

**SET – 1****Series : JSR/2****कोड नं. 32/2/1**  
**Code No.****रोल नं.****Roll No.**

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 8 + 2 मानचित्र हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जायेगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages + 2 Maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

## संकलित परीक्षा-II

### SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

### सामाजिक विज्ञान

### SOCIAL SCIENCE

**निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे****Time allowed : 3 hours****अधिकतम अंक : 90****Maximum Marks : 90****सामान्य निर्देश :**

- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।
- प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 8 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।

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- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न 3-3 अंक के हैं । इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद, मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नत्थी कर दीजिए ।

**General Instructions :**

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

1. यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के शुरुआत में उदारवाद का क्या अर्थ था ? 1

**अथवा**

ट्रंग बहनों के जीवन पर आधारित उपन्यास लिखने वाले लेखक का नाम लिखिए ।

What was the meaning of liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe ?

**OR**

Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters.

2. कुद्रेमुख खानों से लौह-अयस्क को किस प्रकार मंगलूरु के निकट एक पत्तन पर भेजा जाता है ? 1

How is iron-ore transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangaluru ?

3. वर्ग विशेष के हित समूहों और जन सामान्य के हित समूहों में अन्तर कीजिए । 1  
Differentiate between 'Sectional interest groups' and 'Public interest groups'.
4. एकदलीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में अच्छा क्यों नहीं माना जाता है ? 1  
Why is one party political system not considered a good democratic system ?
5. बैकवर्ड एण्ड मायनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी एम्पलाइज फेडरेशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य लिखिए । 1  
State the main aim of Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation.
6. किस कारण से विभिन्न वस्तुओं के नवीनतम मॉडल हमारी पहुँच में उपलब्ध हैं ? 1  
Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach ?
7. यदि आप दंतमंजन के साथ ब्रश खरीदने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं, परन्तु दुकानदार केवल दंतमंजन बेचने से नकारता है । इस मामले में विक्रेता द्वारा किस उपभोक्ता अधिकार का उल्लंघन किया गया है ? 1  
If you are not interested to buy a brush with tooth-paste but shopkeeper denied to sell tooth-paste only. In this case which consumer right is being violated by the seller ?
8. गुणवत्ता के प्रति आश्वस्त होने के लिए आप बिजली के हीटर पर कौन सा लोगो (शब्दचिह्न) देखना चाहेंगे ? 1  
Which logo will you like to see on the electric heater to be sure of its quality ?
9. “यूरोप में अठारहवीं और उन्नीसवीं सदियों के दौरान संस्कृति ने राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3 × 1 = 3

**अथवा**

“फ्रान्सीसियों ने वियतनाम में शिक्षा की समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न तरीके अपनाए ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए ।

“Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.” Support the statement with examples.

**OR**

“French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways.” Support the statement with examples.

10. विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन से क्यों जुड़े ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3  
 Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.
11. जब साइमन कमीशन भारत पहुँचा तो उसका स्वागत 'साइमन वापस जाओ' के नारे से किया गया । भारतीयों की इस प्रतिक्रिया के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए । 3  
 Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.
12. उद्योगों को उनकी प्रमुख भूमिका के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कीजिए । वे एक दूसरे से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं ?  $1 + 2 = 3$   
 Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other ?
13. "नवीकरण योग्य ऊर्जा के संसाधनों के उपयोग की अति आवश्यकता है ।" उपयुक्त तर्कों सहित इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए ।  $3 \times 1 = 3$   
 "There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.
14. "भारत संसार का एक महत्वपूर्ण लोहा-इस्पात उत्पादक देश है तथापि हम अपने पूर्ण संभाव्य का विकास नहीं कर पाए हैं ।" पूर्ण संभाव्य विकास पाने के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए और उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए । 3  
 "India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential.
15. राजनीतिक दल किसे कहते हैं ? भारतीय जनता पार्टी की विचारधारा के किन्हीं दो बिन्दुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए ।  $1 + 2 = 3$   
 What is a political party ? State any two points of the ideology of Bhartiya Janta Party.
16. बोलिविया में जल के निजीकरण के विरुद्ध संघर्ष का नेतृत्व किसने किया ? उस संगठन द्वारा विरोध के लिए अपनाए गए तरीकों का वर्णन कीजिए ।  $1 + 2 = 3$   
 Who led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia ? Describe the ways of protest adopted by that organization.

