

Series ZZY1/5



SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

32/5/2

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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

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

सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **21 + 1** मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं।
- 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.
- 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 check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के साथ 3 – 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है।
- (viii) खण्ड च में प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र-आधारित है। यह प्रश्न 5 अंक का है, जो कि इतिहास से (37(क) – 2 अंक) तथा भूगोल (37(ख) – 3 अंक) से संबंधित है।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र पर कोई विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखिए।
- (x) इसके अतिरिक्त, आवश्यकतानुसार, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ यथोचित निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20×1=20)

1. दो कथन अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में दिए गए हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन (A) : भारत में बहुदलीय व्यवस्था है।

कारण (R) : इसका कारण है कि भारत में सामाजिक और भौगोलिक विविधताएँ हैं।

विकल्प :

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This questions paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *This question paper comprises **six** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D, E and F**.*
- (iii) ***Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **20** are MCQs of **1** mark each.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Questions no. **21** to **24** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Questions no. **25** to **29** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Questions no. **30** to **33** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Questions no. **34** to **36** are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each.*
- (viii) ***Section F** – Question no. **37** is map-based, carrying **5** marks with two parts, **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3** marks).*
- (ix) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions has to be attempted.*
- (x) *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1=20)

- 1.** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option as your answer :

Assertion (A) : India has a multiparty system.

Reason (R) : It is because of the social and geographical diversities in India.

Options :

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा लोकतांत्रिक सरकार के विषय में सही **नहीं** है ?

- (a) लोकतांत्रिक सरकार वैध शासन है ।
- (b) लोकतांत्रिक सरकार ज़िम्मेवार सरकार है ।
- (c) लोकतांत्रिक सरकार लोगों की सरकार है ।
- (d) यह गलतियों के सुधार का अवसर नहीं देती है ।

3. तालिका में दिए गए आँकड़ों का पठन कीजिए और देश A की औसत मासिक आय ज्ञात कीजिए । सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

दो देशों के नागरिकों की मासिक आय (रुपयों में)						
	I	II	III	IV	V	औसत आय
देश A	10500	9800	9500	10000	10500	?
देश B	6000	6000	6000	6000	50000	

विकल्प :

- (a) 9500
- (b) 10000
- (c) 10500
- (d) 10060

4. बेल्जियम की जनसंख्या के कितने प्रतिशत लोग फ्लेमिश क्षेत्र में रहते हैं ?

- (a) 40%
- (b) 80%
- (c) 59%
- (d) 70%

5. पता लगाइए कि निम्नलिखित में से किसको धन द्वारा खरीदा नहीं जा सकता है । सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- I. संक्रामक बीमारियों से पूर्ण सुरक्षा
- II. प्रदूषण-मुक्त पर्यावरण
- III. उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा
- IV. आरामदायक घर

विकल्प :

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



2. Which one of the following is **not** true about a democratic government ?

- (a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
- (b) Democratic government is a responsive government.
- (c) Democratic government is the people's own Government.
- (d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes.

3. Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of Country A. Choose the correct option.

Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (in Rupees)						
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average Income
Country A	10500	9800	9500	10000	10500	?
Country B	6000	6000	6000	6000	50000	

Options :

- (a) 9500
- (b) 10000
- (c) 10500
- (d) 10060

4. What percentage of the population of Belgium lives in the Flemish region ?

- (a) 40%
- (b) 80%
- (c) 59%
- (d) 70%

5. Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money. Choose the correct option :

- I. Full protection from infectious diseases
- II. A pollution-free atmosphere
- III. High quality education
- IV. A luxury home

Options :

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



6. नीचे दी गई तालिका में आँकड़ों का अध्ययन कीजिए और प्रश्न का उत्तर सही विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए ।

कौन-सा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रक है जो लोगों को अधिकतम रोज़गार प्रदान करता है ?

तालिका – विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में कामगार (मिलियन में)

क्षेत्रक	संगठित	असंगठित	योग
प्राथमिक	1	231	232
द्वितीयक	41	74	115
तृतीयक	40	88	128
योग	82	393	475

- (a) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक, विशेषकर संगठित क्षेत्रक
- (b) द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक, विशेषकर संगठित क्षेत्रक
- (c) तृतीयक क्षेत्रक, विशेषकर संगठित क्षेत्रक
- (d) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक, विशेषकर असंगठित क्षेत्रक
7. 'A', जयपुर के एक वस्त्र निर्यात करने वाले उद्योग का एक श्रमिक है । वह स्वास्थ्य बीमा, भविष्य निधि, चिकित्सा अवकाश, आदि जैसी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करता है ।
- 'A' निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रकों में से किसमें कार्य कर रहा है ?
- (a) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक
- (b) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रक
- (c) संगठित क्षेत्रक
- (d) असंगठित क्षेत्रक
8. भारत में निम्नलिखित संगठनों में से कौन करेंसी नोट निर्गमित करता है ?
- (a) भारत की केंद्रीय सरकार
- (b) नीति आयोग
- (c) वित्त मंत्रालय
- (d) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक



6. Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option.

Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people ?

