

**Series BQQPP/3****SET ~ 3**

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code**32/3/3**

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.

**नोट / NOTE :**

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **9 + 1** मानचित्र हैं ।  
Please check that this question paper contains **9** printed pages +1 Map.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।  
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.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **13** प्रश्न हैं ।  
Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।  
**Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- (v) 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 ।  
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.



## सामाजिक विज्ञान

## SOCIAL SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40





## सामान्य निर्देश:

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

- यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ और ङ । इस प्रश्न-पत्र में प्रश्नों की संख्या 13 है । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 8 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है ।
- खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र-आधारित है । यह प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है जिसके दो भाग हैं – 13(क) इतिहास से (1 अंक) तथा 13(ख) भूगोल से (2 अंक) ।
- 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 ।
- मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न कीजिए ।

### खण्ड क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×2=10)

- 1920 के पहले किसान वर्ग के लिए महात्मा गाँधी के दो सत्याग्रहों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
- लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन क्यों नहीं कर सका है ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
- निम्नलिखित तालिका को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

### भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क

गेज मीटर में	रूट (किमी)	वहन मार्ग (किमी)	कुल मार्ग (किमी)
बड़ी लाइन (1.676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
मीटर लाइन (1.000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
छोटी लाइन (0.762 तथा 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
कुल	68,442	94,735	1,23,236

- (3.1) भारत में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में किस गेज मार्ग की लंबाई अधिकतम है ? 1
- (3.2) भारत में किस लाइन की लंबाई सर्वाधिक है ? 1





### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper comprises **five** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**. There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 5** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (iii) **Section B** – Questions no. **6 to 8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Questions no. **9 and 10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (v) **Section D** – Questions no. **11 and 12** are case-based questions, carrying **4** marks each.
- (vi) **Section E** – Question no. **13** is map-based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13(a)** from History (**1** mark) and **13(b)** from Geography (**2** marks).
- (vii) 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 have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach **Map** along with your answer-book.

### SECTION A

#### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×2=10)

1. Mention the two Satyagrahas of Mahatma Gandhi for the peasantry class before 1920. 2
2. Why has the iron and steel industry not been able to perform to its full potential ? Explain with example. 2
3. Read the following table and answer the questions that follow :

#### The Indian Railway network

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1.676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Metre Gauge (1.000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,442</b>	<b>94,735</b>	<b>1,23,236</b>

- (3.1) Which gauge covers maximum of track length in hilly areas in India ? 1
- (3.2) Which gauge has the highest length in India ? 1





4. एक सामंजस्यपूर्ण सामाजिक जीवन प्राप्त करने के लिए लोकतंत्र को किन दो शर्तों को पूरा करना चाहिए ? उल्लेख कीजिए । 2

5. उस स्थिति का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिसमें ऋण, ऋणकर्ता को ऐसी स्थिति में धकेलता है जिससे निकलना बहुत कष्टदायक होता है । 2

**खण्ड ख**  
(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(3×3=9)

6. (क) विश्व व्यापार संगठन में विकासशील देशों के लिए हुई चर्चा की परख कीजिए । 3

**अथवा**

(ख) भारत में विदेशी कंपनियों को निवेश के लिए आकर्षित करने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए । 3

7. “अवध किसान संघर्ष के एकीकरण के साथ असहयोग आंदोलन व्यापक हो गया ।” कथन की व्याख्या तीन तर्कों से कीजिए । 3

8. “लोकतंत्र की अपने लिए समर्थन उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता स्वयं एक परिणाम ही है और इसकी अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती ।” इस कथन का तीन उदाहरणों सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3

**खण्ड ग**  
(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(2×5=10)

9. (क) “विश्वभर की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं में राजनीतिक दल सर्वव्यापी हो गए हैं ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×5=5

**अथवा**

(ख) “भारत में राजनीतिक दलों को मज़बूत करने के लिए कई सुधार किए गए हैं ताकि वे अपने कार्यों को अच्छी तरह से कर सकें ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×5=5

10. (क) “सस्ता और सामर्थ्य के अनुकूल कर्ज़ देश के विकास के लिए अति आवश्यक है ।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×5=5

**अथवा**

(ख) भारत में बैंकों के विभिन्न कार्यों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×5=5





4. Mention the two conditions that democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a harmonious social life. 2
5. Analyse the situation in which credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful. 2

## SECTION B

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(3×3=9)

6. (a) Examine the debate that took place in the World Trade Organisation for the developing countries. 3
- OR**
- (b) Examine the steps taken by the Central and State governments to attract foreign companies to invest in India. 3
7. “The Non-Cooperation Movement became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle.” Explain the statement with three arguments. 3
8. “Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.” Analyse the statement with three examples. 3

## SECTION C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(2×5=10)

9. (a) “Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world.” Explain the statement with examples. 1×5=5
- OR**
- (b) “There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well.” Explain the statement with examples. 1×5=5
10. (a) “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Explain the statement. 1×5=5
- OR**
- (b) Explain various functions of banks in India. 1×5=5





