित है ? **1**

   (A) हरियाणवी   (B) राजस्थानी

   (C) गढ़वाली   (D) उड़िया

14. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । **1**

   साक्षरता दर _____ वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात है ।

   (A) 10   (B) 7

   (C) 5   (D) 8

15. मान लीजिए कि एक मोहल्ले में चार परिवार हैं । इन चार परिवारों की एक सप्ताह की आय क्रमश: ₹ 2,000, ₹ 5,000, ₹ 3,000 और ₹ 6,000 है तो मोहल्ले की साप्ताहिक औसत आय होगी – **1**

   (A) ₹ 4,000

   (B) ₹ 5,000

   (C) ₹ 2,000

   (D) ₹ 1,000

12. Which one of the following is a fundamental principle of democracy ?   **1**

   (A) Rule of single individual

   (B) Rule with hereditary norms

   (C) Rule of people with freedom

   (D) Rule of military chiefs

13. Which one of the following languages is included in Eighth Schedule in Indian Constitution ?   **1**

   (A) Hariyanavi   (B) Rajasthani

   (C) Garhwali   (D) Odia

14. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

   Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the _____ years and above age group.   **1**

   (A) 10   (B) 7

   (C) 5   (D) 8

15. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the incomes of these four families in a week are ₹ 2,000, ₹ 5,000, ₹ 3,000 and ₹ 6,000, then the weekly average income of the locality will be –   **1**

   (A) ₹ 4,000

   (B) ₹ 5,000

   (C) ₹ 2,000

   (D) ₹ 1,000

16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सही सुमेलित है ?   1

    (अर्थव्यवस्था का क्षेत्रक)   (उदाहरण)

    (A) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक   –   दर्जी

    (B) द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक   –   मछुआरा

    (C) तृतीयक क्षेत्रक   –   अंतरिक्ष यात्री

    (D) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक   –   कूरियर

17. दिए गए चित्र को देखिए । चित्र में होने वाला कार्य निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत आता है ?   1

    (A) संगठित क्षेत्रक   (B) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक

    (C) असंगठित क्षेत्रक   (D) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक

    नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 17 के स्थान पर है ।

    निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उद्यम संगठित क्षेत्र से संबंधित है ?   1

    (A) स्वतंत्र फ्रीलांसर   (B) बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ

    (C) फुटपाथ विक्रेता   (D) कुटीर उद्योग

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बैंक द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण गतिविधियों का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है ?   1

    (A) अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करना

    (B) केवल प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक को लाभ पहुँचाना

    (C) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की आय बढ़ाना

    (D) आर्थिक विकास का समर्थन करना

16. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

    (Sector of the Economy)   **(Example)**

    (A) Primary Sector   –   Tailor

    (B) Secondary Sector   –   Fisherman

    (C) Tertiary Sector   –   Astronaut

    (D) Primary Sector   –   Courier

17. Look at the given image. The work done in the image comes under which one of the following sectors ? 1

    (A) Organized sector   (B) Primary sector

    (C) Unorganized sector   (D) Public sector

    Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question no. 17.

    Which one of the following enterprises belongs to the organized sector ? 1

    (A) Independent Freelancers   (B) Multinational Corporations

    (C) Street Vendors   (D) Cottage Industries

18. Which of the following is the primary purpose of loan activities offered by banks ? 1

    (A) To compete with other financial institutions

    (B) To generate profits for the primary sector only

    (C) To increase income of MNCs

    (D) To support economic growth

19. वैश्वीकरण के निम्नलिखित पहलुओं को उनके विवरण के साथ मिलाइये और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।   1

सूची-I
(वैश्विक पहलू)

सूची-II
(विवरण)

I. प्रौद्योगिक उन्नति

a. विचारों, मूल्यों और परंपराओं का आदान–प्रदान

II. व्यापारिक उदारीकरण

b. कई देशों में कार्यरत कंपनियाँ

III. सांस्कृतिक आदान–प्रदान

c. उत्पादन, सूचना एवं संचार में नवाचार

IV. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ

d. व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध हटाना

विकल्प :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	a	b	c	d
(B)	c	d	a	b
(C)	d	c	b	a
(D)	b	a	d	c

20. निम्नलिखित में से 'शरीर द्रव्यमान सूचकांक' (BMI) के मूल्यांकन से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।   1