17. “लोकतन्त्र को मजबूत करने की चुनौती हर लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के सामने किसी न किसी रूप में है ।” तर्कों द्वारा कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **1 + 2 = 3**

“The challenge of deepening of democracy is being faced by every democracy in one form or another.” Support the statement with arguments.

18. धन का एक बैंक खाते से दूसरे बैंक खाते में किस प्रकार स्थानान्तरण होता है ? एक उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account ? Explain with an example.

19. “सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी ने विभिन्न देशों के बीच सेवाओं के उत्पादन के प्रसार के लिए प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई है ।” उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये । **3 × 1 = 3**

“Information and Communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.” Justify the statement with examples.

20. स्वयं सहायता समूहों की अवधारणा गरीबों के लिए किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है ? अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए । **3**

How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for poor people ? Give your view point.

21. “यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के अन्तिम चौथाई तक राष्ट्रवाद का आदर्शवादी उदारवादी जनतांत्रिक स्वभाव वैसा नहीं रहा जैसा सदी के प्रथम भाग में था ।” इस कथन का उदाहरणों सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**

**अथवा**

“1960 के दशक में वियतनाम में औरतों को योद्धा के साथ-साथ कामगारों के रूप में पेश किया गया ।” इस कथन का उदाहरणों सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

“Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe.” Analyse the statement with examples.

**OR**

“Women were represented as warriors as well as workers in Vietnam in the 1960s.” Analyse the statement with examples.

22. असहयोग आंदोलन शहरों में किस प्रकार फैला ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**  
How had Non-cooperation Movement spread in cities ? Explain.
23. भारत में रेल परिवहन जाल के असमान वितरण प्रतिरूप के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**  
Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.
24. “खनिज हमारे जीवन के अनिवार्य भाग हैं ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**  
“Minerals are indispensable part of our lives.” Support the statement with examples.
25. लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने में दबाव समूहों और आंदोलनों की भूमिका की परख कीजिए । **5**  
Examine the role of pressure groups and movements in deepening democracy.
26. “लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएँ आर्थिक असमानताओं को कम करने में अधिक सफल दिखाई नहीं पड़ती हैं ।” कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**  
“Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement.
27. बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को किसी स्थान विशेष पर अपनी उत्पादन इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने में प्रोन्नत करने वाले किन्हीं पाँच कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**  
Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to set-up their production units in a particular place.
28. वैश्वीकरण द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में छोटे उत्पादकों और श्रमिकों के समक्ष पैदा की गई प्रमुख समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**  
Describe the major problems created by the globalization for a large number of small producers and workers.

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

3 × 1 = 3

- (A) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।  
(B) वह स्थान जहाँ 'कर न देने का अभियान' शुरू हुआ था ।  
(C) वह स्थान जहाँ किसानों ने सत्याग्रह का आयोजन किया था ।

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

- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.  
(B) The place where the 'No Tax Campaign' was started.  
(C) The place where peasants organized a Satyagraha.

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

- (29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सितम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।  
(29.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ कर न देने का अभियान शुरू हुआ था ।  
(29.3) गुजरात में किसानों ने किस स्थान पर सत्याग्रह किया था ?

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

- (29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September, 1920.  
(29.2) Name the place where 'No Tax Campaign' was started.  
(29.3) At which place did the peasants organize Satyagraha in Gujarat ?

30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3 × 1 = 3

- (A) आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र – कलपक्कम  
(B) लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र – राउरकेला  
(C) प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन – कांडला

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

- (A) Nuclear Power Plant – Kalpakkam  
(B) Iron and Steel Plant – Rourkela  
(C) Major Sea Port – Kandla

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

- (30.1) कलपक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (30.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ राउरकेला लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।
- (30.3) कांडला पत्तन किस तट पर स्थित है ?

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

- (30.1) In which state is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located ?
- (30.2) Name the state where Rourkela Iron and Steel Plant is located.
- (30.3) On which coast is 'Kandla' port located ?



