



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/1/3**

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **21+1** मानचित्र 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 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 **21** printed pages + **1** 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 minutes 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.



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 :

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है - खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च।
3. खण्ड क - प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
4. 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।
5. 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।
6. 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।
7. खण्ड ङ - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
8. खण्ड च - प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न है, जिसमें दो भाग हैं- 37(i) इतिहास (2 अंक) और 37(ii) भूगोल (3 अंक)। इस प्रश्न के कुल 5 अंक हैं।
9. 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।

खण्ड - क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20×1 = 20)

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

| स्तंभ I (सूची) | स्तंभ II (अधिकार क्षेत्र) |
|---------------------------|--|
| I. केन्द्रीय सूची के विषय | A. इन विषयों पर सिर्फ राज्य सरकारें कानून बनाती हैं। |
| II. राज्य सूची के विषय | B. एकरूपता के लिए केन्द्र सरकार इन पर कानून बनाती है। |
| III. समवर्ती सूची के विषय | C. केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत विषय। |
| IV. बाकी बचे विषय | D. नए विषयों पर केन्द्र सरकार कानून बनाती है। |

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A, B, C, D, E and F**.
3. **Section A** – question number **1** to **20** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Section D** – question number **30** to **33** are Long Answer(LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
7. **Section E** – question number **34** to **36** are **Case-based/Source-based** questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
8. In **Section F** – question number **37** is Map skill based question with two parts – **37(i)** History (**2** marks) and **37(ii)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.
9. 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.

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1 = 20)

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

| Column I (List) | Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere) |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. Union list subjects | A. State Governments alone make laws on it. |
| II. State list subjects | B. For uniformity Central Government Legislates on it. |
| III. Concurrent subjects | C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments. |
| IV. Residuary subjects | D. Central Government legislates on new subjects. |

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

2. दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए :

- भारत का कोई भी राजकीय धर्म नहीं है।
- भारत में सभी समुदायों को किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने और प्रचार करने की आजादी है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संवैधानिक शब्द उपयोग किया गया है?

1

- (a) गणतंत्र (b) पंथनिरपेक्ष
(c) संप्रभुता (d) समाजवाद

3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द महिलाओं की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक समानता में विश्वास और उसकी वकालत करने से संबंधित है ?

1

- (a) पितृसत्ता (b) मातृसत्ता
(c) समाजवाद (d) नारीवाद

4. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से मृदा की पहचान कीजिए।

- यह उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों में विकसित होती है।
- यह भारी वर्षा से अत्यधिक विक्षालन का परिणाम है।
- इसमें ह्यूमस की मात्रा कम पाई जाती है।

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मृदा :

- (a) मरुस्थली मृदा (b) पीली मृदा
(c) लैटेराइट मृदा (d) काली मृदा

5. दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित में से रबी शस्य ऋतु के संबंध में सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- I. रबी फसलों को शीत ऋतु में बोया जाता है।
- II. इन्हें अक्टूबर से दिसंबर में बोया जाता है और अप्रैल से जून में काटा जाता है।
- III. इसकी मुख्य फसलें मक्का, कपास और जूट हैं।
- IV. पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश गेहूँ उत्पादन के महत्वपूर्ण राज्य हैं।

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विकल्प :

- (a) I, III और IV (b) II, III और IV
(c) I, II और IV (d) I, II और III

6. सही सुमेलित जोड़े का चयन कीजिए।

1

- (a) लौह धातु - प्राकृतिक गैस
(b) अलौह धातु - निकल
(c) अधात्विक खनिज - बलुआ पत्थर
(d) ऊर्जा खनिज - कोबाल्ट

2. Read the given statements :

- India has no official religion.
- All the communities have freedom to profess and practice any religion in India.

Which one of the following constitutional term is used for the above statements ?

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- (a) Republic (b) Secular
(c) Sovereign (d) Socialist

3. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women ?

1

- (a) Patriarchy (b) Matriarchy
(c) Socialist (d) Feminists

4. Identify the soil with the help of following information.

- It develops in areas with high temperature.
- It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- Humus content is low.

1

Soil :

- (a) Arid soil (b) Yellow soil
(c) Laterite soil (d) Black soil

5. Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following :

- I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.
IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.

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Options :

- (a) I, III and IV (b) II, III and IV
(c) I, II and IV (d) I, II and III

6. Choose the correctly matched pair.

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- (a) Ferrous – Natural Gas
(b) Non-Ferrous – Nickel
(c) Non-Metallic Minerals – Limestone
(d) Energy Minerals – Cobalt

7. भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद से संदर्भित निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है? 1
- | नेता | योगदान |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) सरदार पटेल | : हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन आर्मी |
| (b) भगत सिंह | : स्वराज पार्टी |
| (c) सी.आर. दास | : बारदोली सत्याग्रह |
| (d) जवाहर लाल नेहरू | : अवध किसान सभा |
8. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| I. कुस्तुनतुनिया की संधि | II. नेपोलियन की हार |
| III. इटली का एकीकरण | IV. जर्मनी का एकीकरण |
- विकल्प :**
- (a) I, II, IV और III
 (b) II, III, I और IV
 (c) II, I, IV और III
 (d) IV, I, III और II
9. 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) :** 1871 के बाद यूरोप में राष्ट्रवादी तनाव का सबसे गंभीर स्रोत बाल्कन था।
कारण (R) : बाल्कन का एक बड़ा हिस्सा ऑटोमन साम्राज्य के नियंत्रण में था।
- विकल्प :**
- (a) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
 (b) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
 (c) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है।
 (d) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।
10. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से ज्युसेपे गैरीबाल्डी का संबंध था ? 1
- (a) ऑस्ट्रिया
 (b) इटली
 (c) यूनान
 (d) स्पेन

7. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched ? 1

| Leaders | Contribution |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Sardar Patel | : Hindustan Socialist Republican Army |
| (b) Bhagat Singh | : Swaraj Party |
| (c) C.R. Das | : Bardoli Satyagraha |
| (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru | : Oudh Kisan Sabha |

8. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. Treaty of Constantinople | II. Defeat of Napoleon |
| III. Unification of Italy | IV. Unification of Germany |

1

Options :

- (a) I, II, IV and III
 (b) II, III, I and IV
 (c) II, I, IV and III
 (d) IV, I, III and II
9. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read both the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan.

Reason (R) : A large part of the Balkan was under the control of Ottoman Empire. 1

Options :

- (a) Both, (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both, (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
10. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to ? 1
- (a) Austria
 (b) Italy
 (c) Greece
 (d) Spain

11. दी गई तस्वीर को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और बैंक की आय का निष्कर्ष निकालिए।



निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

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- बैंक के द्वारा भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में जमा किए गए धन और लिए गए ऋण का अंतर।
- कर्जदार से लिए गए ब्याज और जमाकर्ताओं को दिए गए ब्याज की रकम के बीच का अंतर।
- बैंक द्वारा कर्जदारों से लिए गए ऋण की दर और जमाकर्ता को दिए गए ऋण की दर का अंतर।
- जमाकर्ता द्वारा जमा किए गए धन और कर्जदार द्वारा लिए गए ऋण का अंतर।

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 11 के स्थान पर है।

भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन ऋण के औपचारिक स्रोतों की कार्यप्रणाली पर नज़र रखता है?

1

- भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
- भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
- राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद
- राष्ट्रीय वित्त आयोग

12. ऋण देने से पहले ऋणदाताओं को अक्सर समर्थक ऋणाधार की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ?

निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

- उधारकर्ताओं के लिए ब्याजदर कम करने के लिए।
- व्यक्तिगत संबंध बनाने के लिए।
- अपने लाभ को बढ़ाने के लिए।
- ऋण चूक के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए।

13. निम्नलिखित में से एक समृद्ध किसान के विकास के लक्ष्य कौनसे हैं ? दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही का चयन कीजिए।

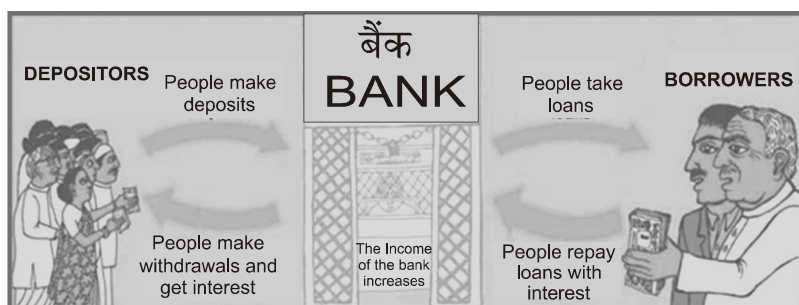
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. बेहतर मजदूरी | II. फसलों का अधिक समर्थन मूल्य |
| III. उच्च पारिवारिक आय | IV. कार्य के लिए अधिक दिन |

1

विकल्प :

- केवल I व II सही हैं।
- केवल II व IV सही हैं।
- केवल II व III सही हैं।
- केवल I व IV सही हैं।

11. Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank.



Choose the correct option from the following.

1

- The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India.
- The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.
- The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositor.
- The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower.

Note : The following question is **for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 11.**

Which one of the following supervise the functioning of formal sources of loan in India ?

1

- Reserve Bank of India
- State Bank of India
- National Development Council
- National Finance Commission

12. Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan ? Choose the most suitable option from the following.

1

- To lower interest rates for borrowers.
- To establish personal relations.
- To increase their profit margins.
- To mitigate the risk of loan default.

13. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer ? Choose the correct from the given options.

- Better wages
- Higher support prices for crops
- Assured high family income
- More days for work

1

Options :

- Only I and II are correct.
- Only II and IV are correct.
- Only II and III are correct.
- Only I and IV are correct.