(A) रक्त चाप का आंकलन

(B) रक्त शर्करा स्तर का आंकलन

(C) शरीर की संरचना का आंकलन

(D) अल्प पोषण का आंकलन

19. Match the following aspects of globalization with their descriptions and choose the correct option. **1**

	List-I		**List-II**
	(Global Aspect)		**(Description)**
I.	Technological Advancement	a.	Interaction of ideas, values and traditions
II.	Liberalization of Trade	b.	Companies operating in many countries
III.	Cultural Exchange	c.	Innovation in manufacturing, communication and information
IV.	Multinational Corporations	d.	The removal of restriction on trade

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	a	b	c	d
(B)	c	d	a	b
(C)	d	c	b	a
(D)	b	a	d	c

20. Choose the correct option regarding 'Body Mass Index' (BMI) from the following. **1**

(A) Assessment of Blood Pressure

(B) Assessment of Blood Sugar Level

(C) Assessment of Body Composition

(D) Assessment of under Nutrition

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. "1815 में यूरोप में स्थापित रूढ़िवादी शासन व्यवस्थाएँ निरंकुश थीं ।" कोई दो तर्क देकर इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **2**

22. क्षैतिज सत्ता की साझेदारी ऊर्ध्वाधर से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? व्याख्या कीजिए । **2**

23. (a) प्रारंभिक निर्वाह और वाणिज्यिक कृषि में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

अथवा

   (b) रबी और खरीफ़ शस्य ऋतुओं में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

24. एक राष्ट्र किस प्रकार आर्थिक विकास और पर्यावरण पोषणीयता के बीच संतुलन प्राप्त कर सकता है ? कोई दो तर्क देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए । **2**

खण्ड – ग   (5 × 3 = 15)

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

25. (a) आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में 'सिल्क मार्ग' किस प्रकार व्यापारिक संपर्कों का एक जीवंत उदाहरण था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

अथवा

   (b) आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में खाद्य पदार्थ किस प्रकार दूर देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान– प्रदान बढ़ाते थे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

SECTION – B (4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. "Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic." Support the statement by giving any two arguments. **2**

22. How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical ? Explain. **2**

23. (a) Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial Farming. **2**

OR

(b) Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons. **2**

24. How can a nation achieve a balance between economic growth and environment sustainability ? Explain by giving any two arguments. **2**

SECTION – C (5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. (a) How was the 'Silk Route' an example of vibrant pre-modern trade ? Explain. **3**

OR

(b) How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world ? Explain. **3**

26. "भारत की समृद्धि अपने विनिर्माण उद्योगों को बढ़ाने और उनमें विविधता लाने में निहित है ।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये ।   3

27. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली किन्हीं तीन जिम्मेदारियों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   3

28. देश के आर्थिक विकास में ऋण के महत्त्व की परख कीजिए ।   3

29. "देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में तृतीयक क्षेत्र की एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका है ।" दैनिक जीवन के उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए ।   3

खण्ड – घ   (4 × 5 = 20)

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

30. (a) "सत्याग्रह का गांधीवादी विचार, सत्य की शक्ति और अन्याय के विरुद्ध संघर्ष पर बल देता है ।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   5

अथवा

(b) उन्नीसवीं सदी के आखिर में भारत में विभिन्न समुदायों, क्षेत्रों या भाषाओं से संबद्ध अलग–अलग समूहों ने सामूहिक अपनेपन का भाव कैसे विकसित किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।   5

26. "India's prosperity lies in expanding and diversifying its manufacturing industries." Justify the statement. **3**

27. Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy. **3**

28. Examine the significance of credit in economic development of the country. **3**

29. "Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country." Support your answer with day-to-day examples. **3**

SECTION – D   (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) "The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasized the power of truth and struggle against injustice." Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

(b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the late – nineteenth century India ? Explain with examples. **5**

31. (a) "ऊर्जा संरक्षण की प्रोन्नति सतत् पोषणीय ऊर्जा का महत्वपूर्ण आधार है ।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(b) "ऊर्जा सभी क्रियाकलापों के लिए आवश्यक है ।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

32. (a) लोकतंत्र सरकार किस प्रकार तानाशाही से बेहतर है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(b) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार सामाजिक विविधता को समायोजित करता है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

33. (a) "प्रौद्योगिकी में तीव्र उन्नति वह मुख्य कारक है जिसने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया ।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(b) "विदेशी व्यापार तथा विदेशी निवेश नीतियाँ, उदारीकरण और वैश्वीकरण के पहलू हैं ।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

खण्ड – ङ (3 × 4 = 12)

