

Series JSR

SET-3

कोड नं. **32/3**
Code No.

रोल नं.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Roll No.

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

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

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

संकलित परीक्षा - II
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II
सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90
Maximum Marks : 90

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 तक 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. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. 1861 में एकीकृत इटली का राजा किसे घोषित किया गया था ? 1

अथवा

1868 में वियतनाम में स्कॉलर्स रिबोल्ट (विद्वानों का विद्रोह) का नेतृत्व किसने किया था ?

Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861 ?

OR

Who led the 'Scholar Revolt' in Vietnam in 1868 ?

2. एल्युमिनियम धातु का महत्त्व अधिक क्यों है ? 1

Why has aluminium metal great importance ?

3. वर्ग विशेष के दो हित समूहों के नाम लिखिए। $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Name any two sectional interest groups.

4. बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां अपने कार्यालय तथा कारखाने उन क्षेत्रों में क्यों स्थापित करती हैं जहाँ उन्हें श्रम एवं अन्य संसाधन सस्ते मिलते हैं ? 1

Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources ?

5. यदि व्यापारी द्वारा उपभोक्ता को कोई क्षति पहुँचाई गई है, तो किस उपभोक्ता अधिकार के अन्तर्गत वह नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए उपभोक्ता न्यायालय जा सकता है ? 1

If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation.

6. दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों में एक अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1

Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction.

7. भारत ने बहुदलीय प्रणाली को क्यों अपनाया ? 1

Why did India adopt multi-party system ?

8. अधिकतर गरीब परिवार औपचारिक क्षेत्रक के ऋण से वंचित क्यों रहते हैं? 1
Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?
9. भारत में औद्योगिक विकास के कारण उत्पन्न पर्यावरणीय निम्नीकरण को कम करने के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइये। 3x1=3
Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.
10. क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक पार्टी से क्या अभिप्राय है? 'क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक पार्टी' की मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक शर्तों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 1+2=3
What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a 'regional political party'.
11. जनहित दबाव समूह क्या हैं? उनकी कार्य प्रणाली का वर्णन कीजिए। 1+2=3
What are public interest pressure groups? Describe their functioning.
12. "बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए नियम और विनियमों की आवश्यकता होती है।" इस कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइये। 3x1=3
"Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place." Justify the statement with arguments.
13. 'पूरे देश में ऊर्जा के सभी प्रकारों का उपयोग बढ़ रहा है। ऊर्जा की बचत और ऊर्जा के विकास के सतत् पोषणीय मार्ग को विकसित करने की तुरन्त आवश्यकता है।' इस ज्वलंत समस्या के निवारण के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए और उन्हें स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3x1=3
'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving'. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

14. “1830 का दशक यूरोप में भारी आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ लेकर आया”। तर्कों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3x1=3

अथवा

“हो ची मिन्ह भूलभुलैया मार्ग अमेरिका के विरुद्ध युद्ध में वियतनामियों के लिए लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुआ”। तर्कों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

“The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe”. Support the statement with arguments.

OR

“The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S.” Support the statement with arguments.

15. बंगाल में ‘स्वदेशी आंदोलन’ के दौरान किस प्रकार का झण्डा तैयार किया गया था ? इसकी मुख्य विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+2=3

What type of flag was designed during the ‘Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal ? Explain its main features.

16. “असम में बागानी मजदूरों की महात्मा गान्धी के विचारों और स्वराज के बारे में अपनी अलग अवधारणा थी।” तर्क देकर कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3

“The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj”. Support the statement with arguments.

17. राजनीतिक दल के तीन घटकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3
- Analyse the three components of a political party.

18. बाजार में उपभोक्ता किस प्रकार शोषित किए जाते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
- How are consumers exploited in the market place ? Explain.

19. ‘उपभोक्ताओं के असंतोष के कारण उपभोक्ता आंदोलन का प्रारम्भ हुआ।’ तर्कों सहित कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइये। 3

“The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers”. Justify the statement with arguments.

