

Series JSR/1

Set 3

कोड नं.

Code No.

32/1/3

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 **11 + 2** मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **30** प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages + **2** Maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

संकलित परीक्षा - II

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे]

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[अधिकतम अंक : 90

[Maximum marks : 90

[P.T.O.]

सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 8 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न प्रत्येक 3 अंक के हैं। इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद, मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर 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. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answer 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. 1815 के बाद के वर्षों में यूरोप के क्रान्तिकारियों का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ? 1

अथवा

वियतनाम में औपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था के दो आधार कौन से थे ? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?

Or

What were the two bases of colonial economy in Vietnam?

2. अवसादी शैलों में खनिज किस प्रकार पाये जाते हैं ? 1

How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?

3. बोलिविया में पानी के निजीकरण के खिलाफ़ आंदोलन की अगुवाई किस संगठन ने की थी ? 1

Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?

4. निवेश और विदेशी निवेश में अन्तर कीजिए । 1

Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.

5. कल्पना कीजिए कि आपको अपनी यात्रा के दौरान पीने के लिए पानी की पैक बोतल खरीदनी पड़ी है । इसकी गुणवत्ता के प्रति आश्वस्त होने के लिए आप कौन सा शब्द चिह्न (लोगो) देखना चाहोगे ? 1

Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo will you like to see to be sure about its quality?

6. किसी खास मुद्दे पर केन्द्रित आंदोलन किस प्रकार सार्वभौम प्रकृति के आंदोलनों से भिन्न हैं ? 1

How are issue specific movements different from generic movements?

7. किसी एक राजनीतिक दल का नाम लिखिए जिसका राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजनीतिक संगठन है, परन्तु उसे राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल के रूप में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। 1

Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party.

8. केवल ब्याज के संदर्भ में औपचारिक क्षेत्रक ऋणों की तुलना अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक ऋणों से कीजिए। 1

Compare formal sector loans with informal sector of loans regarding interest only.

9. “वस्त्र उद्योग देश का एकमात्र उद्योग है जो कच्चे माल से उच्चतम अतिरिक्त मूल्य उत्पाद तक की श्रृंखला में परिपूर्ण तथा आत्मनिर्भर है।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। 3

“Textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.” Justify the statement.

10. ‘राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल’ से क्या अभिप्राय है ? राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल बनने के लिए आवश्यक शर्तों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 1+2=3

What is meant by a ‘national political party’? State the conditions required to be a national political party.

11. वर्ग विशेषी समूह किन्हें कहते हैं ? उनकी कार्य-विधि का वर्णन कीजिए। 1+2=3

What are the sectional interest groups. Describe their functioning.

12. “अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक की साख की गतिविधियों को हतोत्साहित करना चाहिए।”
तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3×1=3

“The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments.

13. “सक्षम परिवहन के साधन तीव्र विकास हेतु पूर्व-अपेक्षित हैं।” इस कथन के पक्ष में
अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। 3

“Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.” Express your views in favour of this statement.

14. यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के दौरान नारी की छवि किस प्रकार राष्ट्र का रूपक बनी।
विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

अथवा

फ्रान्सीसियों के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों से
वियतनाम में राष्ट्रवाद किस प्रकार उभरा ? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation
during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.

Or

How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of
different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse.

15. 1921 तक किसने 'स्वराज का झण्डा' तैयार कर लिया था ? स्वराज के इस झण्डे की मुख्य विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+2=3

Who had designed the 'swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this 'swaraj flag.'

16. “सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन असहयोग आंदोलन से भिन्न था।” कथन की पुष्टि उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए। 3×1=3

“The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.” Support the statement with examples.

17. “‘लगभग प्रत्येक प्रांतीय दल एक या दूसरे राष्ट्रीय स्तर के गठबंधन का हिस्सा बनने का अवसर चाहता है।’” तर्कों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3×1=3

“Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition.” Support the statement with arguments.