Table – Workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Organized	Unorganized	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475

- (a) Primary sector, especially organized sector
- (b) Secondary sector, especially organized sector
- (c) Tertiary sector, especially organized sector
- (d) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector
7. 'A' is a worker in a garment export industry of Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc.
- In which one of the following sectors is 'A' working ?
- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Non-Governmental sector
- (c) Organized sector
- (d) Unorganized sector
8. Which among the following organisations issues the currency notes in India ?
- (a) The Central Government of India
- (b) The NITI Aayog
- (c) The Finance Ministry
- (d) The Reserve Bank of India



9. कारगिल फूड्स बहुत बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी है जो भारत में खाद्य तेल की सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक है। यह कंपनी निम्नलिखित में से किस देश की है ?
- (a) भारत
 - (b) फ्रांस
 - (c) ग्रेट ब्रिटेन
 - (d) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
10. 'सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी' ने 'वैश्वीकरण' की प्रक्रिया को निम्नलिखित में से किस तरीके से सर्वाधिक प्रेरित किया है ?
- (a) दुनिया के देशों तक खाद्य पदार्थों की पहुँच
 - (b) दुनिया के देशों तक कच्चे पदार्थों की पहुँच
 - (c) दुनिया के देशों तक सेवाओं की पहुँच
 - (d) दुनिया के देशों तक तत्काल सूचनाओं की पहुँच
11. निम्नलिखित पहलुओं में ब्रेटन वुड्स व्यवस्था का आधार कौन-सा था ?
- (a) सैनिक व्यवस्था
 - (b) सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था
 - (c) आर्थिक व्यवस्था
 - (d) ऐतिहासिक व्यवस्था
12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी पुस्तक सबसे पहले गुटेनबर्ग द्वारा छपी गई थी ?
- (a) चैपबुक्स
 - (b) अमर जीवन
 - (c) बाइबिल
 - (d) पंचांग
13. निम्नलिखित में से किसने 1928 में बारदोली में किसान आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया ?
- (a) बाबा रामचंद्र
 - (b) जवाहरलाल नेहरू
 - (c) सुभाष चंद्र बोस
 - (d) वल्लभभाई पटेल



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9. Cargill Foods, a very large MNC, is the largest producer of edible oil in India. Which one of these countries does it belong to ?
- (a) India
 - (b) France
 - (c) Great Britain
 - (d) United States of America
10. In which one of the following ways has 'information and communication technology' stimulated the 'globalisation' process the most ?
- (a) Access foods across countries
 - (b) Access raw material across countries
 - (c) Access services across countries
 - (d) Access information instantly across countries
11. Which one of the following aspects was the base of the Bretton Woods system ?
- (a) Military system
 - (b) Cultural system
 - (c) Economic system
 - (d) Historical system
12. Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg ?
- (a) Chapbooks
 - (b) Amar Jivan
 - (c) Bible
 - (d) Almanac
13. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928 ?
- (a) Baba Ramchandra
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (d) Vallabhbhai Patel



14. फ्रांसीसी नारी रूपकों के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही **नहीं** है ?
- (a) उसका नाम मारीआन था ।
 - (b) उसने फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति में भाग लिया ।
 - (c) वह राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रतीक थी ।
 - (d) उसकी छवि सिक्कों और टिकटों पर अंकित की गई ।
15. सही युग्म का चयन कीजिए ।
- (a) आदिकालीन निर्वाह कृषि — भूमि के बड़े-बड़े टुकड़ों पर की जाती है
 - (b) गहन निर्वाह कृषि — एकल फसल उत्पादक कृषि की जाती है
 - (c) वाणिज्यिक कृषि — आधुनिक निवेशों का अधिक मात्रा में उपयोग होता है
 - (d) रोपण कृषि — भूमि के छोटे भू-भाग पर की जाती है
16. वन्यजीव रक्षण अधिनियम कब लागू किया गया था ?
- (a) 1972
 - (b) 1978
 - (c) 1980
 - (d) 1985
17. झारखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में भूमि क्षरण के मुख्य कारण का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- (a) अति चराई
 - (b) खनन
 - (c) अति सिंचाई
 - (d) खनन प्रक्रिया
18. सन् 1956 में पारित अधिनियम द्वारा श्रीलंका में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा आधिकारिक घोषित की गई थी ?
- (a) तमिल
 - (b) सिंहली
 - (c) हिन्दी
 - (d) अंग्रेज़ी



-
14. Which one of the following is **not** true about the female allegory of France ?
- (a) She was named Marianne.
 - (b) She took part in the French Revolution.
 - (c) She was a symbol of national unity.
 - (d) Her images were marked on coins and stamps.
15. Choose the correctly matched pair.
- (a) Primitive subsistence farming — practised on large patches of land
 - (b) Intensive subsistence farming — single crop production farming
 - (c) Commercial farming — use of higher doses of modern inputs
 - (d) Plantation farming — practised on small patches of land
16. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented ?
- (a) 1972
 - (b) 1978
 - (c) 1980
 - (d) 1985
17. Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
- (a) Over-grazing
 - (b) Mining
 - (c) Over irrigation
 - (d) Mineral processing
18. Which one of the following languages was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956 ?
- (a) Tamil
 - (b) Sinhala
 - (c) Hindi
 - (d) English



19. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प सिद्ध करता है कि भारत एक अर्ध-संघीय राज्य है ?

- I. केन्द्र के पास अधिक शक्तियों का होना
- II. 'बाकी बचे' विषय केन्द्र के पास
- III. केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच विषयों का समान वितरण
- IV. करेंसी और रेलवे केन्द्र के पास

विकल्प :

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

20. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा सही नहीं है ?