20. भारत में औद्योगिक विकास के कारण उत्पन्न पर्यावरणीय निम्नीकरण को कम करने के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइये। 3x1=3
Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.
21. औपचारिक क्षेत्र के ऋणों को किस प्रकार गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए लाभकारी बनाया जा सकता है? कोई पाँच उपाय सुझाइये। 1+2+2=5
How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.
22. देश के विभिन्न भागों में सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन किस प्रकार अस्तित्व में आया? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.
23. संचार सेवाओं को दो वर्गों में वर्गीकृत कीजिए। प्रत्येक वर्ग की प्रमुख विशेषताएं स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
Classify communication services into two categories? Explain main features of each. 2+3=5
24. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का उदाहरणों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। 5x1=5
Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.
25. “नागरिकों की गरिमा और आज़ादी को प्रोत्साहित करने में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था किसी अन्य शासन प्रणाली से काफी आगे है।” कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 5
“Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens”. Justify the statement.
26. भारत में सड़क परिवहन अभी भी रेल परिवहन की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाजनक है।” तर्कों सहित इस कथन का समर्थन कीजिए। 5x1=5
“Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.” Support the statement with arguments.

27. “लोकतंत्र के लिए राजनीतिक दलों का होना आवश्यक शर्त है।” इस कथन का उदाहरणों सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए।

5x1=5

“Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with examples.

28. फ्रांस में नेपोलियन ने प्रजातंत्र को नष्ट किया था। परन्तु प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र में उसने क्रान्तिकारी सिद्धान्तों का समावेश किया जिससे पूरी व्यवस्था अधिक तर्कसंगत और कुशल बन सके।” तर्कों सहित इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

5x1=5

अथवा

“जिनेवा में चली शान्ति वार्ताओं ने वियतनाम का विभाजन किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप घटी घटनाओं की शृंखला ने वियतनाम को युद्ध क्षेत्र में बदल दिया।” तर्कों सहित इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

“Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

“The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battle field.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 9 पर), में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र में खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

3x1=3

A. वह स्थान जहाँ सूती कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों ने सत्याग्रह किया था।

B. वह स्थान जो असहयोग आंदोलन वापस लेने से सम्बद्ध है।

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

Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 9). 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 cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

B. The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

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

(29.1) उस नगर का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सूती कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों ने सत्याग्रह किया था।

(29.2) असहयोग आंदोलन को वापस लेने से सम्बंधित स्थान का नाम लिखिए।

(29.3) दिसम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन कहाँ हुआ था ?

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

(29.1) Name the city where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

(29.2) Name the place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(29.3) Where was the Indian National Congress Session held in December 1920 ?

30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिन्हों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3x1=3

A. तेल क्षेत्र - डिगबोई

B. लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र - भिलाई

C. प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन - कोच्चि

On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

A. Oil Field - Digboi

B. Iron and Steel Plant - Bhilai

C. Major Sea Port - Kochi

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

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

(30.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ भिलाई लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है।

(30.3) भारत के पूर्वी तट पर स्थित सबसे दक्षिणी प्रमुख 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 Digboi oil field located ?

(30.2) Name the state where Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant is located.

(30.3) Name the Southernmost major sea port located on the eastern coast of India.