यहाँ से काटें

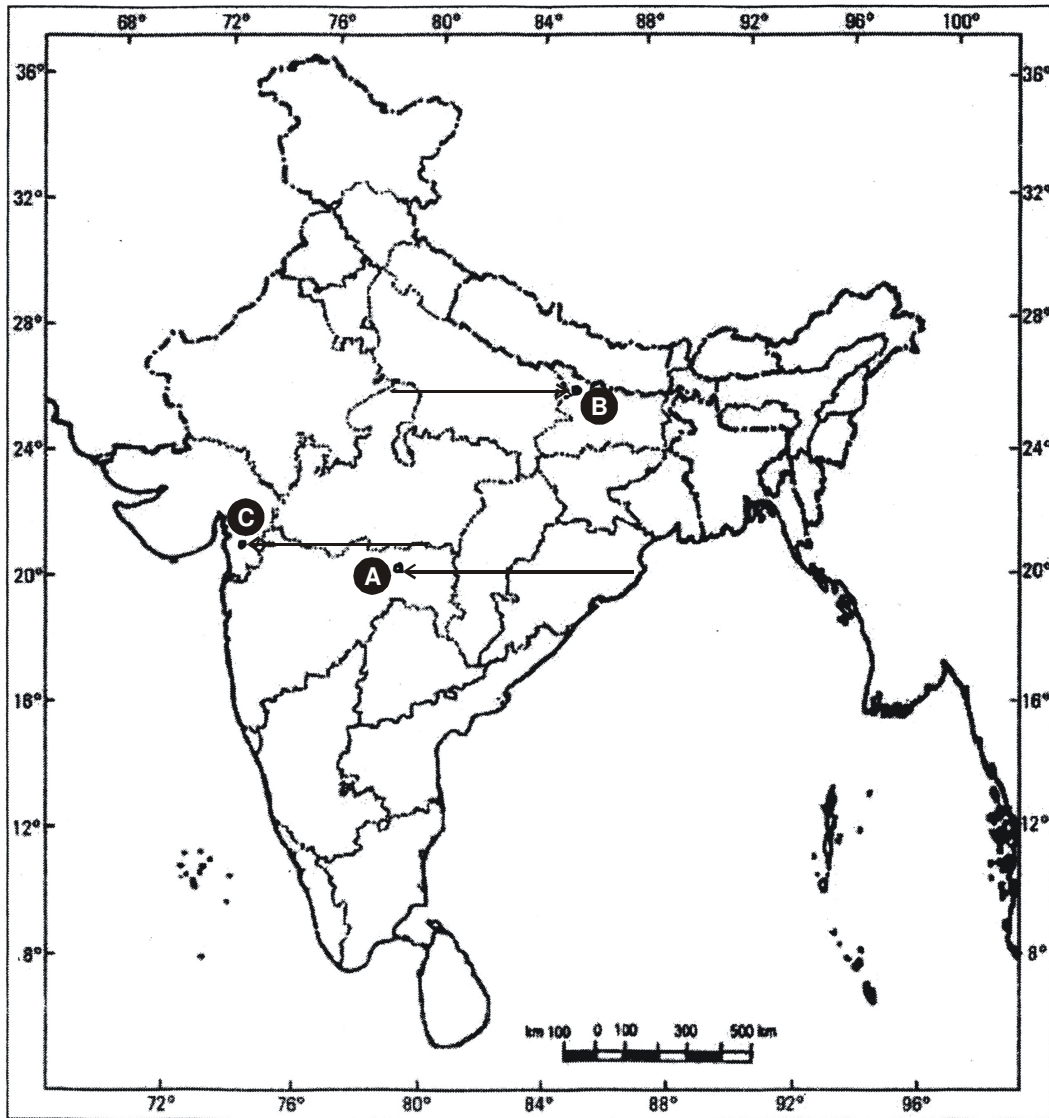
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यहाँ से काटें

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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 29