- (a) संविधान धर्म के आधार पर किए जाने वाले किसी प्रकार के भेदभाव को रोकता है ।
- (b) संविधान हमें किसी भी धर्म के पालन करने, प्रचार करने और न पालन करने की आज़ादी देता है ।
- (c) भारतीय संविधान धार्मिक समुदायों में समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शासन को धार्मिक मामलों में दखल देने का अधिकार देता है ।
- (d) संविधान के अनुसार धर्म को कभी भी राजनीति से पृथक नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

खण्ड ख

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×2=8)

21. 1929 की महामंदी से भारत किस प्रकार प्रभावित हुआ ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2

22. (क) 'ऊर्जा की बचत ही ऊर्जा पैदा करना है ।' इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए ।

2

अथवा

(ख) गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा के संसाधनों का उपयोग करना समय की माँग क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

23. 'सांप्रदायिकता राष्ट्र के लिए हानिकारक है ।' व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2

24. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक रोज़गार सृजित करने के कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए ।

2×1=2



19. Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state ?

- I. More powers with Centre
- II. Residuary subjects with Centre
- III. Equal subjects with Centre and States
- IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

Options :

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

20. Which one of the following statements is **not** true ?

- (a) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- (b) The Constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- (c) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
- (d) As per the Constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.

SECTION B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. How was India affected by the Great Depression of 1929 ? Explain. 2

22. (a) 'Energy saved is energy produced.' Support the statement. 2

OR

(b) Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources ? Explain. 2

23. 'Communalism is harmful for the nation.' Explain. 2

24. Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector. 2×1=2



खण्ड ग
(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×3=15)

25. भारत में श्रम कानूनों के लचीलेपन के श्रमिकों पर पड़े प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
26. भारत में सड़क परिवहन, अन्य परिवहन के साधनों की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
27. (क) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर असहयोग आंदोलन के किन्हीं तीन प्रभावों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3×1=3

अथवा

- (ख) भारत के लोगों द्वारा रॉलेट ऐक्ट का विरोध किस प्रकार किया गया ? तीन उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3×1=3
28. लोकतंत्र शासन, किस प्रकार नागरिकों की आवश्यकताओं और आशाओं के प्रति ज़िम्मेवार और उत्तरदायी है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3
29. प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रक किस प्रकार एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

खण्ड घ
(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(4×5=20)

30. (क) ऋण किस प्रकार सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक भूमिका निभाता है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) समर्थक ऋणाधार क्या है ? यह गरीबों को बैंकों से ऋण लेने से रोकने का मुख्य कारण क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1+4=5
31. (क) उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5×1=5

अथवा

- (ख) वायु और जल प्रदूषण के किन्हीं पाँच कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2+3=5



SECTION C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×3=15)

- 25.** Describe the impact of flexibility in the labour laws on the workers in India. 3
- 26.** Why is road transport more important than the other means of transportation in India ? Explain. 3
- 27.** (a) Explain any three effects of Non-Co-operation Movement on the Indian economy. 3×1=3
- OR**
- (b) How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India ? Explain with three examples. 3×1=3
- 28.** How is a democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens ? Analyse. 3
- 29.** How are primary, secondary and tertiary sectors dependent on each other ? Explain. 3

SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5=20)

- 30.** (a) How does credit play a positive and a negative role ? Explain with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) What is a collateral ? Why is it a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks ? Explain. 1+4=5
- 31.** (a) Explain any five factors affecting the location of industries. 5×1=5
- OR**
- (b) Explain any five causes of air and water pollution. 2+3=5



32. (क) जर्मनी के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

5

अथवा

(ख) 1830 का दशक यूरोप में किस प्रकार भारी आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ लेकर आया ?
व्याख्या कीजिए ।

5

33. (क) भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के समक्ष किन्हीं पाँच चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $5 \times 1 = 5$

अथवा

(ख) राजनीतिक दलों के किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $5 \times 1 = 5$

खण्ड ड

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

$(3 \times 4 = 12)$

34. दिए गए उद्धरण का पठन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

बेल्जियम यूरोप का एक छोटा-सा देश है, क्षेत्रफल में हमारे हरियाणा राज्य से भी छोटा । इसकी सीमाएँ फ्रांस, नीदरलैंड, जर्मनी और लक्समबर्ग से लगती हैं । इसकी आबादी एक करोड़ से थोड़ी अधिक है यानी हरियाणा की आबादी से करीब आधी । इस छोटे से देश के समाज की जातीय बुनावट बहुत जटिल है । देश की कुल आबादी का 59 फ़ीसदी हिस्सा फ्लेमिश इलाके में रहता है और डच बोलता है । शेष 40 फ़ीसदी लोग वेलोनिया क्षेत्र में रहते हैं और फ्रेंच बोलते हैं । शेष एक फ़ीसदी लोग जर्मन बोलते हैं । राजधानी ब्रूसेल्स के 80 फ़ीसदी लोग फ्रेंच बोलते हैं और 20 फ़ीसदी लोग डच भाषा ।

(34.1) बेल्जियम की जातीय संरचना को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

1

(34.2) 'जातीय' शब्द की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

1

(34.3) बेल्जियम की सरकार ने अपनी जातीय समस्या को किस प्रकार हल किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