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठित क्षेत्र की गतिविधियों का उदाहरण है ? 1
- (a) एक किसान का अपने खेतों की सिंचाई करना।
 (b) हथकरघा बुनकर का अपने घर में काम करना।
 (c) सिर पर बोझ उठाने वाले श्रमिक का सीमेंट लादना।
 (d) सरकारी स्कूल में शिक्षक का क्लास लेना।
15. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
 सरकार द्वारा व्यापार और वाणिज्य पर अवरोधों अथवा प्रतिबंधों को हटाने की प्रक्रिया _____ के नाम से जानी जाती है। 1
- (a) विनिवेश (b) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र
 (c) उदारीकरण (d) विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश
16. विकास के संबंध में विश्व बैंक निम्नलिखित में से किस सूचक को प्राथमिकता देता है ? 1
- (a) शिशु मृत्युदर (b) समानता
 (c) शरीर द्रव्यमान सूचकांक (d) प्रति व्यक्ति आय
17. मान लीजिए एक परिवार के सदस्यों की मासिक आय क्रमशः निम्नलिखित है :
 • माता - रु. 50,000/- • पिता - रु. 40,000/-
 • पुत्र - रु. 20,000/- • पुत्री - रु. 20,000/-
 इस परिवार की औसत मासिक आय होगी : 1
- (a) रु. 32,000/- (b) रु. 30,000/-
 (c) रु. 32,500/- (d) रु. 33,000/-
18. लोकतांत्रिक देश में 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' की क्या भूमिका है ? निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1
- (a) प्रतिनिधियों के बिना सरकार का प्रत्यक्ष रूप स्थापित करना।
 (b) अधिनायकवाद को रोकने के लिए शक्तियों का पृथक्करण करना।
 (c) संविधान में किसी भी बदलाव को रोकना।
 (d) सरकार की एक शाखा के लिए पूर्ण शक्ति सुनिश्चित करना।
19. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में दो-दलीय प्रणाली है ? 1
- (a) चीन
 (b) ब्रिटेन
 (c) भारत
 (d) पाकिस्तान

14. Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities ? 1
- (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
 (b) A handloom weaver working in her house.
 (c) A headload worker carrying cement.
 (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.
15. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.
 Removing barriers or restrictions on business and trade set by the government is called as _____ . 1
- (a) Disinvestment (b) Special Economic Zones
 (c) Liberalisation (d) Foreign Direct Investment
16. Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development ? 1
- (a) Infant Mortality Rate (b) Equality
 (c) Body Mass Index (d) Per Capita Income
17. Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively :
- Mother – Rs. 50,000/- • Father – Rs. 40,000/-
 • Son – Rs. 20,000/- • Daughter – Rs. 20,000/-
- The average income of the family would be : 1
- (a) Rs. 32,000/- (b) Rs. 30,000/-
 (c) Rs. 32,500/- (d) Rs. 33,000/-
18. What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country ?
 Choose the most suitable option from the following. 1
- (a) To establish a direct form of government without representatives.
 (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.
 (c) To prevent any change to the Constitution.
 (d) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.
19. Which one of the following countries has two-party system ? 1
- (a) China
 (b) United Kingdom
 (c) India
 (d) Pakistan

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ब्रुसेल्स में अलग सरकार बनाने में बेल्जियम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य था ?

1

- (a) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना।
- (b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों का प्रबंधन करना।
- (c) स्थानीय कानूनों को लागू करना।
- (d) भाषायी समायोजन सुनिश्चित करना।

खण्ड - ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×2 = 8)

21. (A) वन संरक्षण के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए।

2

अथवा

(B) वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए।

2

22. “आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में दुनिया के दूर स्थित भागों के बीच व्यापारिक और सांस्कृतिक संपर्कों का जीवंत उदाहरण सिल्क मार्ग था।” इस कथन की व्याख्या किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।

2

23. सत्ता की साझेदारी के युक्तिपरक कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

2

24. अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक क्षेत्रों के बीच अंतर को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2

खण्ड - ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×3 = 15)

25. (A) किन्हीं तीन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो असहयोग आंदोलन के लिए उत्तरदायी थे।

3

अथवा

(B) ‘सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन’ के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

3

26. स्वच्छ जल को औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए किन्हीं तीन तरीकों का सुझाव दीजिए।

3

27. किन्हीं तीन चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनका राजनीतिक दलों को अपने कार्यान्वयन में सामना करना पड़ता है।

3

28. ‘सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास के लिए ग्रामीण समाज में स्वयं सहायता समूह सशक्त मंच के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।’ अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि में तर्क दीजिए।

3

29. धारणीयता का विषय विकास के लिए किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3

20. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels ? 1
- (a) Promoting cultural events.
- (b) Managing international relations.
- (c) Enforcing local laws.
- (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

SECTION – B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2 = 8)

21. (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest. 2

OR

- (B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife. 2
22. “The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain the statement with any two examples. 2
23. Explain the prudential reasons of Power sharing. 2
24. Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors of the economy. 2

SECTION – C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5×3 = 15)