**खण्ड घ**  
**(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)**

(2×4=8)

11. नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

**राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युतगृह कॉरपोरेशन (NTPC) द्वारा दिखाया गया मार्ग**

भारत में राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युतगृह कॉरपोरेशन विद्युत प्रदान करने वाला मुख्य निगम है। इसके पास पर्यावरण प्रबंधन तंत्र (EMS) 14001 के लिए आई एस ओ (ISO) प्रमाण पत्र है। यह निगम प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण और संसाधन जैसे जल, खनिज तेल, गैस तथा ईंधन संरक्षण नीति का हिमायती है तथा इन्हें ध्यान में रखकर ही विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना करता है।

ऐसा निम्न उपायों द्वारा संभव है :

- (क) आधुनिकतम तकनीकों पर आधारित उपकरणों का सही उपयोग करके तथा विद्यमान उपकरणों में सुधार करके।
- (ख) अधिकतम राख का इस्तेमाल कर अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का न्यून उत्पादन करना।
- (ग) पारिस्थितिकी संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए हरित क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा तथा वृक्षारोपण के लिए प्रेरित करना।
- (घ) तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, राख-युक्त जलीय पुनर्चक्रण तथा राख-संग्रह (Ash pond) प्रबंधन द्वारा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को कम करना।
- (ङ) सभी ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से मॉनीटर तथा समीक्षा करना एवं ऑनलाइन आँकड़ों का प्रबंधन करना।

(11.1) 'सतत पोषणीय विकास' को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1

(11.2) आई.एस.ओ. (ISO) प्रमाणन के पीछे क्या विचार है? 1

(11.3) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युतगृह कॉरपोरेशन (NTPC) के सक्रिय दृष्टिकोण की परख कीजिए। 2

12. नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

**सामूहिक अपनेपन की भावना**

सामूहिक अपनेपन की यह भावना आंशिक रूप से संयुक्त संघर्षों के चलते पैदा हुई थी। इनके अलावा बहुत सारी सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाएँ भी थीं जिनके ज़रिए राष्ट्रवाद लोगों की कल्पना और दिलोदिमाग पर छा गया था। इतिहास व साहित्य, लोक कथाएँ व गीत, चित्र व प्रतीक, सभी ने राष्ट्रवाद को साकार करने में अपना योगदान दिया था।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, राष्ट्र की पहचान सबसे ज़्यादा किसी तसवीर में अंकित की जाती है। इससे लोगों को एक ऐसी छवि गढ़ने में मदद मिलती है जिसके ज़रिए वे राष्ट्र को पहचान सकते हैं। बीसवीं सदी में राष्ट्रवाद के विकास के साथ भारत की पहचान भी भारत माता की छवि का रूप लेने लगी। इस छवि के निर्माण का आरंभ बंकिम चन्द्र





## SECTION D

### (Case-based questions)

(2×4=8)

11. Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

#### **National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) shows the way**

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through :

- (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

(11.1) Define the term 'sustainable development'. 1

(11.2) What is the idea behind ISO certification ? 1

(11.3) Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). 2

12. Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

#### **The Sense of Collective Belonging**

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim





चट्टोपाध्याय ने किया था । 1870 के दशक में उन्होंने मातृभूमि की स्तुति के रूप में 'वन्दे मातरम्' गीत लिखा था । बाद में इसे उन्होंने अपने उपन्यास *आनन्दमठ* में शामिल कर लिया । यह गीत बंगाल में स्वदेशी आन्दोलन में खूब गाया गया । स्वदेशी आंदोलन की प्रेरणा से अबनीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने भारत माता की विख्यात छवि को चित्रित किया । इस पेंटिंग में भारत माता को एक संन्यासिनी के रूप में दर्शाया गया है । वह शांत, गंभीर, दैवी और अध्यात्मिक गुणों से युक्त दिखाई देती है । आगे चल कर जब इस छवि को बड़े पैमाने पर तसवीरों में उतारा जाने लगा और विभिन्न कलाकार यह तसवीर बनाने लगे तो भारत माता की छवि विविध रूप ग्रहण करती गई । इस मातृ छवि के प्रति श्रद्धा को राष्ट्रवाद में आस्था का प्रतीक माना जाने लगा ।

- (12.1) 'राष्ट्र' लोगों के मस्तिष्क में एक यथार्थ का रूप कैसे लेता है ? 1
- (12.2) राष्ट्रवाद ने लोगों की कल्पनाओं में कैसे रूप लिया ? 1
- (12.3) विभिन्न समुदायों के लोगों में सामूहिक अपनेपन का भाव किस प्रकार विकसित हुआ ? 2

#### खण्ड ड

#### (मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)

(1+2=3)

13. (i) दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से 'A' के रूप में चिह्नित स्थान की पहचान कीजिए और उसके पास खींची गई रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखिए ।
- A. वह स्थान जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड हुआ था । 1
- (ii) दिए गए **भारत** के इसी रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए ।
- (क) (I) सिंगरौली तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र 1
- अथवा
- (II) मुंबई सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क 1
- (ख) कोलकाता (नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन 1