35. दिए गए उद्धरण का पठन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

बंबई में पहली कपड़ा मिल 1854 में लगी और दो साल बाद उसमें उत्पादन होने लगा । 1862 तक वहाँ ऐसी चार मिलें काम कर रही थीं । उनमें 94,000 तकलियाँ और 2,150 करघे थे । उसी समय बंगाल में जूट मिलें खुलने लगीं । वहाँ देश की पहली जूट मिल 1855 में और दूसरी 7 साल बाद 1862 में चालू हुई । उत्तरी भारत में एल्लिन मिल 1860 के दशक में कानपुर में खुली । इसके साल भर बाद अहमदाबाद की पहली कपड़ा मिल भी चालू हो गई । 1874 में मद्रास में भी पहली कताई और बुनाई मिल खुल गई ।



-
32. (a) Explain the process of unification of Germany. 5

OR

- (b) How were the years of 1830s of great economic hardship in Europe ? Explain. 5

33. (a) Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India. 5×1=5

OR

- (b) Explain any five major functions of the political parties. 5×1=5

SECTION E

(Case-Based Questions)

(3×4=12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow :

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

- (34.1) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. 1

- (34.2) Explain the term 'ethnic'. 1

- (34.3) How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem ? Explain. 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow :

The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862. In north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.



(35.1) पहली कपड़ा मिल भारत में कब स्थापित की गई ?

1

(35.2) भारत के किन्हीं दो प्रारम्भिक उद्योगपतियों के नाम लिखिए ।

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

(35.3) भारत के बहुत से व्यवसायी अंग्रेजी सरकार के लादे गए कड़े आर्थिक नियंत्रणों के बाद भी किस प्रकार अपना कार्य करते रहे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

36. दिए गए उद्धरण का पठन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

प्राचीन भारत में उत्कृष्ट जलीय निर्माणों के साथ-साथ जल संग्रहण ढाँचे भी पाए जाते थे । लोगों को वर्षा पद्धति और मृदा के गुणों के बारे में गहरा ज्ञान था । उन्होंने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकीय परिस्थितियों और उनकी जल आवश्यकतानुसार वर्षाजल, भौमजल, नदी जल और बाढ़ जल संग्रहण के अनेक तरीके विकसित कर लिए थे । पहाड़ी और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लोगों ने 'गुल' अथवा 'कुल' (पश्चिमी हिमालय) जैसी वाहिकाएँ, नदी की धारा का रास्ता बदलकर खेतों में सिंचाई के लिए बनाई हैं । पश्चिमी भारत, विशेषकर राजस्थान में पीने का जल एकत्रित करने के लिए 'छत वर्षा जल संग्रहण' का तरीका आम था ।

(36.1) भारत में प्रयुक्त किए गए किन्हीं दो परंपरागत जल संग्रहण के तरीकों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

1

(36.2) राजस्थान के लोग वर्षाजल का किस प्रकार उपयोग करते हैं ?

1

(36.3) वर्षाजल संग्रहण के किन्हीं दो लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2×1=2

खण्ड च

(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

(2+3=5)

37. (क) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर) में दो स्थान A और B के रूप में दर्शाए गए हैं । निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

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

1

(ii) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन सितम्बर, 1920 में हुआ था ।

1



-
- (35.1) When was the first cotton mill set up in India ? 1
- (35.2) Name any two early industrialists of India. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (35.3) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British Government ? Explain. 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow :

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'kuls' and 'guls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

- (36.1) Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. 1
- (36.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater ? 1
- (36.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. $2 \times 1 = 2$

SECTION F

(Map Skill Based Question)

(2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

- (i) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. 1
- (ii) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September, 1920. 1



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

- (i) टेहरी – बाँध
- (ii) बोकारो – कोयले की खानें
- (iii) पुणे – सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क
- (iv) तूतीकोरिन – समुद्री पत्तन

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

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

- (37.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा ।
- (37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन सितम्बर, 1920 में हुआ था ।
- (37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ टेहरी बाँध स्थित है ।
- (37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बोकारो कोयला की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- (37.5) पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तूतीकोरिन समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।



-
- (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (i) Tehri – Dam
 - (ii) Bokaro – Coal mines
 - (iii) Pune – Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Tuticorin – Sea port