25. (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. 3
- OR**
- (B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’. 3
26. Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution. 3
27. Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning. 3
28. ‘Self-help-groups (SHGs) in rural society serve as empowering platform towards socio-economic development.’ Give arguments in support of your answer. 3
29. How is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain. 3

खण्ड – घ
(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×5 = 20)

30. (A) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभिक वर्षों में 'उदारवाद' की विचारधारा ने यूरोप को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) 'यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन' के गठन की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

31. (A) ऊर्जा के स्रोत के रूप में प्राकृतिक गैस के महत्त्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) 'खनिज प्रायः विभिन्न शैल समूहों से प्राप्त होते हैं।' इस कथन की परख कीजिए। 5

32. (A) लोकतंत्र के किन्हीं पांच मूल्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) "गरिमा और आज़ादी की चाह ही लोकतंत्र का आधार है।" इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 5

33. (A) "विभिन्न देशों के बीच परस्पर संबंध और तीव्र एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया ही वैश्वीकरण है।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (B) 'प्रौद्योगिकी की उन्नति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया है।' इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

खण्ड – ङ

(केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)

(3×4 = 12)

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

बाढ़

बुनियादी सुरक्षा सावधानियाँ लेनी होंगी :

- रेडियो/टेलीविज़न पर नवीनतम मौसम बुलेटिन और बाढ़ चेतावनियों को सुनना। सूचनाओं को दूसरों को संप्रेषित करना।
- परिवार की एक आपातकालीन किट बनाना जिसमें एक वहनीय (पोर्टेबल) रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर, बैटरी (टॉर्च), अतिरिक्त बैटरी, आवश्यक औषधियों के साथ फर्स्ट एड बॉक्स, ओ.आर.एस., सूखे मेवा, पीने का पानी, दियासलाई, मोमबत्ती और दूसरे जरूरी सामान हों।



SECTION – D**(Long Answer Type Questions)****(4×5 = 20)**

30. (A) How did the ideology of 'liberalism' affect the Europe in early nineteenth century ? Explain. **5**

OR

- (B) Explain the process of formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. **5**

31. (A) Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy. **5**

OR

- (B) 'Minerals generally occur in different rocks.' Examine the statement. **5**

32. (A) Analyse any five values of democracy. **5**

OR

- (B) "The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy." Justify the statement. **5**

33. (A) "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries." Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

- (B) 'Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.' Explain the statement with examples. **5**

SECTION – E**(Case-based/Source-based Questions)****(3×4 = 12)**

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

FLOODS**Basic safety Precautions To Be Taken :**

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.



- हरिकेन लैंप, रस्सी, रबड़ ट्यूब, छाता और बांस की छड़ी अपने घर में रखिए, ये लाभदायक होंगी।
- अपनी नकदी, जेवरात, मूल्यवान, महत्वपूर्ण कागजात आदि को एक सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखिए।
- यदि बाढ़ आ जाए तो अपने परिवार के सदस्यों और पशुओं के साथ सुरक्षित स्थान जैसे सहायता कैंप, निकासी केन्द्र, ऊँचाई वाले मैदानों में चले जाएं, जहाँ आप आश्रय ले सकें।
- घर छोड़ने से पूर्व बिजली के स्विच और गैस कनेक्शन को बंद कर दें।

बाढ़ के दौरान :

- बाढ़ के पानी में न घुसें; यह खतरनाक हो सकता है।
- बच्चों को बाढ़ के पानी में या उसके समीप न खेलने दें।
- सिवरेज लाइन, नाले-नालियों, पुलिया आदि से दूर रहें।
- सांप आदि से सावधान रहें; सांप का काटना बाढ़ के दौरान सामान्य बात है।
- बिजली के खंभों से दूर रहें और गिरे हुए बिजली के तारों से दूर रहें।
- गीले बिजली के सामानों से दूर रहें; उनका उपयोग करने से पूर्व उनकी जाँच कर लें।
- ताज़ा पका हुआ खाना और सूखे मेवा खाएं। हमेशा अपने खाने का ढक कर रखें।
- गर्म किए हुए और फिल्टर्ड पानी का उपयोग करें।
- अपने घर के समीप सभी नाले-नालियों को साफ रखें।
- रुके हुए पानी से रोग वाहक/जल जनित रोग उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं। बीमारी की अवस्था में मेडिकल सहायता लें।
- ब्लीचिंग पाउडर और नींबू का उपयोग करें और आसपास के इलाके को विसंक्रामक रखें।

34.1 किन्हीं दो आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्हें 'पारिवारिक आपातकालीन किट' में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

1

34.2 बाढ़ की स्थिति में पारिवारिक आपातकालीन किट की वस्तुएं क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं ?