18. “‘बाजार में शोषण से बचने के लिए उपभोक्ता जागरूकता अत्यावश्यक है।’” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3

“Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place.” Support the statement.

19. “‘वैश्वीकरण और उत्पादकों के बीच वृहतर प्रतिस्पर्धा से उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ हुआ है।’” इस कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइये। 3×1=3

“Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers.” Justify the statement with examples.

20. उद्योगों को पूँजी निवेश के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कीजिए। वे किस प्रकार एक-दूसरे से भिन्न हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+2=3

Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.

21. ऋण की महत्वपूर्ण और सकारात्मक भूमिका का उदाहरणों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। 5

Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

22. भारत में बहुत सारी सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाओं ने राष्ट्रवाद को साकार करने में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5×1=5

How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

23. व्यापार क्या है ? अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+4=5

What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade.

24. वैश्वीकरण किसे कहते हैं ? वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को प्रोन्नत करने में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। 1+4=5

What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process.

25. “लोकतान्त्रिक शासन व्यवस्था अन्य शासन व्यवस्था से बेहतर है।” तर्कों सहित इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5×1=5

“Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

26. “किसी देश की आर्थिक उन्नति विनिर्माण उद्योगों के विकास से मापी जाती है।”

तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

5

“The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Support the statement with arguments.

27. “दबाव समूह और आंदोलन राजनीति पर विभिन्न प्रकार से प्रभाव डालते हैं।” इस

कथन की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए।

5×1=5

“Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

28. फ्रान्सीसी लोगों के बीच सामूहिक पहचान की भावना पैदा करने के लिए फ्रान्सीसी

क्रान्तिकारियों द्वारा प्रारम्भ किए गए उपायों और कार्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

5×1=5

अथवा

“वियतनाम में अमेरिका के युद्ध में कूद पड़ने से एक नया दौर प्रारम्भ हुआ जो वियतनामियों के साथ-साथ अमरीकियों के लिए बहुत महंगा साबित हुआ।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Or

“U.S. entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnamese as well as to the Americans.” Analyse the statement.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C, **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए: 3×1=3

A. वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

B. वह स्थान जो किसानों के सत्याग्रह से जुड़ा हुआ है।

C. वह नगर जो जलियाँवाला बाग घटना से संबंधित है।

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 associated with peasant's satyagraha.

C. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

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

(29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

(29.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ नील की खेती करने वालों ने सत्याग्रह किया था।

(29.3) जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना से संबंधित शहर का नाम लिखिए।

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 1927.

(29.2) Name the state where the Indigo planters organised satyagraha.

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

30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3×1=3

A . अंकलेश्वर – तेल-क्षेत्र

B . दुर्गापुर – लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र

B . तूतीकोरिन – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

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

A. Ankleshwar – Oil field

B. Durgapur – Iron and steel plant

C. Tuticorin – Major seaport

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

(30.1) अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?

(30.2) दुर्गापुर लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?

(30.3) भारत के दक्षिणतम समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।

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

(30.1) In which state is Ankleshwar oil field located?

(30.2) In which state is Durgapur iron and steel plant located?

(30.3) Name the southern most major seaport of India.

Secondary School Exam. (March, 2016)

Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)

Marking Scheme (Delhi Region) 32/1/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINT	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	Aim of revolutionaries of Europe: To oppose monarchical forms of government. OR Bases of colonial economy in Vietnam: (i) Rice cultivation (ii) Rubber Plantation	13 (H) 49(H)	1
2	Occurrence of minerals in sedimentary rocks: 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.	51(G)	1
3	The organisation which led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia: FEDECOR	62 (PS)	1
4	Difference between investment and foreign investment: The money that is spend to buy assets (land, building, machines and other equipment) is called investment, while the investment made by the MNCs is called foreign Investment.	57 (E)	1
5	The logo: ISI/ Indian Standard Institutions	85 (E)	1
6	Difference between issue specific and generic movements: Issue specific movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame, while generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in the long term.	65 (PS)	1
7	The political party that has national level political organization but not recognized as the National Party: Samajwadi Party/ Samata Party/ Rashtriya Janta Dal • Any one to be mentioned	81 (PS)	1
8	Comparison of formal sector loans with informal: Most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans than the formal sector loans.	49 (E)	1
9	The textile industry is self-reliant and complete in value chain: (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%). (ii) Employment generation (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture). (iii) Foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%). (iv) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. (v) Any other relevant point. • With the help of any three points the statement to be justified.	67 (G)	3X1=3