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

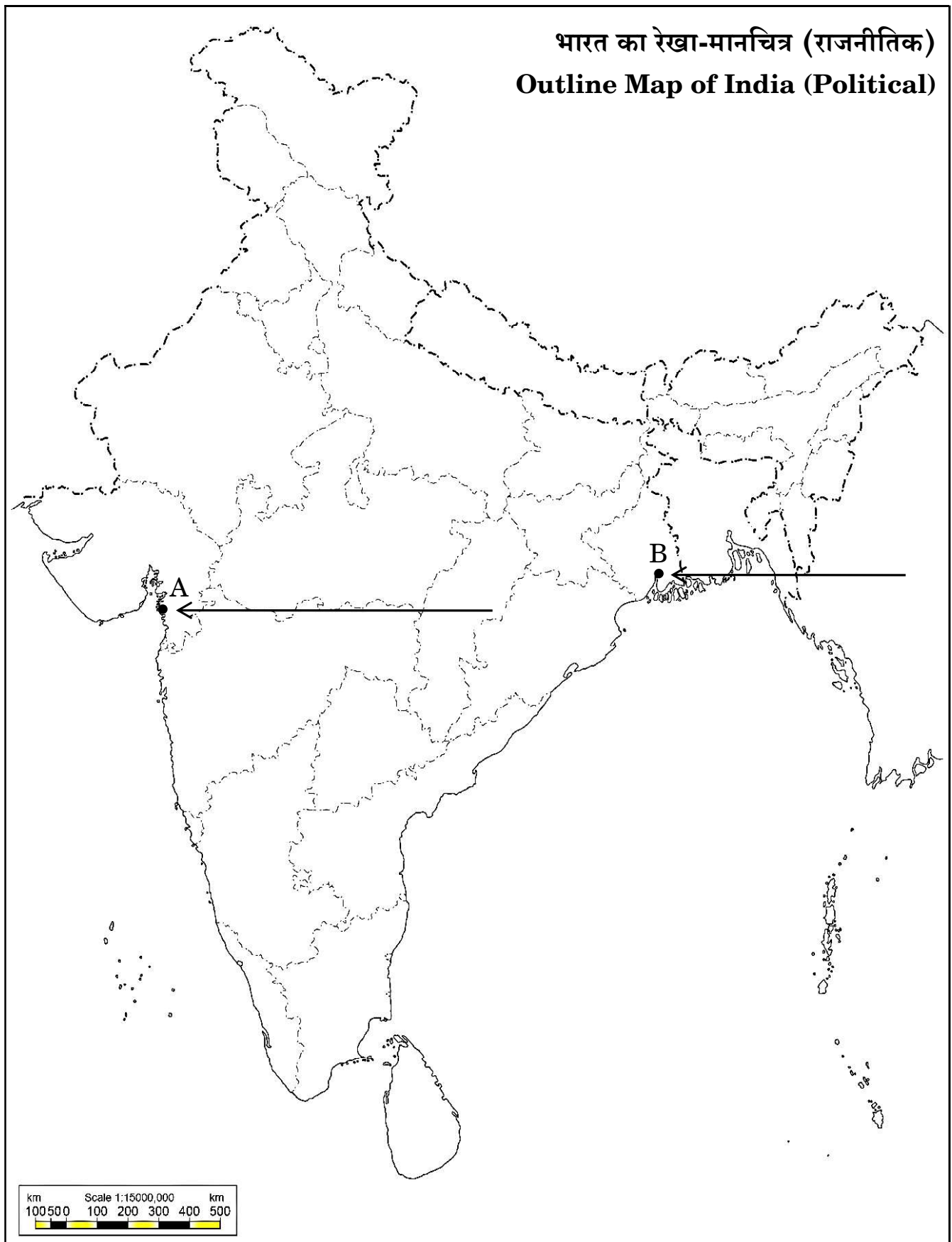
Answer any **five** questions.

- (37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.
- (37.2) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.
- (37.3) Name the state where Tehri dam is located.
- (37.4) Name the state where Bokaro coal mines are located.
- (37.5) In which state is the Pune Software Technology Park located ?
- (37.6) Name the state where Tuticorin sea port is located.



प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential

SET 32/5/2

(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after 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($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) 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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
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.

SET-32/5/2 MARKING SCHEME-
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) MM-80

Q.No.	VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION A (Multiple Choice Question)	1X20=20
1.	(a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion(A) Pg.51	1
2.	(d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes. Pg.64	1
3.	(d) 10060 Pg.9	1
4.	(c) 59% Pg.2	1
5.	(d) I and II Pg.11	1
6.	(d) Primary sector specially unorganizedPg.20	1
7.	(c) Organized sector Pg.30	1
8.	(d) The Reserve Bank of India Pg.48	1
9.	(d) United States of America Pg.58	1
10.	(d) Access information instantly across countries Pg.63	1
11.	(c) Economic System Pg.75	1
12.	(c) Bible Pg.109	1
13.	(d) Vallabhbhai Patel Pg.35	1
14.	(b) She took part in the French revolution Pg.23	1
15.	(c) Commercial farming - Use of higher doses of modern inputs Pg.31	1
16.	(a) 1972 Pg.14	1

17.	(b) Mining Pg.6	1
18.	(b) Sinhala Pg.3	1
19.	(b) I, II, and IV Pg.15-16	1
20.	(d) As per the constitution, religion can never be separated from politics. Pg.36	1
	SECTION B (Very Short Answers type question)	4X2=8
21.	<p>How was India affected by the Great Depression of 1929? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The depression immediately affected Indian trade. (ii) India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. (iii) As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. (Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 percent.) (iv) Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers. (v) Agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce the revenue demand. (vi) Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit. (vii) The depression proved less grim for urban India. (viii) Due to falling prices, those with fixed incomes now found themselves better off. (ix) Any other relevant point. Pg.96 <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p>	(2X1=2)
22.	<p>(a) "Energy saved is energy produced". Support the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of development. (ii) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy resources are twin planks of energy Conservation. (iii) Judicious use of limited energy resources. 	(2X1=2)

	<p>(iv) Reduce, reuse and recycling of resources.</p> <p>(v) Stoppage of wastage of resources</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point. Pg.55</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why is there a pressing need to use non -conventional energy resources? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Limited availability of resources</p> <p>(ii) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in depletion of fossil fuels.</p> <p>(ii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties.</p> <p>(iii) Increasing use of fossil fuel has caused serious environmental problems.</p> <p>(iv) Urbanization and industrialization</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. Pg.54</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	(2X1=2)
23.	<p>“Communalism is harmful for the nation”.Explain.</p> <p>(i) When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions a</p> <p>(ii) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.</p> <p>(iii) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens in a nation.</p> <p>(iv) People of one religion do not have the same interest and aspirations in every context</p> <p>Religious prejudices ,stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religions over other religions</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point .Pg. 36-37</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	(2X1=2)
24.	<p>Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector.</p>	(2X1=2)