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

34. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

मुद्रण और प्रतिबंध

मुद्रित शब्द की ताक़त का अंदाज़ा अकसर सरकार द्वारा उसको नियंत्रित करने की कोशिशों से मिलता है । औपनिवेशिक प्रशासन हमेशा भारत में प्रकाशित हुई तमाम किताबों और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं पर नज़र रखता था और प्रेस को नियंत्रित करने के लिये बहुत से कानून पारित करता था ।

31. (a) "Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy." Explain the statement with examples.   **5**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

(b) "Energy is required for all kinds of activities." Explain this statement with examples.   **5**

32. (a) Democracy is a better form of govt. than dictatorship. Analyse.   **5**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

(b) Democracy accommodates social diversities. Analyse.   **5**

33. (a) "Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process." Explain the statement with examples.   **5**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

(b) "Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalisation and globalisation." Explain the statement with examples.   **5**

<div align="center">**SECTION – E**   (3 × 4 = 12)</div>

<div align="center">**(Case Based Questions)**</div>

34. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :   **4**

<div align="center">**Print and Censorship**</div>

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

पहले विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान, भारतीय रक्षा नियम के तहत, 22 अख़बारों को ज़मानत देनी पड़ी थी । इनमें से 18 ने सरकारी आदेश मानने की जगह ख़ुद को बंद कर देना उचित समझा । रॉलट के अधीन कार्यरत षड्यंत्र समिति ने 1919 में विभिन्न अख़बारों के ख़िलाफ जुर्माना आदि कार्रवाइयों को और सख़्त बना दिया । द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध की शुरुआत पर, भारतीय रक्षा अधिनियम पारित किया गया, ताकि युद्ध-संबंधी विषयों को सेंसर किया जा सके । भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन से जुड़ी तमाम रपटें इसी के तहत सेंसर होती थीं । अगस्त 1942 में तक़रीबन 90 अख़बारों का दमन किया गया ।

(34.1) औपनिवेशिक सरकार भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों पर नज़र रखने के लिए क्या तरीके अपनाती थी ?   1

(34.2) औपनिवेशिक सरकारी कानून ने प्रेस को कैसे प्रभावित किया ?   1

(34.3) समाचार-पत्रों पर 'षड्यंत्र समिति' के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।   2

35. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :   4

बाघ परियोजना

वन्यजीवन संरचना में बाघ (टाईगर) एक महत्त्वपूर्ण जंगली प्रजाति है । 1973 में अधिकारियों ने पाया कि देश में 20वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में बाघों की संख्या अनुमानित संख्या 55,000 से घटकर मात्र 1,827 रह गई है । बाघों को मारकर उनका व्यापार के लिए अवैध शिकार करना, आवासीय स्थलों का सिकुड़ना, भोजन के लिए आवश्यक जंगली उपजातियों की संख्या कम होना और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि बाघों की घटती संख्या के मुख्य कारण हैं । बाघों की खाल का व्यापार, और उनकी हड्डियों का एशियाई देशों में परंपरागत औषधियों में प्रयोग के कारण यह जाति विलुप्त होने की कगार पर पहुँच गई है । चूँकि भारत और नेपाल दुनिया की दो-तिहाई बाघों को आवास उपलब्ध करवाते हैं, अत: ये देश ही शिकार, चोरी और गैर-कानूनी व्यापार करने वालों के मुख्य निशाने पर हैं ।

'प्रोजेक्ट टाईगर' विश्व की बेहतरीन वन्य जीव परियोजनाओं में से एक है और इसकी शुरुआत 1973 में हुई । बाघ संरक्षण मात्र एक संकटग्रस्त प्रजाति को बचाने का प्रयास नहीं है, अपितु इसका उद्देश्य बहुत बड़े आकार के जैवजाति को भी बचाना है । उत्तराखण्ड में कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, पश्चिम बंगाल में सुंदरबन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, मध्य प्रदेश में बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, राजस्थान में सरिस्का वन्य जीव पशुविहार (sanctuary), असम में मानस बाघ रिज़र्व (reserve) और केरल में पेरियार बाघ रिज़र्व (reserve) भारत में बाघ संरक्षण परियोजनाओं के कुछ उदाहरण हैं ।

During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

(34.1) What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers ? **1**

(34.2) How did the colonial government's laws affect the press ? **1**

(34.3) Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. **2**

35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : **4**

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

(35.1) 'बाघ परियोजना' को बाघ संरक्षण के लिए एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कदम क्यों माना गया ?   **1**

(35.2) वैश्विक बाघ आबादी में भारत ने क्या भूमिका निभाई ?   **1**

(35.3) वन्य जीव प्रजाति के लिए किन्हीं दो प्रमुख खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।   **2**

36. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :   **4**

भारत की भाषायी विविधता

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

(36.1) 2011 की भारत की जनगणना में कितनी भाषाओं को मातृभाषा के रूप में दर्ज किया गया ?   **1**

(36.2) जनगणना रिपोर्ट में भाषाओं को कैसे समूह किया गया ?   **1**

(36.3) भाषाओं का भारत की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल होना भाषाई विविधता में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।   **2**

(35.1) Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation ? **1**

(35.2) What role did India play in the global tiger population ? **1**

(35.3) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. **2**

36. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : **4**

Linguistic diversity of India

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

(36.1) How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India ? **1**

(36.2) How were the languages grouped together in the Census report ? **1**

(36.3) How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity ? Explain. **2**

खण्ड – च   (2 + 3 = 5)

(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

37. (a) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में दो स्थान A और B के रूप में दर्शाए गए हैं । निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :   2 × 1 = 2

   (i) वह स्थान जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा ।   1

   (ii) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1920 में हुआ ।   1

(b) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए :   3 × 1 = 3

   (i) सलाल – बाँध   1

   (ii) कलपक्कम – परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र   1

   (iii) बेंगलूरू – सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क   1

   (iv) मोर्मुगाओ – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन   1

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं ।   5 × 1 = 5

किन्हीं **पाँच** प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(37.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा ।   1

(37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1920 में हुआ ।   1

(37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ टिहरी बाँध स्थित है ।   1

(37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कलपक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है ।   1

(37.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मोर्मुगाओ समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।   1

(37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बेंगलूरू सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क अवस्थित है ।   1

_____

SECTION – F   (2 + 3 = 5)

(Map Skill Based Questions)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :   **2 × 1 = 2**

   (i)   The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.   **1**

   (ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.   **1**

   (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols :   **3 × 1 = 3**

   (i)   Salal – Dam   **1**

   (ii) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant   **1**

   (iii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park   **1**

   (iv) Mormugao – Major Sea Port   **1**

Note : **The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37.**   **5 × 1 = 5**

Attempt any **five** questions :

(37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.   **1**

(37.2) Name the place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.   **1**

(37.3) Name the State where Tehri dam is located.   **1**

(37.4) Name the State where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located.   **1**

(37.5) Name the State where Mormugao Sea Port is located.   **1**

(37.6) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located.   **1**
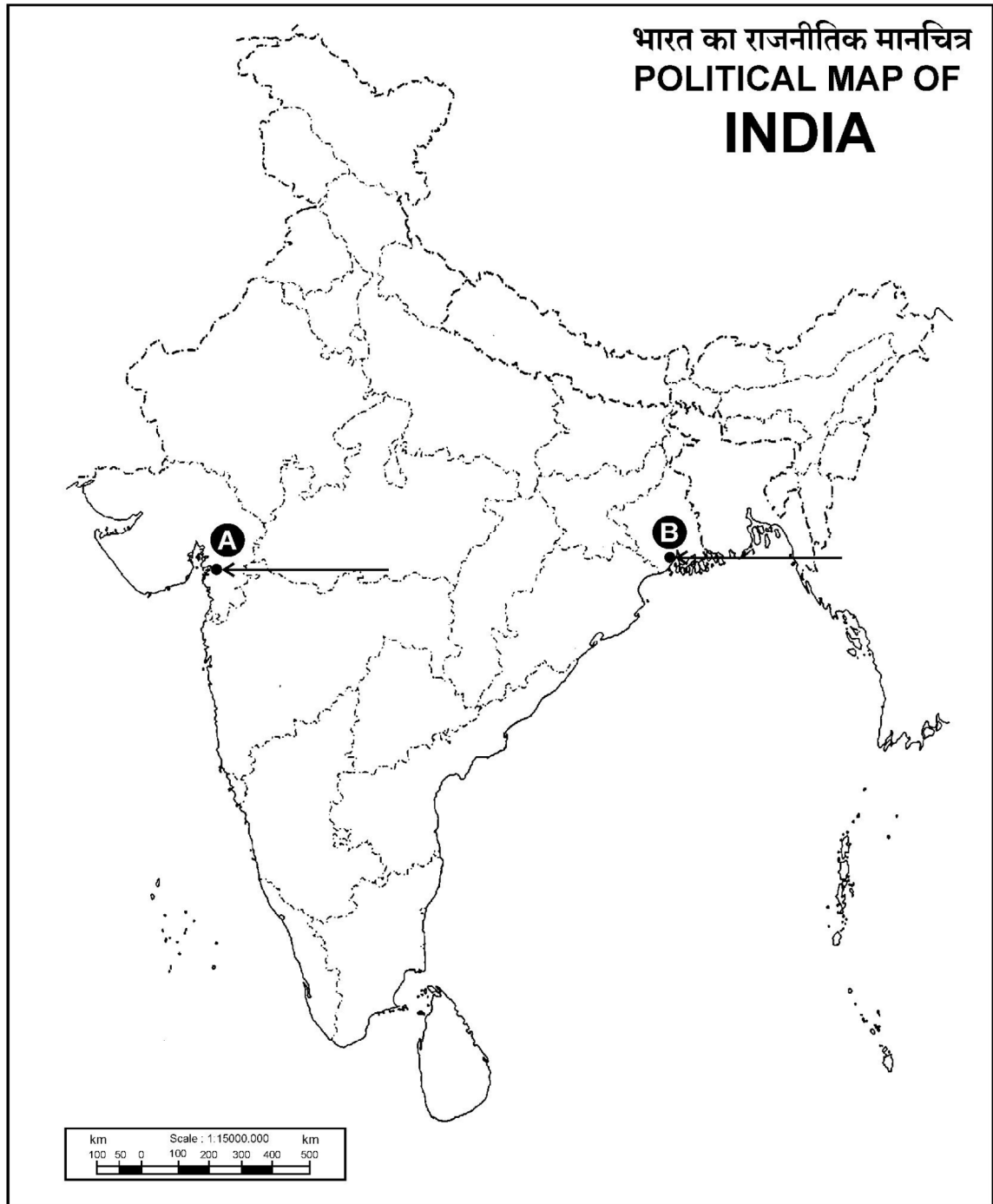
_____