10	<p>National Political Party have units in the various states, they follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. (1)</p> <p>Conditions required:</p> <p>(i) A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.</p> <p>(ii) Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha. (2)</p>	79 (PS)	1+2 =3
11	<p>Sectional interest groups:</p> <p>The groups that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of a society is called sectional interest groups. (1)</p> <p>Functioning:</p> <p>(i) They perform a meaningful role in countering the undue influence of other groups.</p> <p>(ii) They create awareness about the needs and concerns of their own society.</p> <p>(iii) Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members not society in general.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two points to be described. (2X1=2) 	64(PS)	1+2=3
12	<p>The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:</p> <p>(i) 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.</p> <p>(ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.</p> <p>(iii) They try to charge more and more interest on their loans.</p> <p>(iv) There are no boundaries and restrictions.</p> <p>(v) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.</p> <p>(vi) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.</p> <p>(vii) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be argued. 	49 (E)	3X1=3
13	<p>Importance of efficient means of transport for the development is to be explained by the candidate in their own words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since it is a value based question, candidates' view reflecting the development due to the transport may be given due consideration. 		3
14	<p>The female figures as an allegory of the nation:</p> <p>Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person. Then nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.</p> <p>During the French Revolution artists used the formal allegory to portray idea such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole 	23 (H)	3

OR

The Nationalism emerged in Vietnam:

The colonization of Vietnam by French brought the people of the country into conflict with the colonisers in all areas of life. Vietnamese began reflecting on the nature of the loss. Nationalist resistance developed out of this reflection. Teachers, students fought against the colonial government's efforts. Many religious movements were hostile to the western presence. Development in China also inspired Vietnamese nationalists. Vietnamese students organized in association for the restoration of the anti-French independence movement changed.

- To be assessed as a whole

30 (H)

3

15 Mahatma Gandhiji designed the "Swaraj Flag" by 1921. (1)

Features:

- (i) It had tricolours- Red, Green and White
- (ii) It had a spinning wheel in the center.
- (iii) It represents the Gandhian idea of self- help.
- (iv) It had become a symbol of defiance

- Any two points to be explained.

(2X1=2)

72 (H)

1+2=3

16 The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement:

Non Cooperation Movement:

- (i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.
- (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.
- (iv) Foreign cloth burnt in huge.
- (v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.
- (vi) Students left the government owned schools and college.
- (vii) Lawyers gave up legal practices.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

- (i) People were asked to break colonial laws.
- (ii) The countrymen broke the salt law.
- (iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.
- (iv) Village officials resigned from their jobs.
- (v) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.

- Any three points of difference to be mentioned

58,64 (H)

3 X 1 = 3

17 State parties seeking National level coalition:

Before general election of 2014, in three general elections no one national party was able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. With the result the national parties were compelled to form alliances with state or regional parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy.

- To be assessed as a whole.