	<p>(i) Improved irrigation facilities so that farmers harvest two or three crops in one year, thus more people can be employed.</p> <p>(ii) Provide better roads and improve transportation and storage, which will benefit farmers so that people will be employed in these sectors.</p> <p>(iii) Honey collection centers or vegetable and fruit processing units should be set up.</p> <p>(iv) More cottage industries and services should be promoted in rural areas with soft loans and marketing support.</p> <p>(v) More infrastructural and manufacturing facilities</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point . Pg.27-28</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION C (Short Answer Type Questions)</p>	5X3=15
25.	<p>Describe the impact of flexibility in the labour laws on the workers in India.</p> <p>(i)Flexibility in labour laws has badly affected workers.</p> <p>(ii) MNCs employ them on a temporary basis to cut costs.</p> <p>(iii) They are not paid throughout the year.</p> <p>(iv) During peak seasons, workers are made to work for long hours and night shifts.</p> <p>(v) Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization.</p> <p>(vi) Many a times workers get flexible working hours</p> <p>(vii) Many labours are working in BPOs also</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point. Pg. 69</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	(3X1=3)
26.	<p>Why is road transport more important than the other means of transportation in India ? Explain.</p>	(3X1=3)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Construction of roads costs much lower than that of railways (ii) Roadways can negotiate higher gradients of slopes (iii) Provides door-to-door services (iv) Used as a feeder for other means of transport (v) It transports smaller amount of goods over short distances (vi) Road transport is economical in transportation (vii) cost of loading and unloading is much lower (viii) Any other relevant point . Pg.82 <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	
27.	<p>(a) Explain any three effects of Non Cooperation Movement on the Indian economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Foreign goods were boycotted. (ii) Liquor shops were picketed. (iii) Foreign clothes burnt in huge bonfires. (iv) Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods. (v) People began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones. (vi) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. (vii) Use of swadeshi goods (viii) Import of foreign cloth halved. (ix) Any other relevant point .Pg .34 <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India ? Explain with three examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rallies were organized in various cities. (ii) Workers strike in railway workshops. (iii) Shops were closed down. (iv) Lines of communication such as railways and telegraph were disrupted (v) Protests were organized for organizing support of Indians towards Britishers (vi) Any other relevant point. Pg . 31 <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>(3X1= 3)</p> <p>(3X1=3)</p>
28.	<p>How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of</p>	<p>(3X1=3)</p>

	<p>the citizens? Analyze.</p> <p>(i) Democracy gives chance to citizens to participate in decision-making</p> <p>(ii) Democracy ensures that decision-making is based on norms and procedures.</p> <p>(iii) In democracy citizens have the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.</p> <p>(iv) Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government</p> <p>(v) Democracy ensures regular, free and fair elections</p> <p>(vi) Democracy can address socio economic and political problems.</p> <p>(vii) Democracy ensure that people will have the right to chose their rulers</p> <p>(viii) Democratic governments are based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point . Pg. 65</p> <p>(Any three points to be analysed)</p>	
29.	<p>How primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other? Explain.</p> <p>Primary Secondary and Tertiary sectors are interdependent as mentioned below :</p> <p>(i) Primary sector activities produces goods by exploiting natural resources and provide raw material to manufacturing sector</p> <p>(ii) Secondary sector change natural products to final goods which are helpful to primary and tertiary sectors (machines, tools, etc.)</p> <p>(iii). Tertiary sector provides services to primary and secondary sector. Activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors falls under the tertiary sectors. These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process for example transport, storage, communication and banking.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. Pg.20</p> <p>Any three points to be analyzed</p>	(3X1=3)
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION D (Long Answers Type Questions)</p>	4X5=20
30.	<p>(a) How does credit play a positive and negative role? Explain with examples.</p> <p>It plays two roles-positive and negative</p>	(2½+2½)

	<p>A.Positive role of credit:</p> <p>(i) A large number of transactions in day to day activities involve credit</p> <p>(ii)The credit helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production</p> <p>(iii)Credit plays a positive role when the borrower is able to return the loan amount on time and also makes some profit with the use of that money.</p> <p>(iv)it makes a person better off than before</p> <p>(v)Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point (1)</p> <p>(vi)Any example could be given explaining the positive role of credit</p> <p>(1 ½)</p> <p>(Example of book: Salim, a shoe manufacturer took a loan from different sources to complete the order of 3000 pair of shoes, in the end he delivered the order, made profit and repaid the loan.)</p> <p>(1+1 ½ =2 ½)</p> <p>B- Negative role of credit:</p> <p>(i) Sometimes failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible</p> <p>(ii)Sometimes credit is very painful as it pushes the borrower into such a situation from which recovery is very difficult.</p> <p>(iii)In this situation the borrower is not able to repay the loan</p> <p>(iv)Many times caught into the situation of debt-trap.</p> <p>(v) To repay loan one has to sell portion of one's land</p> <p>(vi)Any example could be given explaining the negative role of credit</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any point to be explained (1)</p> <p>(viii)Any example could be given explaining the positive role of credit</p> <p>(1 ½)</p> <p>(Example of book-A small farmer Swapna took loan for crop cultivation but due to some reason she faced the situation of crop failure. So she took another loan for spraying pesticides but the production</p>	=5)
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	<p>was not enough to repay the loan. So she was caught in debt-trap</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1+1 ½ =2 ½)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pg.43-44)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) What is collateral? Why is it a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1+4= 5)</p> <p>A- Collateral (1)</p> <p>(i) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to lenders until the loans are repaid. Property such as land, deposits with banks, livestock are some examples of collateral used for borrowing.</p> <p>B- Why is collateral a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks (4)</p> <p>(ii) Absence of collateral with the poor.</p> <p>(iii) Absence of documents with them.</p> <p>(iv) Absence of formal sources of credit in rural area.</p> <p>(v) Lack of education and awareness among them.</p> <p>(vi) Lack of literacy</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point Any other relevant point Pg 44-45</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Four points to be explained)</p>	
31.	<p>(a) Explain any five factors affecting the location of industries.</p> <p>(i) Availability of raw material</p> <p>(ii) Availability of labour</p> <p>(iii) Availability of capital</p> <p>(iv) Availability of power</p> <p>(v) Availability of market</p> <p>(vi) Availability of services like banking, insurance, transport, etc</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point. Pg.66</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	(5x1=5)