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





यहाँ से काटें

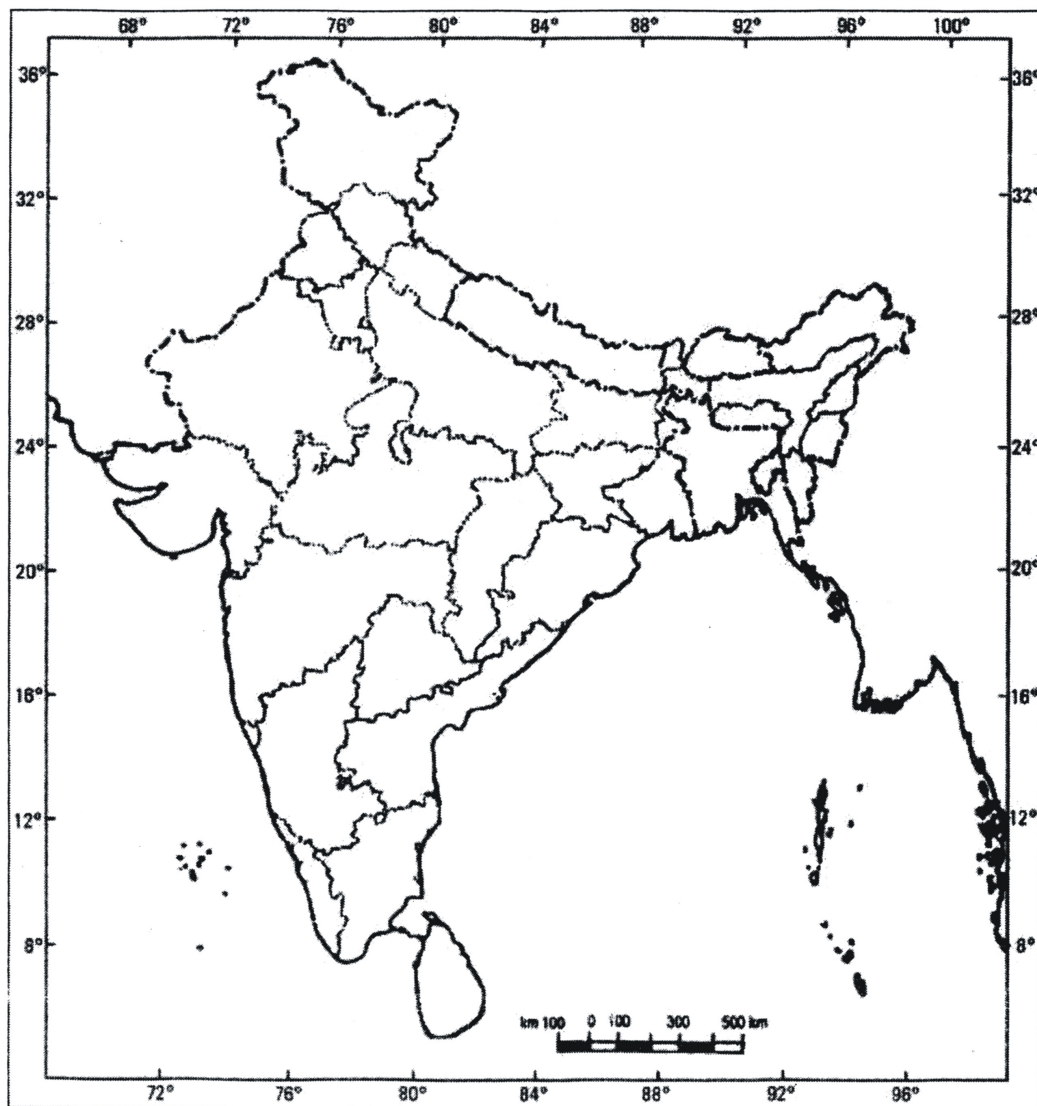
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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 30