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA

General Instructions: -

1.	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2.	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3.	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers.These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5.	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6.	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7.	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8.	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9.	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10.	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11.	A full scale of marks _____80_____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12.	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13.	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)

	● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
	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 un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
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 candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/2/1

SET -1   MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1=20)**
1	**(C) Romanticist**	**14, H**	1
2	**(A)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**	**22, H**	1
3	**(C)IV,I,II &III**		1
4	**(B) Sudarshan Chakra Sachhi Kavitayen** **(D) Kashi Baba-Chhote Bade Sawal** **(Both options to be considered.)**	**126, H**	1
5	**(A)Natural Gas**	**52, G**	1
6	**(D)Alluvial Soil**	**7, G**	1
7	**(C) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d**	**34-35, G**	1
8	**(D)Secular**	**37, P**	1
9	**(A)Union List Subjects- Communications** **(C)Concurrent List Subject-Adoption** **(Both options to be considered.)**	**16-17, P**	1
10	**(D)I,II &III**	**4-5, P**	1
11	**(D)China**	**51, P**	1
12	**(C)Rule of people with freedom**		1
13	**(D)Odia**	**22, P**	1
14	**(B)7**	**7, E**	1
15	**(A)Rs.4,000**	**9, E**	1
16	**(C)Tertiary Sector-Astronaut**	**21, E**	1
17	**(C)Unorganized Sector** **For V.I. Candidate- (B)Multinational Corporations**	**31, E**	1
18	**(D)To support economic growth**	**42, E**	1
19	**(B)I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b**	**64, E**	1

20	(C) Assessment of Body Composition	13, E	1
	Section B **Very Short Answer Type Questions**		(4X2=8)
21	**Conservative regimes setup in Europe in 1815 were autocratic. Support the statement by giving any two arguments.** (i) Conservatives wanted to restore traditional institutions of state and society. (ii) Conservative regimes did not tolerate criticism and dissent. (iii) They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of these governments. (iv) Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspaper, books etc. **(v)** Any other relevant point**.** Any two arguments to be mentioned.	11, H	2X1=2
22	**How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical? Explain.** **Horizontal power sharing** (i) Power is shared among different organs of the government such as legislature, executive and judiciary. (ii) It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. (iii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organ exercises unlimited powers. **Vertical Power Sharing** (i) Powers is shared among governments at different levels such as General or Union Government for the entire country and government at provincial or regional level. (ii) The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is called federal division of power. (iii) Different level exercise their powers independent of each other. (iv) Any other relevant point of difference. **Any two points to be explained.**	8, P	2X1=2