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any five causes of air and water pollution.</p> <p>A. Air pollution (2)</p> <p>(i) Caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gasses such as sulphur-dioxide and carbon monoxide</p> <p>(ii) Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories.</p> <p>(iii) Burning of fossil fuels.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>B. Water pollution (3)</p> <p>(i) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluent discharged into rivers.</p> <p>(ii) Paper, pulp, chemical dyeing etc are responsible for water pollution.</p> <p>(iii) Electroplating industries that let out acids, salts, heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides makes the water polluted.</p> <p>(iv) Synthetic chemicals with carbon, rubber, plastic etc makes the water polluted.</p> <p>(iv) Fly ash, phospho gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid wastes in India.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. Pg 78</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	(2+3=5)
32.	<p>(a) Explain the process of unification of Germany.</p> <p>(i) Failure of the middle-class Germans to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state in the year 1848 failed.</p> <p>(ii) Then Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. The chief minister Otto von Bismarck, the architect of this process, carried it out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.</p> <p>(iii) Three wars were fought over a span of about seven years against France, Austria and Denmark.</p> <p>(iv) It ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification</p> <p>(v) In January 1871, the Prussian King William- I was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 19</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	(5)

	<p>(b) How were the years of 1830's of great economic hardship in Europe? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The half of the 19th century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.</p> <p>(ii) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>(iii) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>(iv) Small producers in towns were faced with stiff competitions from imports of cheap machine made goods from England.</p> <p>(v) In regions of Europe aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p> <p>(vi) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point. Pg.15</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	(5X1=5)
33.	<p>(a) Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India.</p> <p>(i) Lack of internal democracy within parties.</p> <p>(ii) Parties do not keep membership registers , do not hold organizational meeting and do not conduct internal election regularly</p> <p>(iii) Dynastic succession.</p> <p>(iv) Money and Muscle power.</p> <p>(v) Lack of decision-making process.</p> <p>(vi) Lack of meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>(vii) Lack of ideological differences among parties.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point Pg.57-58</p> <p>(Any FIVE points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any five major functions of the political parties.</p>	<p>(5X1=5)</p> <p>(5X1=5)</p>

	<p>(i) Parties Contest Elections</p> <p>(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose from them</p> <p>(iii) They make laws.</p> <p>(iv) Parties form and run government</p> <p>(v) Function as opposition</p> <p>(vi) Shape public opinion</p> <p>(vii) Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point Pg.48-49</p> <p>(Any FIVE points to be explained)</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Case-Based Questions)</p>	3X4=12
34.	<p>CASE BASED QUESTION- BELGIUM'S POWER SHARING (Pg-2-3)</p> <p>(34.1) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. (1)</p> <p>Total <u>Belgium population</u>- 59% live in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language. 40% live in the Wallonia region and speak French. The remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German.</p> <p>(34.2) Explain the term ethnic . (1)</p> <p>(i) The term 'ethnic' implies a social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point</p> <p>(34.3) How did the Belgian government solve their ethnic problem?</p>	<p>1+</p> <p>1+</p> <p>2=</p> <p>4</p>

	<p>Explain. (2)</p> <p>(i) Amended the constitution</p> <p>(ii) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central government.</p> <p>(iii) Belgium established a Community government for different linguistic communities.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p>	
35.	<p><u>CASE BASED QUESTION: COTTON MILL IN BOMBAY (PG-94)</u></p> <p>(35.1)When was the first cotton mill set up in India. (1) 1854</p> <p>(35.2)Name any two industrialists of India. ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$) Dwarkanath Tagore, Dinshaw Petit, G.D. Birla (Any two)</p> <p>(35.3) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British government? Explain. (2)</p> <p>(i) Many Indians had the sufficient capital to trade with other countries.</p> <p>(ii) Many Indians worked through trade network</p> <p>(iii)They financed funds across cities.</p> <p>(iv) They procured supplies and shipping consignment.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p>	<p>1+</p> <p>1+</p> <p>2=</p> <p>4</p>