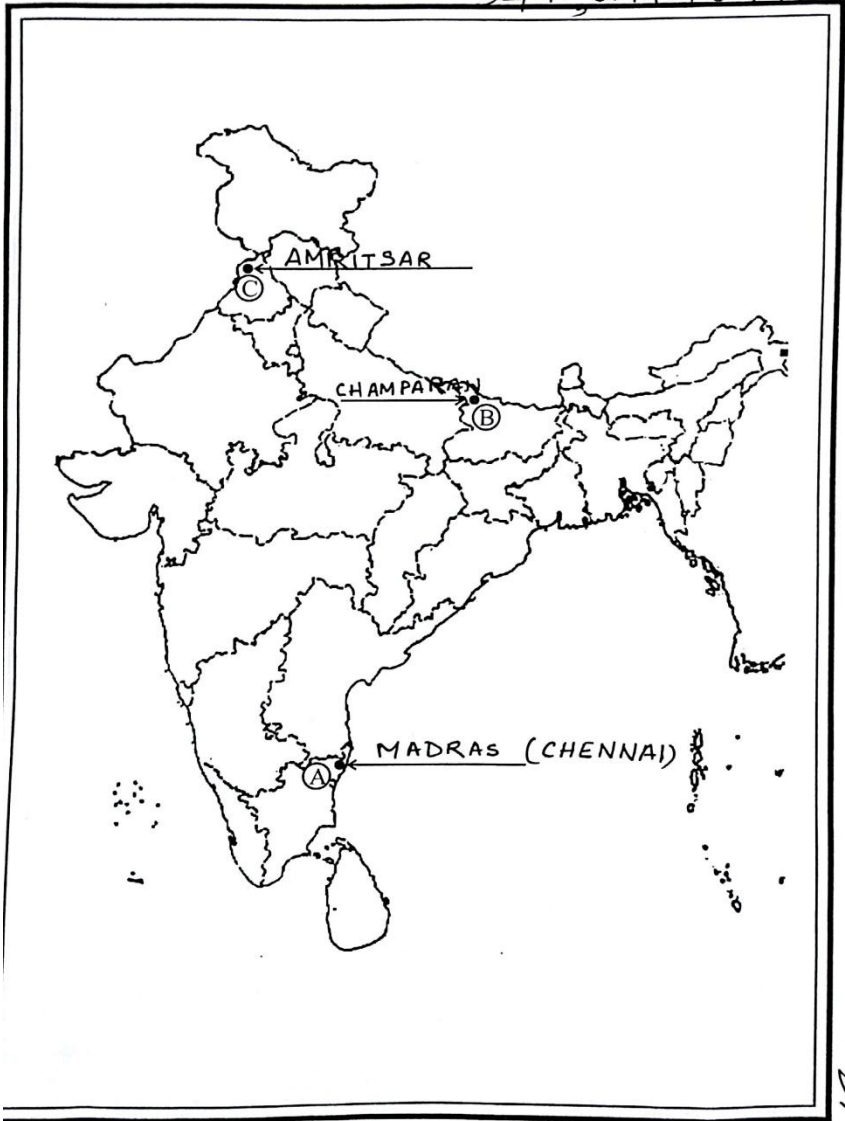
91,92 (PS)

3

18	<p>Consumer awareness to avoid exploitation:</p> <p>Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place. Market do not work in a fair manner. Exploitation happen in various ways. Therefore, awareness is essential. Certain details are given on the packing. When we buy medicines, on the packets details are marked. Rules have been made so that the manufacturer displays the information. Consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement of the product, if proves to be defective in any manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole. 	55 (E)	3
19	<p>Globalisation and competition among producers, an advantage to consumers:</p> <p>(i) Globalisation and greater competition among producers, both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers.</p> <p>(ii) There is a greater choice before consumers</p> <p>(iii) They enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>(iv) They enjoy much higher standards of living that was possible earlier.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be justified. 	66 (E)	3X1=3
20	<p>Classification of the industries on the basis of capital investment:</p> <p>(i) Small Scale industry</p> <p>(ii) Large Scale industry ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$)</p> <p>Difference:</p> <p>If the investment is more than one crore on any industry is considered as a large scale industry for example Iron and Steel Industry/ Cement Industry (any other relevant example). While the investment is less than one crore on an industry is considered as a small scale industry eg. Plastic industry, toy industry (any other relevant example). (2)</p>	67 (G)	1+2=3
21	<p>Credit may be helpful if provided timely and with planning:</p> <p>A large number of transactions in our day-to-day activities involve credit in some form or the other. It also helps to be improved the economy of the country. Take the example of Salim, a farmer, a businessman etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole with examples. 	43 (E)	5
22	<p>Role of cultural processes in making of nationalism in India:</p> <p>(i) The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles.</p> <p>(ii) There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured peoples' imagination.</p> <p>(iii) History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols played a part in the making of nationalism.</p> <p>(iv) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or an image.</p> <p>(v) This helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained 	70(H)	5X1=5
23	<p>Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. (1)</p>		

	Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. (ii) It is considered the economic barometer for a country. (iii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. (iv) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks. (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. (vi) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any four points to be explained. (1X4=4) 	90,91 (G)	1+4=5
24	Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. (1) Role of MNC's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) By more flow of manpower (ii) Investment (iii) Technology (iv) Goods (v) Services (vi) Latest education (vii) Any other relevant point. • Any four points to be described. (1X4=4) 	62 (E)	1+4=5
25	Democracy is a better form of government from any other form of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual (iii) Improves the quality of decision making (iv) Provides method to resolve conflicts (v) Allows room to correct mistakes (vi) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government. (vii) Reduction of inequality and poverty. (viii) Accommodation of social diversity. (ix) Any other relevant point. • Any five points to be analyzed 	90 (PS)	5X1=5
26	Role of manufacturing industries in the economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development. (ii) All round development depends on Industries. (iii) Industries help in modernising agriculture. (iv) Reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs. (v) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country. (vi) It was aimed at bringing down regional disparities (i) Expansion of manufactured goods. 		5X1=5

	<p>(viii) Trade and commerce brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>(ix) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversity of its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be argued. 	65 (G)	
27	<p>Influence of pressure groups and movements on politics:</p> <p>(i) Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goal.</p> <p>(ii) They carry out information campaigns, organize meetings and file petitions.</p> <p>(iii) They also try to influence media to give more attention to their issues.</p> <p>(iv) They often organize protest activity like strike etc.</p> <p>(v) Worker's organization employees, association and most of the movement groups force the government to consider their demands.</p> <p>(vi) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists.</p> <p>(vii) Some pressure groups formed and led by the leaders of political Parties.</p> <p>(viii) Some political parties grow out of movements.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained. 	66,67 (PS)	5X1=5
28	<p>Measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries for collective identity:</p> <p>(i) The ideas of LA PATRIE and LECITOYEN emphasized.</p> <p>(ii) A new French flag , the tricolor was chosen.</p> <p>(iii) The Estate General was elected by the active citizens.</p> <p>(iv) The elected body of citizen renamed as National Assembly.</p> <p>(v) New hymns were composed.</p> <p>(vi) Oaths were taken.</p> <p>(vii) Martyrs commemorated.</p> <p>(viii) A centralized administrative system was implemented.</p> <p>(ix) Formulated uniform laws.</p> <p>(x) A uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.</p> <p>(xi) French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five measures to be analysed. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>US entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase:</p> <p>(i) From 1965-1972 many (over 403100) US personnel served in Vietnam (7484 were women).</p> <p>(ii) Many (about 47244) died in the battle and a large number of people (303704) were wounded.</p> <p>(iii) Out of the wounded, 23014 were listed 100% disabled.</p> <p>(iv) This phase of struggle with the US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and most powerful bombs.</p>	105(H)	5X1=5

	<p>(v) Destroyed many villages and decimated jungles.</p> <p>(vi) Civilians died in large numbers.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained. 	45,46(H)	5X1=5
29	<p>See filled map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(29.1)- Madras/Chennai</p> <p>(29.2)- Bihar</p> <p>(29.3)- Amritsar</p>		3X1=3
	<p>DELHI REGION</p> <p>MAP for Q. No. 29</p> <p>32/111, 32/112, 32/113</p>  <p>13</p> <p>Handwritten signatures and marks are present at the bottom of the map area.</p>		