23	(a)	**Differentiate between primitive subsistence and commercial farming.**	30-31, G	2X1=2
		Primitive subsistence		
	(i)	Primitive subsistence agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family/ community labour.		
	(ii)	This type of farming depends upon monsoons, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.		
	(iii)	It is 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce crops. When soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.		
	(iv)	Crops are produced to sustain the family.		
	(v)	It is labour intensive farming, since most of the activities are done by human labour.		
	(vi)	Land fertility is low as fertilizers are not used.		
	(vii)	This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of soil through natural process.		
		Commercial Farming		
	(i)	In this type of farming higher dose of modern inputs is used.		
	(ii)	High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides etc. are used obtain higher productivity.		
	(iii)	The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab and it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.		
	(iv)	Commercial farming is done with the view to sell the crops and gain profit.		
	(v)	It is capital intensive since it depends on machines to get the work done.		
	(vi)	Land productivity is high.		
	(vii)	Does not allow nature to replenish the soil fertility through natural process.		
	(viii)	Any other relevant points.		
		Any two points to be differentiated.	32, G	
		OR		
		(b) Differentiate between Rabi and kharif cropping sessions. .		
		Rabi Crops		
	(i)	Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.		

	(ii) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. (iii) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of rabi crops. (iv) Require warm climate for germination and cold climate to grow. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones help in the success of these crops. **Kharif Crops** (i) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. (ii) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, groundnut and soyabean. (iii) Some of the important rice growing regions are Assam, west Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the Konkan coast with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. (iv) Kharif crops require hot weather and good rainfall. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be differentiated.**		
24	**How can a nation achieve a balance between economic growth and the environment sustainability? Explain by giving any two arguments.** (i) Sustainable development is environment friendly economic development which advocates for conserving resources for future generations. (ii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as hydel energy, wind energy and solar energy. (iii) Non-renewable resources are those which get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock of these on earth which cannot be replenished. So their use should be reduced. (iv) Renewable resources are replenished by nature. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in case of groundwater, if we use more than	14-15, E	2X1=2

	what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing these resources. So they also should be used wisely. (v) Use of public transport, conservation of resources, reducing, recycling and reusing of resources. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two arguments to be explained.**		
	Section C **Short Answer Type Questions**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**(a) How was the silk route an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain.** (i) There were several silk routes over land and sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia with Europe and Northern Africa. (ii) West bound Chinese silk cargoes passed through these routes. (iii)Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia travelled the silk routes. (iv)In return, Precious metals-gold and silver-flowed from Europe to Asia. (v)Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	54, H	3X1=3
	OR	54-55, H	3X1=3
	(b) How did food promote long distance cultural contacts in the pre- modern world? Explain. (i) Traders and travelers introduced new foods/crops to the lands they travelled. (ii) Noodles travelled from China to western countries to become spaghetti. (iii) Arab traders took pasta to Sicily (now parts of Italy) (iv) Potatoes, tomatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, chillies, sweet potatoes etc. were introduced in Europe and Asia after discovery of the Americas. (v) Many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants-the American Indians. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**		
26	**'India's prosperity lies in expanding and diversifying its manufacturing industries.' Justify the statement.** (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.	58, G	3X1=3

	(ii)	Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.		
	(iii)	It aims at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.		
	(iv)	Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.		
	(v)	Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.		
	(vi)	Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
27	**Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy.** (i) Political Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (iv) Parties form and run the government. (v) Parties recruit and train the leaders. (vi) Parties play the role of opposition. (vii) Parties shape public opinion. (viii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	48-49, P	3X1=3
28	**Examine the significance of credit in economic development of the country.** **Credit** (i) A large number of transactions in our day–to-day activities involve credit in some form or the other. (ii) 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. (iii) The credit helps people to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time and thereby increase his earnings. (iv) Credit plays a vital and positive role in case people need working capital for production. Like crop production involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of	43-50, E	3X1=3

	equipment etc.		
	(v) Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loans after harvest. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be examined.		
29	**"Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country". Support your answer with day-to-day examples.** (i) Tertiary sector is the third category of activities after primary and secondary sectors. (ii) The activities of tertiary sector help in the development of the primary and tertiary sector. (iii) These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. (iv) Tertiary sector provides services like transport, banking, communication, storage, trade etc. (v) Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called service sector. It includes some essential services that may not directly help in production of goods. For traders and doctors etc. (vi) Tertiary sector provides employment to a large number of people. (vii) The share of tertiary sector in GDP is the highest in our country. (viii) Tertiary sector also helps in bringing the much-required foreign reserves. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any three examples to be explained.**	24-26, E	3X1=3
	Section D **Long Answer Type Questions**		(4X5=20)
30	**(a) The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha emphasize the power of truth and struggle against injustice. Explain the statement with example.** (i) The idea of satyagraha highlighted the power of truth and the need to search for the truth. (ii) Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation, (iii) It stressed the principle of truth, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful protests. (iv) Satyagraha according to Gandhiji is not physical force but requires intense activity.	31, H	5X1=5

(v)   The idea was to resist injustice without use of force.