Cut here / यहाँ से काटें

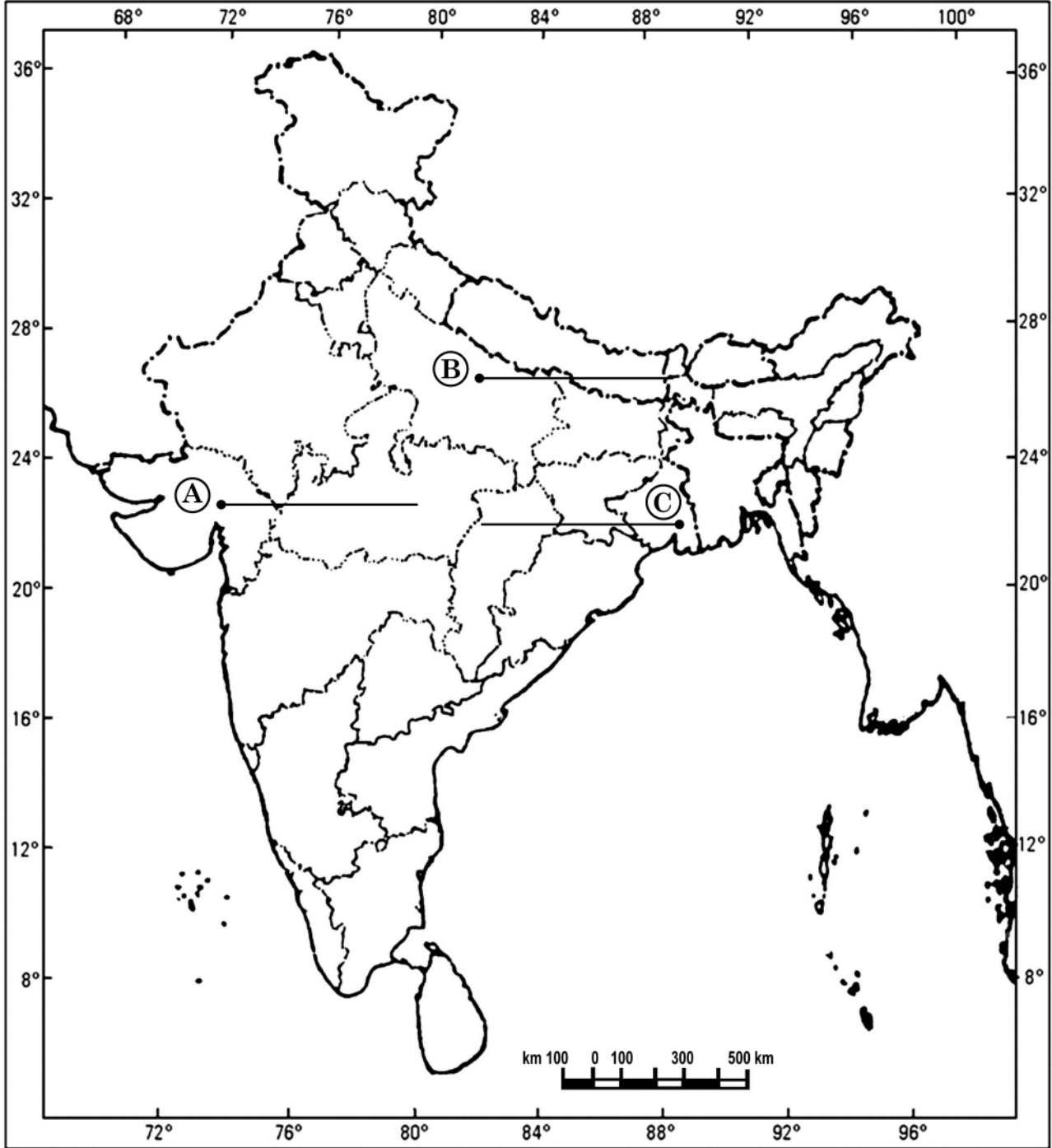
Cut here / यहाँ से काटें



प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

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





Cut here / यहाँ से काटें

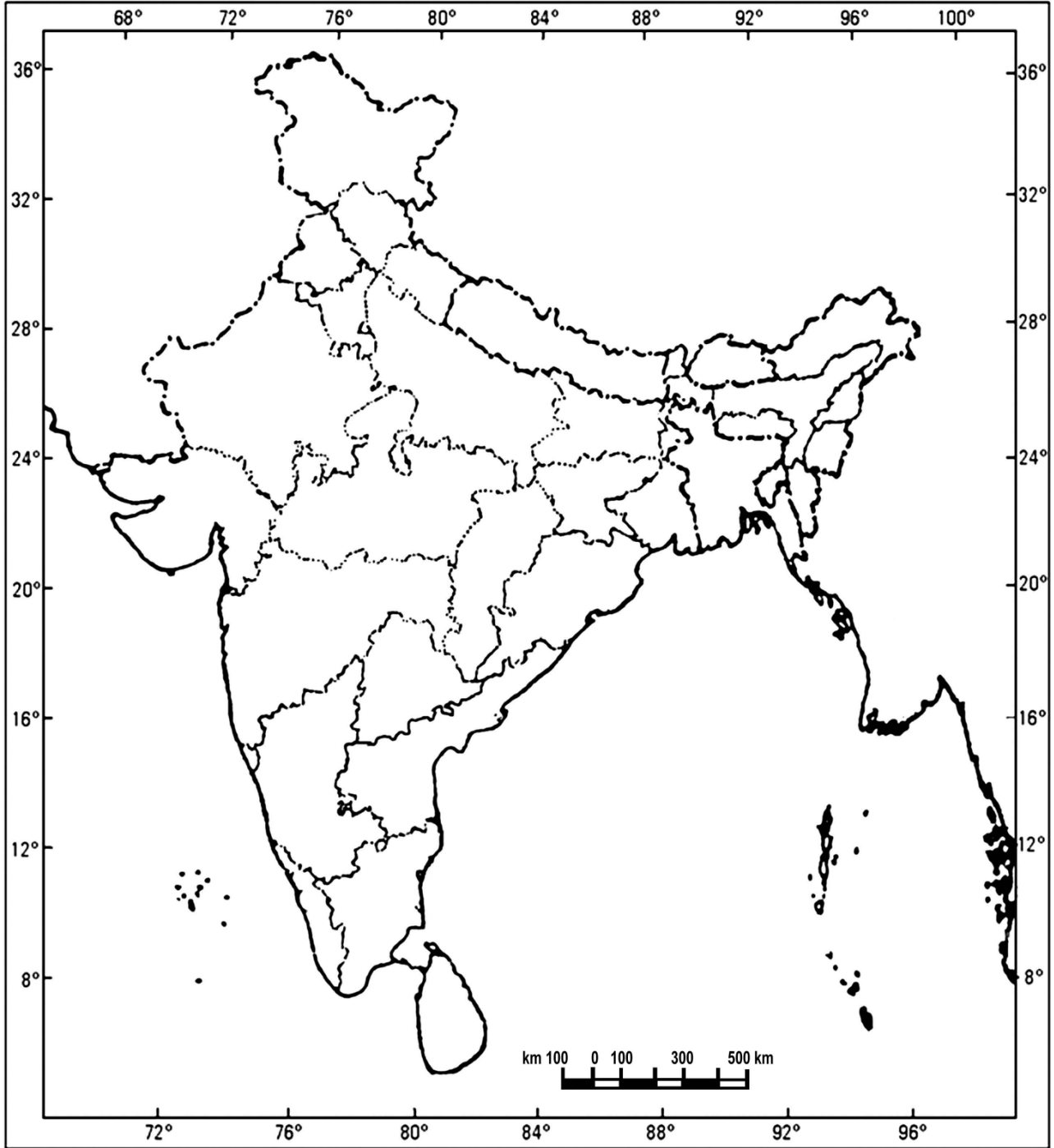
Cut here / यहाँ से काटें



प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

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



MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA - II – MARCH, 2016

Series JSR

CODE NO. 32/1, 32/2, 32/3

SET-3

Q. No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	Marks
<u>1</u>	Victor Emmanuel - II was proclaimed King of United Italy in 1861. OR The “Scholar Revolt” in Vietnam in 1868 was led by officials at the imperial court.	Hist. Pg-21 Hist. Pg-39	1
<u>2</u>	Aluminium metal has great importance because :- It combines the strength of metals such as Iron with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability.	Geog. Pg-55	1
3	The two Sectional Interest Groups are – 1) Trade Union 2) Business Associations 3) Professional bodies- lawyers, doctors, teachers etc. (Any two names to be given)	DP. Pg-64	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	MNC's set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources because of – 1) Low cost of production. 2) They can earn greater profits. (Any one point to be given)	Eco. Pg-56	1
5	If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader the consumer can move the court to get compensation under his – RIGHT TO SEEK REDRESSAL	Eco. Pg -82	1

6	Difference between Pressure Groups and Political Parties are- 1) Pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power but political parties directly control and share political power. 2) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be given)	DP. Pg-63	1
7	India adopted multi party system because – 1) India is a large country and has social and geographical diversities. 2) It is easy to absorb different diversities in a multi party system. (Any one point to be given)	DP. Pg-77	1
<u>8</u>	Most of the poor households are deprived from the formal sector of loans because of - 1) Lack of collateral. 2) They are illiterate. 3) Cannot fulfill the formalities of the formal sector of loans. (Any one point to be given)	Eco. Pg-50	1
9	Three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India are – Every liter of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of fresh water. 1) Minimizing use of water for processing by Reusing and Recycling it in two or more successive stages. 2) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirements. 3) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. 4) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. 5) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. 6) Machinery and equipments can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. 7) Almost all machineries can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. 8) Any other relevant measure. (Any three measures to be suggested)	Geog. Pg.- 78	3x1=3