1

34.3 बाढ़ आने पर आपके परिवार और सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के क्या अनुशंसित कार्य हैं? किन्हीं दो का वर्णन कीजिए।

2

- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During floods :

- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power-lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances-get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

- 34.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit.' 1
- 34.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation ? 1
- 34.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings ? Describe any two. 2

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

स्थानीय सरकार

स्थानीय सरकारों की नयी व्यवस्था दुनिया में लोकतंत्र का अब तक का सबसे बड़ा प्रयोग है। पूरे देश में ग्राम-पंचायतों और नगरपालिका आदि में करीब 36 लाख चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं। यह संख्या ही अपने आप में दुनिया के कई देशों की कुल आबादी से ज्यादा है। स्थानीय सरकारों को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिए जाने से हमारे यहाँ लोकतंत्र की जड़ें और मज़बूत हुई हैं। इसने महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने के साथ ही हमारे लोकतंत्र में उनकी आवाज़ को मज़बूत किया है। बहरहाल, इन सबके बावजूद अभी भी अनेक परेशानियाँ कायम हैं। पंचायतों के चुनाव तो नियमित रूप से होते हैं और लोग बड़े उत्साह से इनमें हिस्सा भी लेते हैं लेकिन ग्राम सभाओं की बैठकें नियमित रूप से नहीं होतीं। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने स्थानीय सरकारों को पर्याप्त अधिकार नहीं दिए हैं और न ही पर्याप्त संसाधन दिए हैं। इस प्रकार हम स्वशासन की आदर्श स्थिति से काफी दूर हैं।

35.1 पंचायतों में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के महत्त्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1

35.2 लोकतंत्र में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व स्थानीय सरकार की संवैधानिक स्थिति से किस प्रकार प्रभावित हुआ है ? 1

35.3 स्थानीय सरकार को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने का देश के लोकतांत्रिक परिदृश्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ? किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 2

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

मुद्रित शब्द

मर्सिए ने अपनी एक किताब में छपे शब्द की ताक़त को यूँ बयान किया :

‘अगर किसी ने मुझे पढ़ते देखा होगा तो उसने मुझे उस प्यासे की तरह पाया होगा जो शुद्ध ताज़ा पानी मिलने पर गटगट पीने लगता है... बड़े एहतियात से लालटेन जलाने के बाद मैं खुद को किताबों में डुबो देता था। और वाक और अर्थ के प्रवाह में मैं पन्ना-दर-पन्ना बहता चला जाता था, अनायास और अनजाने। ख़ामोशी के साये में घड़ियाल हर घंटे बजता चला जाता था, पर मुझे सुनाई नहीं पड़ता था। तेल ख़त्म होने से मेरी लालटेन की लौ पीली पड़ने लगती थी, पर मैं था कि पढ़ता जाता। मैं बत्ती उठाने की ज़हमत भी नहीं लेता था, कि मेरे आनंद में व्यवधान न पड़े। और वे नए विचार किस वेग से मेरे सिर में घुसते थे। मेरी बुद्धि कैसे उन्हें आत्मसात करती थी!’

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 35.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. | 1 |
| 35.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government ? | 1 |
| 35.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country ? Analyse any two impacts. | 2 |

36. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Printed Words

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books :

‘Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!’

- 36.1 यह स्रोत मर्सिए की पढ़ने की गहन प्रकृति को किस प्रकार दर्शाता है ? 1
- 36.2 मर्सिए ने अपने आप को आभासी लेखक क्यों वर्णित किया ? 1
- 36.3 पढ़ने ने मर्सिए की बौद्धिक क्षमता और नई अवधारणाओं के साथ उसके जुड़ाव को कैसे प्रभावित किया ? किन्हीं दो बिंदुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2

खण्ड - च

(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

(2+3 = 5)

37. (i) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दो स्थान 'A' और 'B' के रूप में अंकित किए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :
- (a) वह स्थान जहाँ महात्मा गाँधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा। 1
- (b) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ था। 1
- (ii) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए : (3×1 = 3)
- (a) हीराकुड - बाँध 1
- (b) मुंबई - सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क 1
- (c) राजा सांसी - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन 1
- (d) नरौरा - परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र 1

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

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- (i) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ महात्मा गाँधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा। 1
- (ii) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ। 1
- (iii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हीराकुड बांध स्थित है। 1
- (iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मुम्बई सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क स्थित है। 1
- (v) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ राजा सांसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा स्थित है। 1
- (vi) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नरौरा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है। 1

- 36.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier ? 1
- 36.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer ? 1
- 36.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts ? Explain in any two points. 2

SECTION – F

(Map Skill Based Questions)

(2+3 = 5)

37. (i) 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 :
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. 1
- (b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1
- (ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols : (3×1 = 3)
- (a) Hirakud – Dam 1
- (b) Mumbai – Software Technology Park 1
- (c) Raja Sansi – International Airport 1
- (d) Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant 1