(vi)   Gandhiji made people aware of their rights and encouraged them to fight for them without using violence.

(vii)   He organized Satyagrahas against oppressive plantation system in Champaran.

(viii)   Organised satyagraha to help people in Kheda adversely affected by crop failure who were demanding relaxation of revenue collection.

(ix)   Organised satyagraha movement to help cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad.

(x)   Later, he extended the practice of satyagraha in all major movements like Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.

(xi)   Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

47-48, H

(b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language group developer science of collective belonging in the late 19th century India? Explain with examples.

(i)   With the growth of nationalism the identity of India was associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

(ii)   The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

(iii)   During Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

(iv)   Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

(v)   In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists like Rabindra Nath Tagore and Natesa Sastri began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

(vi)   It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in

	order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.		
	(vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.		
	(viii) Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre.		
	(ix) Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement.		
	(x) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**		
31	**(a)Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy. Explain the statement with examples.** (i) Judicious use of limited energy resources. (ii) For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles. (iii)Switching off electricity when not in use. (iv)Using power saving devices. (v) Using non-conventional sources of energy. (vi)Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained with examples.**	**55, G**	**5X1=5**
	OR **(b)Energy is required for all kinds of activities. Explain the statement with examples.** (i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development as it is needed for all types of activities. (ii) In agriculture, energy is required for water pumps, tractor and other harvesting machines. Green revolution further increased need of energy for using modern farming methods. (iii) No industry can run without energy. With growth of industrial sector the need of energy is rapidly rising all over the country. (iv) Transport sector has high consumption of energy. (v) Commercial and domestic sectors of the economy	**50, G**	

	need inputs of energy. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained with examples.**		
32	**(a) Democracy is a better form of Government than dictatorship. Analyse.** **(i)** In democracy people have right to choose their rulers and have control over rulers whereas in dictatorship people cannot exercise this right. **(ii)** There are regular free and fair elections, open public debates on major policies in democracy whereas in dictatorship people don't get these rights. (iii)Citizens' right to information about government and its functioning ensures accountability of government whereas this accountability is missing in dictatorsh**ip.** **(iii)** In democracy decision making is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations whereas in dictatorship, rulers do not bother about public opinion. **(iv)**Democratic governments attend to the needs of people as they want to be elected again. In dictatorship, rulers don't have to bother about elections. **(v)**Democratic governments follow norms and procedures. Citizens have rights and means to examine the process of decision making. This feature is missing in dictatorship. **(vi)**Democratic governments accommodate various social divisions. **(vii)**Equal political rights, freedom of speech and expression enhance dignity of citizens and transform them from the status of subject into that of a citizens. (viii)Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analyzed**	64-67, P 70-72, P	1x5=5
	OR	96, P	1x5=5

	(b) Democracy accommodates social diversities. Analyse.
	Democracy can better accommodate various social divisions
	    (i) Accommodation of social diversity in democracy helps the citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life. For example, Belgium successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations.
	    (ii) Democracies usually develop a procedure to accommodate competition amongst various social groups.
	    (iii) Democracies are better able to evolve mechanism to handle and negotiate the social differences, divisions and conflicts.
	    (iv) Majority works with minority so that governments function to represent general view.
	    (v) It is tried that rule of majority doesn't become rule of		

	majority community in terms of religion, race or language etc. (vi) Every citizen gets a chance of being in majority at some point of time. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analyzed.**		

33	**(a) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain the statement with examples.**
	  i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.
	  ii. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology.
	  iii. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
	  iv. Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly.
	  v. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world.
	  vi. Any other relevant point.
	
	Any five points to be explained.
	
	OR
	
	(b) Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalization and globalisation. Explain the statement with examples.
	Foreign Trade and Foreign investment are main channels of connecting countries.
	
	  (i) Foreign Trade creates opportunities for producers to reach beyond domestic markets and invest outside for better returns.
	
	  (ii) Gives consumers more choices at less cost across the countries.
	
	  (iii) Liberal policies of government i.e. removing barriers on imports and exports facilitate foreign trade and foreign investment.
	