10	A Regional Party is a party that is present in only some States. Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party are:- 1) A party that secures atleast six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state. 2) Wins atleast two seats in the legislative assembly. (Definition +Two conditions to be given)	DP. Pg.79	1+2=3
11	Public Interest Groups are those that promote collective rather than selective interests. Their <u>Functioning</u> is as follows:- 1) It aims to help groups other than their own members. 2) They represent some common interest that needs to be defended. 3) The members of the organization may not benefit from the cause that the organization represents. For eg: a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage. 4) For eg: BAMCEF 5) Any other relevant point. (Definition + Any two functions to be described.)	DP. Pg - 64	1+2=3
12	"Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place." 1. Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position , whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service that had been bought , the seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer. 2. Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. For eg: sometimes the traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as – when shop keepers weigh less than what they should or when traders add charges that were not mentioned before , or when adulterated or defective goods are sold. 3. At times false information is passed on through the media to attract consumers. 4. Any suitable example. 5. Any other relevant point. (Three arguments to be given)	Eco. Pg – 76, 77	3x1=3

13	“Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving”- Every sector of the National Economy, agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy. With increasing population and changing lifestyles energy consumption is increasing very fast. We are not self sufficient in energy according to demands. Therefore judicious use of limited resources is essential. Three <u>measures</u> to solve this burning problems are – 1) We can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles. 2) Switching off electricity when not in use. 3) Using power saving devices or using non-conventional sources of energy. 4) Checking the power equipments regularly can help in saving of energy. 5) Any other relevant point. (Any three measures to be explained)	Geog Pg-63	3x1=3
14	“The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe”- 1) There was enormous increase in population all over Europe. 2) There were more job seekers than employment. 3) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in over - crowded slums. 4) Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England where industrialization was more advanced. 5) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. 6) Rise of food prices. 7) Bad harvest led to wide spread pauperism in town and country. (Any three arguments to be explained) OR “ The Ho-Chi-Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S”- 1) The Trail symbolizes how the Vietnamese used their limited resources to great advantage.	Hist. Pg-15	3x1=3

	2) The Trail, an immense network of footpaths and roads was used to transport men and material from North to South. 3) It was improved in late 1950's and from 1967 about 20,000 North Vietnamese troops came south each month. The trail had support bases and hospitals along the way. 4) Mostly supplies were carried by women porters on their backs or on their bicycles. 5) The U.S regularly bombed this trail to disrupt supplies but efforts to destroy this important supply line by intensive bombing failed because they were rebuilt very quickly. (Any three arguments to be given)	Hist. Pg 47	3x1=3
15	During the "Swadeshi Movement" in Bengal the flag designed was a – <u>TRICOLOUR FLAG</u> The two <u>features</u> of the flag were – 1) The colour of the flag was - Red, Green and Yellow. 2) It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces in British India. 3) It had a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. (Any two features to be given)	Hist. Pg-72	1+2=3
16	" The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj"- 1) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed. 2) Swaraj meant retaining a link the village from which they had come. 3) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the Tea Gardens without permission. 4) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation movement thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. 5) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village. (Any three arguments to be given)	Hist. Pg.60	3x1=3
<u>17</u>	The three components of political party are – 1) The leaders 2) The Active members 3) The followers (These three components to be analysed)	DP. Pg.73	3x1=3