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

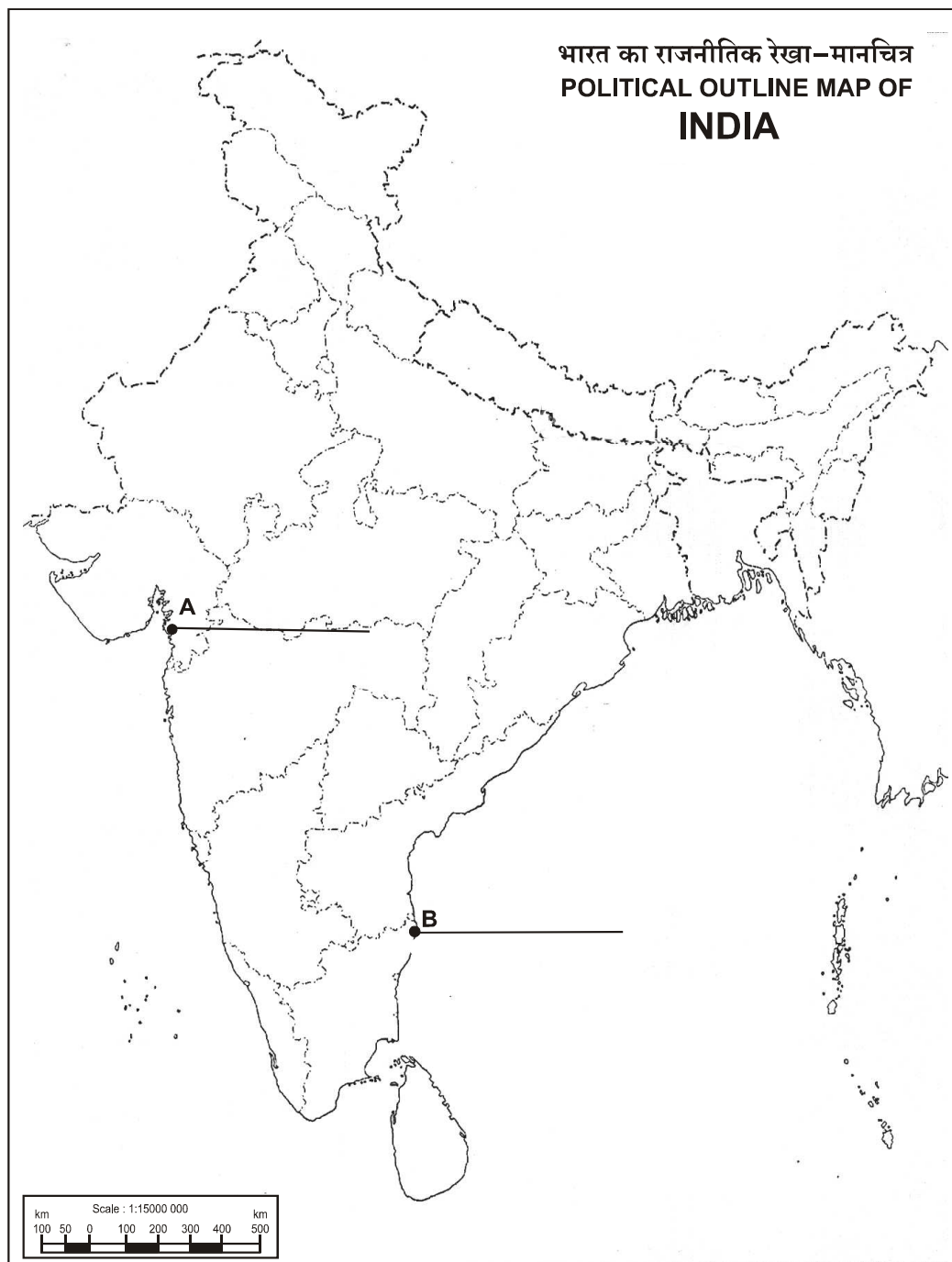
Answer any five questions :

- (i) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke salt law. 1
- (ii) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. 1
- (iii) Name the state where Hirakud dam is located. 1
- (iv) Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. 1
- (v) Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located. 1
- (vi) Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located. 1

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

..... ✂ Cut Here यहाँ से काटें ✂ Cut Here यहाँ से काटें ✂ Cut Here यहाँ से काटें



| | |
|------------|---|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Secondary School Examination March - 2024 SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/1/3</p> |
| | <u>General Instructions: -</u> |
| 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 deliberation 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. | <p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <p>Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| 14. | 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. |
| 15. | 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. |
| 16. | The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the " Guidelines for spot Evaluation " before starting the actual evaluation. |
| 17. | 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. |
| 18. | 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-32/1/3