30 See filled map for the answers

For the visually impaired candidates:

(30.1)- Gujarat

(30.2)- West Bengal

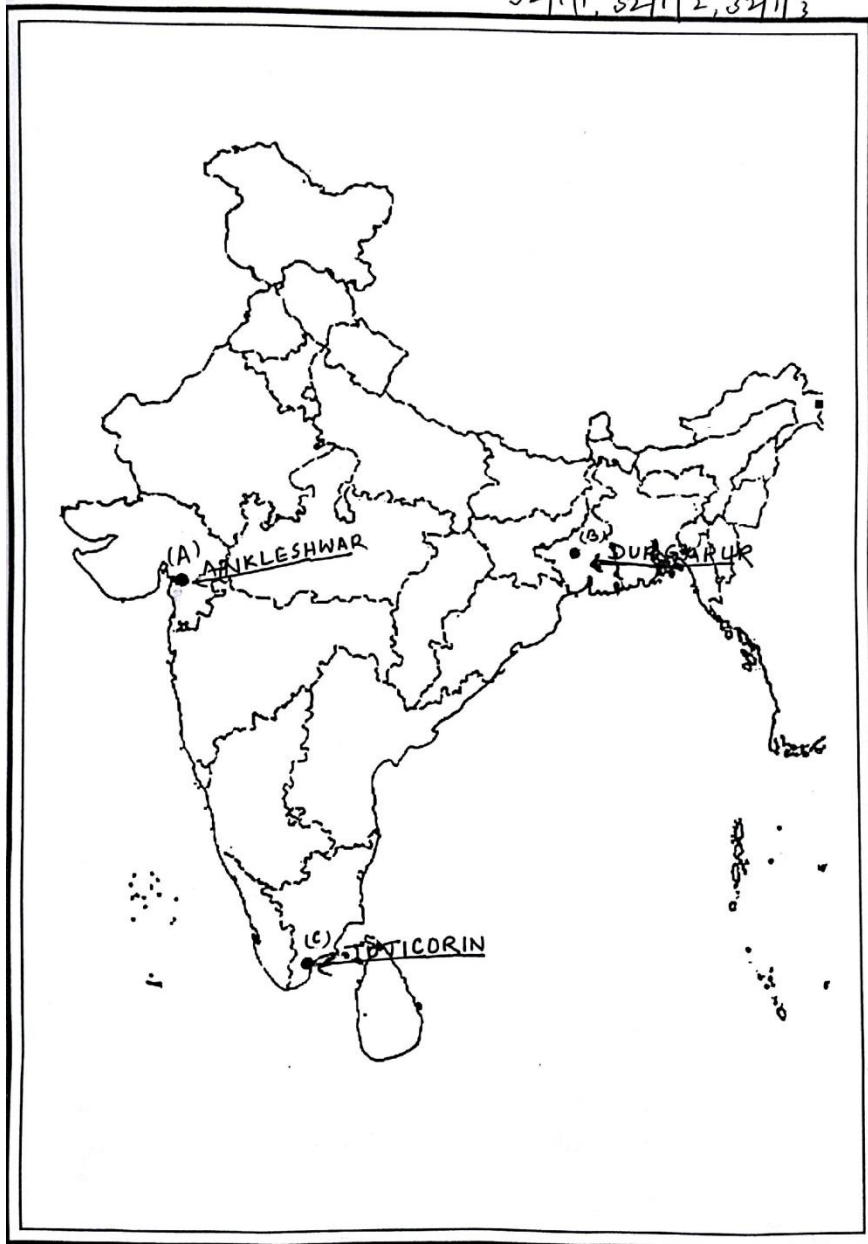
(30.3)- Tuticorin

3X1=3

DELHI REGION

MAP for Q. No. 30

32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3



32/1/1

15

Handwritten signatures and marks:
Vishwas
Lipase
Munni
Kall.