<u>18</u>	Consumers are exploited in the market place in following ways:- 1) Weigh less than what they should. 2) Traders add charges that were not mentioned before. 3) Traders sell adulterated or defective goods. 4) False information is passed through the media and other sources to attract consumers. 5) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be given)	Eco. Pg: 76,77	3x1=3
<u>19</u>	“The Consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers”- 1) As many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers. 2) There was no legal system available to the consumers to protect them from exploitation in the market place. 3) In India, the consumer movement as a “Social Force” originated with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interest of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices. 4) Rampant Food shortage, hoardings black marketing, adulteration of food and edible oil gave birth to the consumer movement in an organized form in the 1960's. 5) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)	Eco Pg:77	3x1=3
<u>20</u>	<i>It is a repeated question (Q. No. 9 - in the same set) so full marks to be awarded whether attempted or not.</i>	Geog. Pg.- 78	3x1=3
21	Formal sector loans can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers in the following ways:- 1) Create awareness to farmers about formal sector loans. 2) Process of providing loans should be made easier. 3) It should be simple, fast and timely. 4) More number of Nationalized Banks/cooperative banks should be opened in rural sector. 5) Banks and cooperatives should increase facility of providing loans so that dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. 6) The benefits of loans should be extended to poor farmers and small scale industries.	Eco Pg: 49,50	5x1=5

	7) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. 8) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)		
<u>22</u>	Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country:- 1) Gandhiji led the salt march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers starting the Civil Disobedience Movement. 2) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. 3) In the country side like the rich Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement. 4) As rich peasant communities were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices, they became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement. 5) As the depression continued and cash income dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be remitted and thus they joined the movement. 6) Merchants and industrialists supported the movement by giving the financial assistance and refused to buy and sell the imported goods. 7) The industrial working class of Nagpur region participated in the CDM. 8) Railway worker, dock workers, mineral of Chota Nagpur etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns. 9) Women also participated in large number 10) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)	History Pg:65,66	5x1=5
<u>23</u>	Classification of communication services in two categories: A. Personal communication. B. Mass communication. <u>Features:</u> A. <u>Personal communication</u> 1) Communication between two or more persons at personal level. 2) The Indian postal network handles parcels as well as personal written communication.		

	3) Cards and envelopes posts and telegraph, email. 4) Telephone services like STD, ISD provide easy and comfortable network to a large number of people. B. <u>Mass communication:</u> 1) It is the communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time. 2) It provides the entertainment and creates awareness among people about various National programmes and policies. 3) It includes print media like newspapers, magazines, book etc and electronic media like Radio, Television etc.	Geog Pg:90	2+ 1½ +1½=5
24	Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy. 1) Higher standard of living in urban areas. 2) The impact has not been uniform among producers and workers. 3) There is greater choice before the consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. 4) MNC's have increased their investments in India leading to more job opportunities. 5) Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNC's themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc. 6) Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT(Information Technology). For example: the Indian company producing a magazine for the London based company and call centers. 7) Local companies supply raw materials to foreign industries and have prospered. However, for a large number of producers and workers, globalization has posed major challenges. (Any Five points to be explained)	Eco Pg: 66,67	5x1=5
<u>25</u>	" Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens":- 1) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. 2) The passion for respect and freedom are basis of democracy.		