	  (iv) Liberalisation leads to expansion of foreign trade resulting in connecting of markets of various countries.
	
	  (v) Multinational Corporations expand their production
		62-63, E
		
		56-61, E
			5X1=5

	and invest capital in various countries and produce the goods globally.		
	(vi) For operating smoothly they need favourable government policies(libaralisation).		
	(vii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be explained		
	Section E **CASE BASED QUESTIONS** **(4X5=20)**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Print and Censorship** The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control press. During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened control that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed. **34.1 What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers?** (i) Colonial Government passed Vernacular Press Act and other rules to control the press. (ii) Imposition of penalties. (iii)Government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers. (iv)Censoring of reports of war related topics. (v)Any other relevant point.	127, H	1+1+2=4

	Any one point to be mentioned **34.2 How did the colonial government's laws affect the press?** **(i)** During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules 22 newspapers had to furnish securities and 18 of these shut down. (ii)There were strong protest by Indians. (iii)Liberty of Press was lost. (iv)Many people were imprisoned when they broke these laws. (v)Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be mentioned.** **34.3 Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. (2)** (i)When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned. (ii)If the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery to be confiscated. **(iii)**Any other relevant point.		
35	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: **Project Tiger** **Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.**	14, G	1+1+2=4

"Project Tiger", one of the well published wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save and endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

35.1 Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation?

(i)'Project Tiger' is an effort to save a single species on a large scale.

(ii)Project aimed to address the decline in tiger numbers caused by threats like poaching, habitat loss, depletion of prey species and human encroachment.

(iii)Played vital role in safeguarding the tiger population while indirectly protecting entire ecosystems.

(iv)Any other relevant point.

  Any one point to be mentioned

35.2 What role did India play in the global tiger population?

(i) Wildlife Protection Act for protecting Habitat

(ii) Ban on hunting

(iii)Restriction on trade in wildlife

(iv)National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary

(v)India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-third of the surviving tiger population in the world.

(vi)Project Tiger was launched to protect tigers and their habitats.

(vii)There are 39 tiger reserves in Indi**a.**

(viii)Any other relevant point.

	Any one point to be mentioned		
	35.3 Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. (2)		
	(i) Poaching for trade: Illegal hunting of tigers for their valuable skin and bones used in traditional medicines.		
	(ii) Habitat Loss: Human activities like deforestation, urban expansion and agricultural activities etc.		
	(iii)**Depletion of prey base species**: Reduction in the number of animals that tiger prey upon, resulting in food scarcity.		
	(iv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be mentioned.		
36	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Linguistic diversity of India** **How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojouri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi', Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages,' In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.** **36.1 How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India? (1)** The census of India recorded more than1300 distinct languages as mother tongues.	**22, P**	**1+1+2=4**

	36.2 How were the languages grouped together in the Census report?(1) The languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani were grouped under the category of "Hindi". **36.3 How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity? Explain.(2)** **(i)** It recognizes their cultural and linguistic significance. **(ii)** It helps protect and promote these languages, ensuring that speakers have access to education and government services in their native languages. (iii)Most of these languages are also the official languages of their respective states. **(iv)**Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be mentioned**		
	Section F **Map Based Questions**		**(2+3=5)**

37	(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines drawn near them:
	
	    (i) The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.
	
	    (ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
	
	(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:
	
	    (i) Salal-Dam
	
	    (ii) Kalpakkam- Nuclear Power Plant
	
	    (iii) Bengaluru -Software Technology Park
	
	    (iv) Mormugao-Major Sea Port
			1
			
			1
			
			1x3=3

	Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired		**1x5=5**

Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37.

Attempt any five questions:

(37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke salt law.

Dandi

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

September-1920-Nagpur

December-1920-Kolkata (Calcutta)

(37.3) Name the State where Tehri dam is located.

Uttrakhand

(37.4) Name the State where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located.

Tamilnadu

(37.5) Name the State where Mormugao Sea Port is located.

Goa

(37.6) Name the State where Bengluru Software Technology Park is located.

Karnataka

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA

Q. 37

37. b. i
● SALAL
Dam

Ⓐ DANDI

Ⓑ CALCUTTA
(KOLKATA)

37. b. IV
← MORMUGAO
Sea Port

37. b. ii
● KALPAKKAM
Nuclear Power Plant

37. b. iii
● BENGALURU
Software Technology Park

37(a) 1+1=2

a. 37. b. (Attempt any three) 3×1=3
32/2/1
32/2/2
32/2/3

2+3 = 5