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





**SA-II, Set-1 (32/2/1)****MM-80**

1

10.	<b>Different social groups in The Civil Disobedience Movement</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rich Peasantry Group</b>- the patidar and jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program</li> <li><b>Poor peasantry Group</b>-they wanted unpaid rent to be remitted , joined radical movement led by the socialist and communist</li> <li><b>Business Class Group</b>- prominent industrialist like Purushottam Das, G D Birla formed FICCI wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods</li> <li><b>Working Class Group</b>- Nagpur Workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions</li> <li><b>Women</b>-participate in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods</li> <li><b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any three points to be explained</b></li> </ol>	65(H)	3X1=3
11	<b>Simon commission</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new Tory government in Britain constituted a statutory commission under Sir John Simon.</li> <li>Set up in response to the nationalist movement.</li> <li>The commission was to look in to the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.</li> <li>The problem was that the commission didn't have a single Indian member.</li> <li>When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.</li> <li>All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.</li> <li><b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any three points to be explained</b></li> </ol>	62(H)	3X1=3
12.	<b>According to their main role:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Basic or key industries</b> which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and coppers melting, aluminium smelting.</li> <li><b>Consumer industries</b> that produce goods for direct use by consumers – sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.</li> </ul>	67(G)	1.5+ 1.5=3
13.	<b>Need to use renewable energy Resources</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.</li> <li>Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future</li> <li>Has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.</li> <li>Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.</li> <li>Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.</li> <li><b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any three points to be explained</b></li> </ol>	62(G)	3X1=3
14.	India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to		

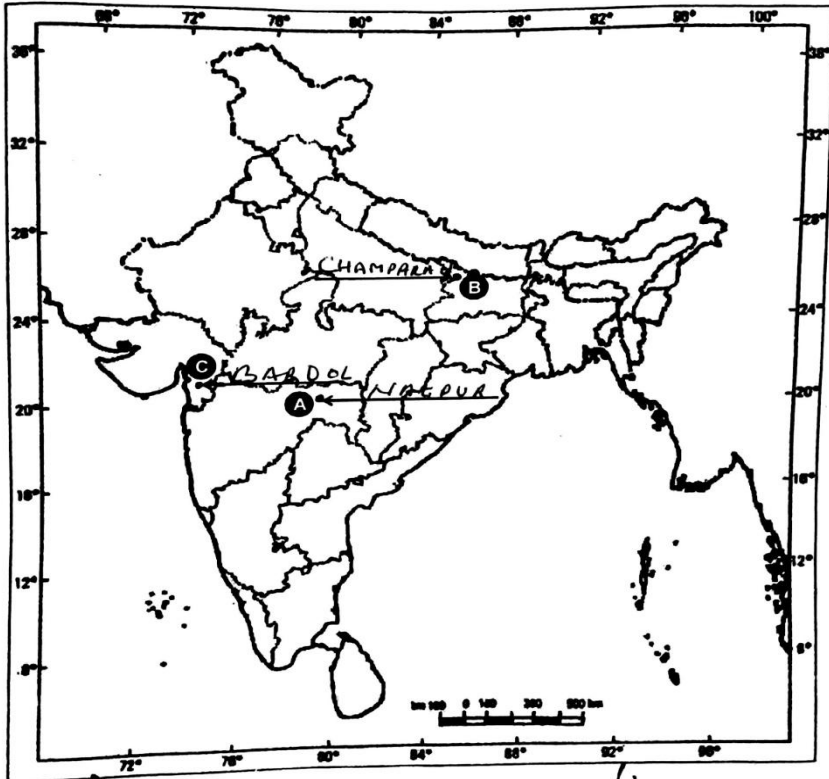
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. High costs and limited availability of coking coal</li> <li>ii. Lower productivity of labour</li> <li>iii. Irregular supply of energy and</li> <li>iv. Poor infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any three to be explained</b></p>	73(G)	3X1=3
15.	<p>A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good (1)</p> <p><b>ideology of BJP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India</li> <li>ii. A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion</li> <li>iii. Cultural nationalism.</li> <li>iv. <b>Any other relevant point</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Any two to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(2X1=2)</b></p>	80(PS)	1+2=3
16.	<p><b>Protest against water privatization in Bolivia:</b> FEDECOR (comprised local professionals, including engineers and Environmentalists), human rights and community leaders (1)</p> <p><b>Ways of their Protest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Organised a successful four-day general strike in the city.</li> <li>ii. Influenced the decision through direct participation in competitive politics.</li> <li>iii. Created parties and formed governments.</li> <li>iv. Formed pressure groups for the protest.</li> <li>v. <b>Any other relevant point</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Any two points to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(2X1=2)</b></p>	62(PS)	1+2=3
17.	<p><b>Deepening of democracy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practice of democracy.</li> <li>ii. The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies.</li> <li>iii. It wants more of people's participation and control</li> <li>iv. They want to bring down the control of rich and powerful people in making of the governmental decision.</li> <li>v. <b>Any other relevant point</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Any three points to be explained</b></p>	102(PS)	3X1=3
18.	<p><b>Money Transfer from one bank account to another bank account:</b></p> <p>If a person has to make a payment to his or her friend and writes a cheque for a specific amount, this means that the person instructs his bank to pay this amount to his friend. His friend takes this cheque and deposit in his account in the bank. This said amount is transferred from one bank account to another bank account.</p> <p><b>To be assessed as whole</b></p>	41(E)	3