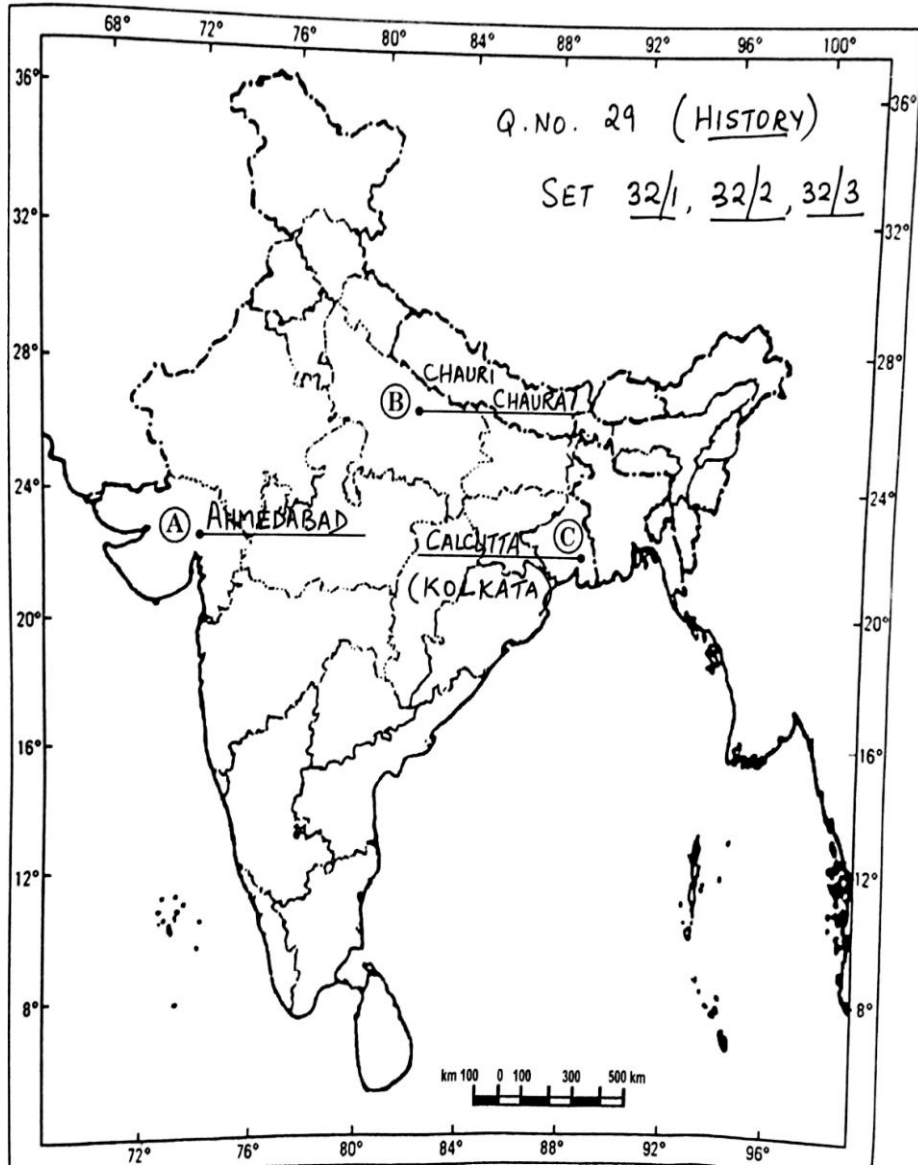
	3) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. 4) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment. 5) In many democracies women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time which they have achieved now. 6) In India 1/3rd OF seats have been reserved for women in local bodies. 7) Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. (To be assessed as a whole)	DP. Pg.97 , 98	5
26	“Roadways still have an edge over railways in India”- 1) Construction cost of roadways is much lower than that of railways. 2) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. 3) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains like Himalayas. 4) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and small amount of goods over short distances. 5) It also provides door to door service. 6) Cost of loading and unloading is much lower. 7) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide link between railway station, air and sea ports. 8) Any other relevant point. (Any five arguments to be given)	Geog Pg 82	5x1=5
27	“Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy”- 1) Without political parties democracies cannot exist. 2) If we do not have political parties – in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent. 3) No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.		

	4) The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain. 5) Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. 6) But no one will be responsible for how the country will run. 7) The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties. 8) As societies become large and complex they also needed some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government , that's why political parties are needed (Any five arguments to be given)	DP Pg :74	5x1=5
28	"Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole systems more rational and efficient." - 1) All privileges based on birth were removed. 2) Established equality before law. 3) Right to property was given. 4) Simplified administrative divisions. 5) Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. 6) Guild restrictions were removed. 7) Transport and communication systems were improved. 8) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed) OR "The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battle field."- 1) In the peace negotiations in Geneva that followed the French defeat, The Vietnamese were persuaded to accept the division of the country i.e. North and South. 2) The division set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield bringing death and destructions to its people as well as the	Hist Pg - 06	5x1=5

	environment. 3) The Bao Dai regime was soon overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government. 4) Anyone who opposed him was called a Communist and was jailed and killed. 5) With the help of Ho Chi Minh government in North the NLF fought for the unification of the country. The U.S watched this alliance with fear. Worried about the communist gaining power, it decided to intervene decisively sending in troops and arms. (Analyze any five points)	History Pg:43 - 46	5x1=5
29	See answer on attached Map. For Blind Candidates – 29.1) Ahmedabad 29.2) Chauri Chaura 29.3) Nagpur		3x1=3
30	See answer on attached Map. For Blind Candidates – 30.1) Assam 30.2) Chattisgarh 30.3) Tuticorin		3x1=3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



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