SET -3

MM-80

| S.No. | Values Points | Page No. | Marks- |
|-------|--|--------------|------------------|
| | Section A Multiple Choice Question | | (20X1=20) |
| 1 | (d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D | 16-P | 1 |
| 2 | (b) Secular | 37-P | 1 |
| 3 | (d) Feminists | 31- P | 1 |
| 4 | (c) Laterite soil | 9 - G | 1 |
| 5 | (c) I, II and IV | 32- G | 1 |
| 6 | (c) Non – Metallic Minerals - Limestone | 43 - G | 1 |
| 7 | (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru – Oudh Kisan Sabha | 35 - H | 1 |
| 8 | Marks to be given if the question has been attempted by the candidate. | H | 1 |
| 9 | (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A). | 26 – H | 1 |
| 10 | (b) Italy | 21-H | 1 |
| 11 | (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors. For visually impaired Students only (a) Reserve Bank of India | 40-E 48-E | 1 |
| 12 | (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default. | 44-E | 1 |
| 13 | (c) II and III are correct. | 4-E | 1 |
| 14 | (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school. | 30-E | 1 |
| 15 | (c) Liberalization | 64-E | 1 |
| 16 | (d) Per capita Income | 8-E | 1 |
| 17 | (c) 32,500/- | 9-E | 1 |
| 18 | (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism. | 8-P | 1 |
| 19 | (b) United Kingdom | 22-H | 1 |
| 20 | (d) Ensuring Linguistic accommodation. | 20-P | 1 |

| 23 | <p>Explain the prudential reasons of Power Sharing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.ii. Social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.iii. Ensures the stability of political order.iv. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> | 6P | 2X1=2 | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|------------------|--|---|--|-------|
| 24 | <p>Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors of economy.</p> <table><tr><th>Primary Sector</th><th>Secondary Sector</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources.ii. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector.iii. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector.iv. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing.ii. It is also known as industrial sector.iii. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials.iv. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth.</td></tr></table> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points of differences to be explained.</p> | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources.ii. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector.iii. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector.iv. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing.ii. It is also known as industrial sector.iii. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials.iv. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth. | | 2X1=2 |
| Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources.ii. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector.iii. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector.iv. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing.ii. It is also known as industrial sector.iii. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials.iv. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth. | | | | | | |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Section C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Short Answer Type Questions</p> | | (5X3=15) | | | | |
| 25 | <p>(A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Rowlatt Actii. Government of India Act 1919.iii. Jallianwala Bagh incident.iv. Khilafat Movement.v. Demand of Swarajvi. Congress Session of 1920svii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members. | 31-32 H | 3X1=3 | | | | |
| | | 39 H | 3X1=3 | | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|------|-------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. The death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the Commission enraged the entire nation. iii. Oppression by the British government in response to anti Simon protest. iv. Imposition of Salt law. v. Vague offers of Lord Irwin for dominion status vi. Lahore Session of Congress (1929). vii. Demand of “Poorna Swaraj.” viii. Neglecting seven demands of Gandhi. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p> | | |
| 26 | <p>Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> | 78 G | 3X1=3 |
| 27 | <p>Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of internal democracy within parties ii. Political parties do not conduct regular internal elections and do not hold meetings. iii. Dynastic Succession iv. Growing role of money and muscle power in parties v. Lack of meaningful choice to the voters vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three challenges to be mentioned.</p> | 57P | 3X1=3 |

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| 28 | <p>‘Self-help-groups (SHGs) in rural society serve as empowering platforms towards socio –economic development. Give arguments in support of your answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Self –Help Groups in rural society is a way of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. Loan is sanctioned by the bank in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Any case of nonrepayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | 50-51 E | 3X1=3 |
| 29 | <p>How is the issue of sustainability important for the development? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of | 14-15 E | 3X1=3 |

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| | <p>vii. Thus formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long drawn process.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p> | | |
| 31 | <p>(A) Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel. It is used as fuel in power sector to generate electricity. It is used for heating purpose in Industries. It is used as raw material in chemical, petrochemical and fertilizer industries, as transport fuel and as cooking fuel. Natural gas is also emerging as a preferred transport fuel (CNG) It is used as cooking fuel (PNG) at homes. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) ‘Minerals generally occur in different rocks.’ Examine the statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Example are: Coal and some forms of iron ore. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors. Base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits.’ For example: Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be examined.</p> | 60 G | 5X1=5 |
| 32 | <p>(A) Analyse any five values of democracy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes equality among citizens Enhance the dignity of the individual Improve the quality of decision making Provides a method of resolve conflict Allows room to correct mistakes Accountable, responsive and legitimate government Reduction of inequality and poverty Accommodation of social diversity Dignity and freedom of the citizens Liberty Fraternity | 64 P | 5x1=5 |

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| | <p>xii. Accountability xiii. Gender equality Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be analyzed</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(B) ‘The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.’ Justify the statement.</p> <p>(i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognised dignity and freedom in principle. (iv) Dignity and freedom of the citizens have been achieved in various degrees. (v) Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (vi) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged. (vii) People have developed awareness and the ability to look critically (viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be justified.</p> | 71 P | 5x1=5 |
| 33 | <p>(A) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. Globalisation has encouraged foreign investments. ii. MNCs set up production close to the markets and availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs. iii. MNCs will choose countries which have policies which enable easy operations. iv. MNCs set up production jointly with local companies. v. There is better exchange of technologies. vi. Globalisation has increased the interdependence between countries. vii. Consumers have more access to global products. viii. Globalisation helps the integration of markets of the countries. ix. It makes countries culturally rich. x. Sharing technology between countries benefitted human being. xi. Kargil foods, Reliance Industries and other MNCs are the prime examples of industries which are help to integrate the countries. xii. Any other relevant point.</p> | 62-63 E | 5X1=5 |