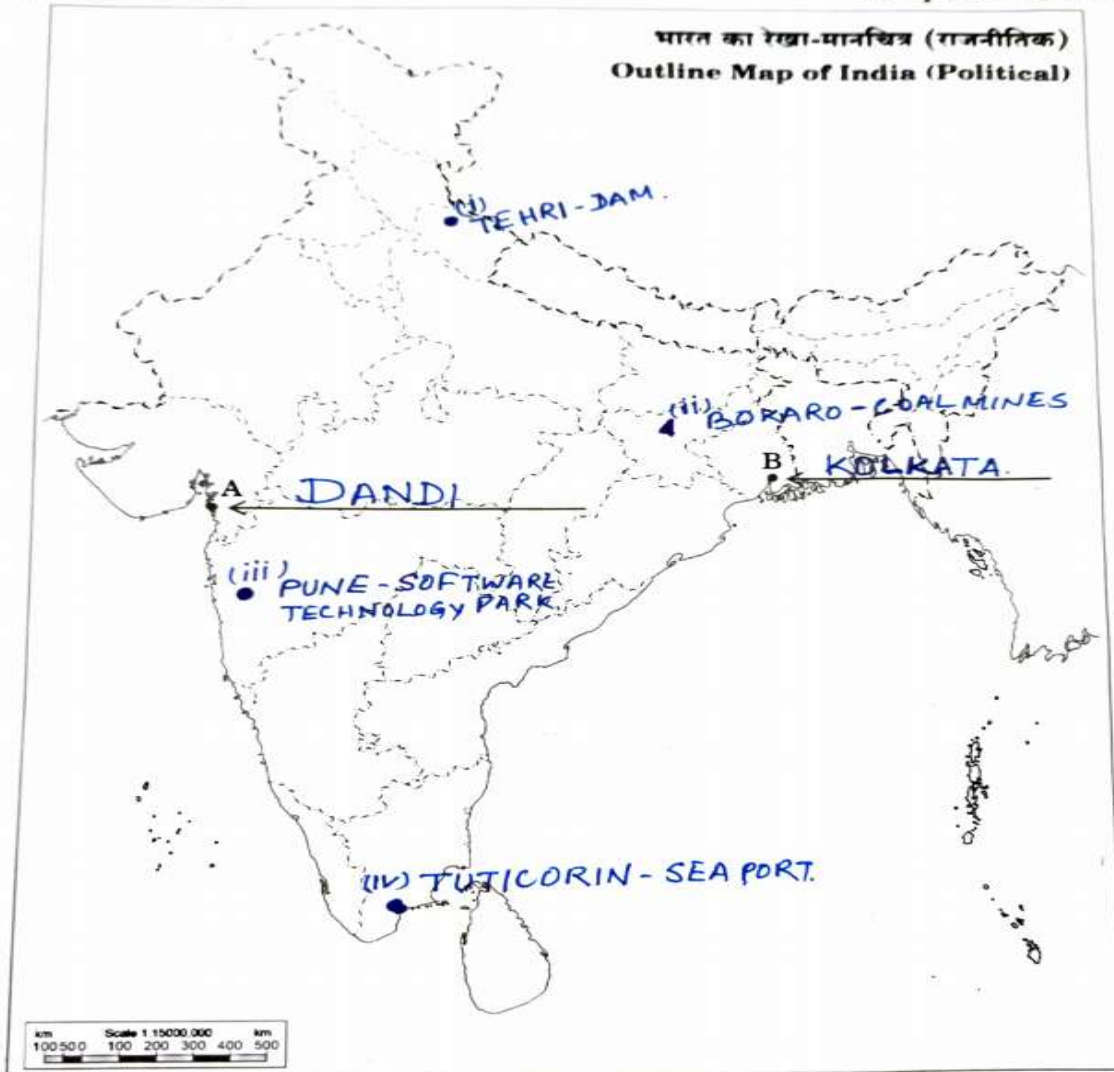
	Any two points to be explained.	Pg. 94
36.	<p>(CASE BASED QUESTION: WATER HARVESTING SYSTEM (Pg-26-27)</p> <p>(36.1)Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <p>(i) Inundation channels of Bengal.</p> <p>(ii) Khadins of Rajasthan</p> <p>(iii) .Johads of Rajasthan.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>ANY TWO</p> <p>(36.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilize rainwater? (1)</p> <p>(i) They have arranged underground tanks or tankas for storing water.</p> <p>(ii) They have a well-developed roof top rainwater harvesting system (palarpani) and were built inside the main house or courtyard.</p> <p>(iii) It is a reliable source of drinking water</p> <p>(iv) It beats the summer heat as it would keep the room cool</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p>	1+1+2=4

	<p>(36.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)</p> <p>(i) Rainwater harvesting is used to meet peoples and regions water needs.</p> <p>(ii) Rain water can be used by building diversion channels used for agriculture.</p> <p>(iii) They can be stored as drinking water particularly in Rajasthan</p> <p>(iv) Rainwater harvesting is used to maintain water in tanks.</p> <p>(v) Rainwater harvesting is used to maintain room temperature through tanks and ducting</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION F (Map Skill Based)</p> <p>37 (a) and (b) SEE ATTACHED MAP</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. History</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. Geography (Attempt any three)</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates .- (Attempt any five)</p> <p>(37.1) Name the place where Gandhi ji broke the Salt Law —Dandi</p> <p>(37.2)Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held inSeptember 1920 -Calcutta</p> <p>(37.3) Name the state where the Tehri Dam is located- Uttarakhand</p> <p>(37.4)Name the state where Bokaro coal mines are located- Jharkhand</p> <p>(37.5) In which state is the Pune Software Technology Park located?--Maharashtra</p> <p>(37.6) Name the state where Tuticorin Seaport is located?---Tamil Nadu</p>	<p>(1+1=2) (3X1=3)</p> <p>(5X1=5)</p>

32/5/1, 32/5/2, 32/5/3

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37



15/3

23