19.	<b>Technology stimulated the globalization process:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Improved transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance at lower cost.</li> <li>ii. Goods are placed in the containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.</li> <li>iii. Technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.</li> <li>iv. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.</li> <li>vi. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any three to be explained</b></li> </ul>	62(E)	3X1=3
20.	<b>Self Help Group</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. SHGs help in pooling the savings of the members, who are poor people.</li> <li>ii. Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes</li> <li>iii. They get loan at a reasonable rate of interest.</li> <li>iv. It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral and documentation.</li> <li>v. It saves them from exploitation of the money lenders.</li> <li>vi. This interest income becomes an extra source of income of the members.</li> <li>vii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any three points to be explained</b></li> </ul>	50(E)	3x1=3
21.	<b>Nationalism in Europe- The Balkans:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. During this period nationalist groups become increasingly intolerant of each other.</li> <li>ii. Manipulations of the nationalist aspirations were there.</li> <li>iii. The Balkan was under the control of the ottoman empire</li> <li>iv. Ideas of romantic nationalism spread in the Balkan</li> <li>v. They claimed for independence or political rights on nationality and subjected foreign domination</li> <li>vi. Russia, Germany, England , Austria-hungry were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans</li> <li>vii. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War</li> <li>viii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <b>Vietnamese Women as warriors and as workers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Women joined the army and fought bravely against the American troops. They succeeded in shooting down war planes.</li> <li>ii. They were dedicated workers. They carried rifle on their back and worked in the field.</li> <li>iii. Whether young or old, women began to be depicted as selflessly working and fighting to save the country.</li> <li>iv. As casualties in the war increased in the 1960s, women were urged</li> </ul>	26(H)	5x1=5



	<p>to join the struggle in larger numbers.</p> <p>v. They were portrayed as young, brave and dedicated.</p> <p>vi. Stories were written to show how happy they felt when they joined the army and could carry a rifle.</p> <p>vii. Some stories spoke of their incredible bravery in single-handedly killing the enemy – Nguyen Thi Xuan, for instance, was reputed to have shot down a jet with just twenty bullets.</p> <p>ix. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	50(H)	5x1=5
22.	<p><b>Non- cooperation movement in cities:</b></p> <p>i. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.</p> <p>ii. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.</p> <p>iii. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.</p> <p>iv. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops <b>picketed</b>, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved</p> <p>v. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</p> <p>vi. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <p>vii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	58(H)	5x1=5
23.	<p><b>The distribution pattern of the Railway network.</b></p> <p>i. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth.</p> <p>ii. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.</p> <p>iii. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.</p> <p>Likewise,</p> <p>iv. it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.</p> <p>v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).</p> <p>vi. The development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods.</p> <p>vii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	85(G)	5x1=5
24.	<p><b>Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.</b></p> <p>i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a</p>		

	<p>big ship, all are made from minerals.</p> <p>ii. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.</p> <p>iii. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.</p> <p>iv. Even the food that we eat contains minerals.</p> <p>v. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.</p> <p>vi. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	50(G)	5x1=5
25.	<p><b>Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy.</b></p> <p>i. It reminds the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.</p> <p>ii. Put pressure on the rulers for the unhealthy activities.</p> <p>iii. It performs a useful role of countering undue influence of the rich and powerful people.</p> <p>iv. One single group cannot achieve dominance over society.</p> <p>v. The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want.</p> <p>vi. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.</p> <p>vii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	68(PS)	5x1=5
26.	<p><b>Democracy and the economic outcomes</b></p> <p>i. Slow economic development and economic growth due to population.</p> <p>ii. Basic needs of life, such as food clothing, shelter are difficult to make.</p> <p>iii. Prevalence of Economic. In equalities.</p> <p>iv. Poverty is still a big issue.</p> <p>v. Allocation of resources in few hands</p> <p>vi. Unjust distribution of goods and opportunities.</p> <p>vii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	93(PS) 95	5x1=5
27.	<p><b>Factors that promotes MNCs</b></p> <p>i. Close proximity to the market.</p> <p>ii. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.</p> <p>iii. Assured production</p> <p>iv. Governments liberalized policies.</p> <p>v. Developed infrastructure.</p> <p>vi. Safety measures.</p> <p>vii. <b>Any other relevant point</b> <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	57(E)	5x1=5
28.	<p><b>Globalization for small producers and workers</b></p> <p>i. It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries.</p> <p>ii. Workers jobs are no longer secure.</p> <p>iii. Expansion of unorganized sector.</p> <p>iv. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to severe competition.</p> <p>v. Several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless.</p>		