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| | <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. 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. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. The rush of new ideas and his intelligence's easy adoption of them suggests that reading catalysis cognitive growth and encourages new perspectives and insights. It resonates with broader themes about the power of literature and the written word to captivate, stimulate thought, and bring about intellectual transformations. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> | 62-63 E | 5X1=5 |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Section E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p> | | 3X4=12 |
| 34 | <p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FLOODS</p> <p>Basic safety precautions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to radio oblique TV for the latest weather bulletin and warning pass on the information to others. Make a family emergency kit which should include a portable radio public transistor, torch batteries first aid box along with essential medicines or is dry food items drinking water, match boxes and other essential item. Keep hurricane lamps, ropes umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful. Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables and important documents etc in a safe place. | 29 G | 1+1+2=4 |

- If there is a flood move along with your family members and cattle to save play areas like relief camps centres elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During floods:

- Don't enter into flood waters it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage lines gutters, drains and culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snake bites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use with electrical appliance get them check before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water – borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

34.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit.' **1/2+1/2=1**

The family emergency kit should include items such as:

- Portable radio/ transistors
- Torch
- Spare Batteries
- First Aid Box
- Essential Medicines (such as ORS)
- Essential Foods (dry food items, drinking water)
- Matchboxes, Candles and other essential supplies.
- Any other relevant points

Any Two

34.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation? **1**

These items are crucial to ensuring survival and maintaining basic necessities during flood situations.

Any Other relevant point

34.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. **2x1=2**

- It is recommended to move to safe areas along with your family members.
- To move to safe areas such as relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where shelter can be taken.

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| | iii. Additionally, individuals should turn off power and gas connections before leaving their houses to prevent potential hazards. iv. Any other relevant points. Any two points to be described. | | |
| 35 | Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: <p style="text-align: center;">LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world first of constitutional status for local government has helped to democracy in our country. It has also increase presentation and voice in our democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state government have not transferred significant powers to the local government resources long way from realising the ideal of self-government.</p> <p>35.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Large number of elected representatives in panchayats and municipalities signifies the extensive scale of the democratic experiment in India. Large number of problems and issues are settled at the local level. Direct participation of people in the decision making and socio-political participation process. Any other relevant point <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> <p>35.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It deepens the democracy. Constitutional status for local government has led to increased representation and voice of women in democracy. It promotes inclusivity It promotes gender equality. Any other relevant point. <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> | 24 P | 1+1+2=4 |

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| | <p>35.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2X1=2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Granting constitutional status to local government is described as having deepened democracy in the country. It has also enhanced women's representation and women's participation in the democratic process. This constitutional recognition has played a role in empowering grassroots governance. It promotes inclusive decision – making. Solution of local societal issues at local levels Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> | | |
| 36 | <p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Printed Words</p> <p>This is how Mercier describe the impact of the printed word and the power of reading in one of his books: 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... lightning my map with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungry into the reading. And easy eloquence and animated carried me from one page to the next without my notation it. Of the hours in the silence of the shadows and I heard nothing. Only appeal light but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rust into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'</p> <p>36.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reading was like, thrust of fresh pure water. External distractions did not bother him. | 115 H | 1+1+2=4 |

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| | <p>iii. Pale light even did not affects his attention.</p> <p>iv. Mercier’s description of being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the text highlights the engrossing nature of his reading experience.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>36.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? 1</p> <p>i. Mercier became deeply engaged with the text.</p> <p>ii. He was immersed to the creation point.</p> <p>iii. He was connected to the process of writing so intimately that he reading it and was absorbing new ideas.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>36.3 How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. 2x1=2</p> <p>i. Mercier is so deeply immersed in reading that he loses track of time and running out of oil for his lamp.</p> <p>ii. He mentions new ideas rushing into his brain and his intelligence adopting them.</p> <p>iii. New concepts fuelled his ideas and sparked his intellectual ability.</p> <p>iv. Receptiveness towards knowledge was reflected.</p> <p>v. He was ready to embrace new ideas.</p> <p>vi. He showed willingness to integrate his ideas into the understanding of world.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p> | | |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Section F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map Based Questions</p> | | (2+3=5) |
| 37 | 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: | | |

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|--|--|--|---|
| | <p>i. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.</p> <p>ii. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.</p> <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>i. Hirakud – Dam</p> <p>ii. Mumbai – Software Technology Park</p> <p>iii. Raja Sansi – International Airport</p> <p>iv. Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.NO. 37.</p> <p>i. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. Dandi</p> <p>ii. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. Madras/Chennai</p> <p>iii. Name the state where Hirkud dam is located. Odisha</p> <p>iv. Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra</p> <p>v. Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located. Punjab</p> <p>vi. Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located. Uttar Pradesh</p> | | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x5=5</p> |
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प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