	<p>vi. Lives of workers are on the whims of employers.</p> <p>vii. Workers are denied their fair share of benefits.</p> <p>viii. <b>Any other relevant point</b></p> <p>ix. <b>Any Five points to be explained</b></p>	68(E)	5x1=5
29	<p>See the filled MAP below:</p> <p>प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 29</p> <p>FOREIGN</p> <p>32/41, 32/42, 32/43</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p>  <p>9</p>		
29	<p>Note: Champaran , Bardoli may be considered correct answer, without considering B or C</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidate:</p> <p>29.1) Calcutta</p> <p>29.2) Bardoli</p> <p>29.3) Kheda</p>		3X1=3

30

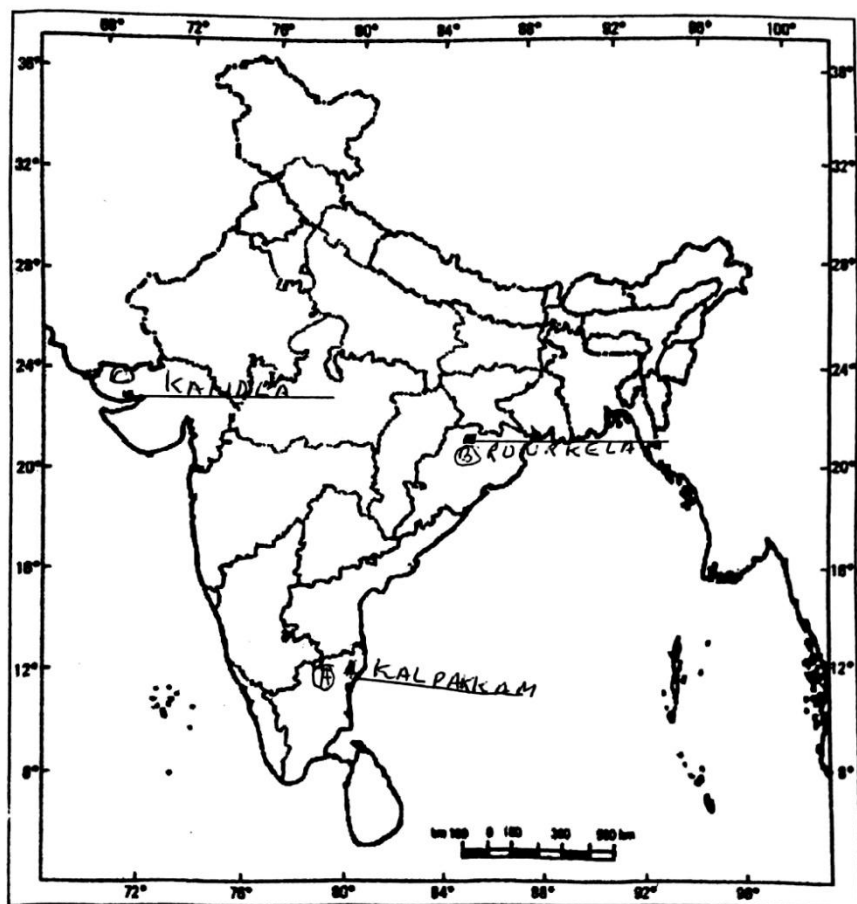
See the Filled MAP below

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 30

32441, 32442, 32443

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



*Vidya*

*Kudhebar*  
14/3/16

*Lila*  
14/3/16

*Vidya*  
14/3/16