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर हैं । 3×1=3

- (13.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड हुआ था । 1
- (13.2) (क) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ सिंगरौली तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है । 1
- अथवा
- (ख) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मुंबई सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है । 1
- (13.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कोलकाता (नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन स्थित है । 1







Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel *Anandamath* and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

- (12.1) How did the 'nation' become a reality in the minds of people ? 1  
 (12.2) How did nationalism capture the people's imagination ? 1  
 (12.3) How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging ? 2

### SECTION E

#### (Map-based question)

(1+2=3)

13. (i) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11), identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 1  
 A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. 1  
 (ii) On the same given map of **India**, locate and label the following :  
 (a) (I) Singrauli Thermal Plant 1  
**OR**  
 (II) Mumbai Software Technology Park 1  
 (b) Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport 1

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 13. 3×1=3

- (13.1) Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. 1  
 (13.2) (a) Name the State where Singrauli Thermal Plant is located. 1  
**OR**  
 (b) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. 1  
 (13.3) Name the State where Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport is located. 1







प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए

For question no. 13



**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022**  
**Marking Scheme – SUBJECT NAME (SUBJECT CODE — 087)**  
**(PAPER CODE — 32/3/3)**

**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 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$  ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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 totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks \_\_\_\_\_(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 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.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
  - Wrong totalling of marks awarded on a reply.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
  - Wrong question wise totalling on the title page.
  - Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
  - Wrong grand total.
  - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
  - 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

**MARKING SCHEME**  
 Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (Subject Code–087)**  
**[ Paper Code : 32/3/3 ]**

**Maximum Marks : 40**

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks																				
	SECTION—A ( Very Short Answer-type Questions )	2×5 =10																				
1.	<p><b>Mention two Satyagrahas of Mahatma Gandhi for the peasantry class before 1920.</b></p> <p>(i) 1916 Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar- struggle against the oppressive plantation system.</p> <p>(ii) In 1917, Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG–55 H</p>	1+1= 2																				
2.	<p><b>Why has the Iron and Steel industries not be able to perform to its full potential? Explain with example.</b></p> <p>(i) High costs and limited availability of coking coal.</p> <p>(ii) Lower productivity of labour.</p> <p>(iii) Irregular supply of energy.</p> <p>(iv) Poor infrastructure.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-69 G</p>	1x2=2																				
3.	<p><b>Read the following table and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table : Indian Railway Track</b></p> <table><tr><th>GAUGE IN METERS</th><th>Route(Km)</th><th>Running Track(Km)</th><th>Total Track(Km)</th></tr><tr><td>Broad Gauge</td><td>46,807</td><td>66,754</td><td>88,547</td></tr><tr><td>Metre Gauge</td><td>13,209</td><td>13,976</td><td>16,489</td></tr><tr><td>Narrow Gauge</td><td>3,124</td><td>3,129</td><td>3,450</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>63,221</td><td>83,859</td><td>1,08,486</td></tr></table> <p>Resource : 2017–18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India</p> <p><b>5.1 Which gauge covers maximum of track length in hill areas in India?</b> Narrow Gauge</p> <p><b>5.2 Which gauge has the highest length in India?</b> Broad Gauge(track length 1,17,560)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG–88 G</p>	GAUGE IN METERS	Route(Km)	Running Track(Km)	Total Track(Km)	Broad Gauge	46,807	66,754	88,547	Metre Gauge	13,209	13,976	16,489	Narrow Gauge	3,124	3,129	3,450	Total	63,221	83,859	1,08,486	1+1= 2
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4.	<p><b>Which two conditions democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a harmonious social life?</b></p> <p>(i) Minority and majority must work together.  (ii) Majority does not become rule by majority community.  (iii) Democratic rule needs to be accommodative.  (v) Any other relevant point.  (Any two points to be mentioned.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-97 DP</p>	1x2=2
5.	<p><b>Analyse the situation in which credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.</b></p> <p>(i) Sometimes due to crop failure loan repayment is difficult.  (ii) One has to sell part of the land to repay the loan.  (iii) Credit, instead of helping leads to worsening the condition of the borrower.  (iv) Push the borrower in debt-trap.  (v) Any other relevant point.  <b>Note: Examples from any other field may also be considered.</b>  (Any two points to be analysed.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-46 E</p>	1x2=2
	<p>SECTION—B</p> <p>( Short Answer-type Questions )</p>	3×3 =9
6.(a)	<p><b>Examine the debate that took place in the World Trade Organisation for the developing countries.</b></p> <p>(i) Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.  (ii) WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.  (iii) An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products.  (iv) Any other relevant point.  (Any three point to be examined.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-65 E</p>	1x3=3
	<b>OR</b>	
(b)	<p><b>Examine the steps taken by the Central and State Governments in India to attract foreign companies to invest in India.</b></p> <p>(i) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up.  (ii) SEZ are to have world class facilities- electricity/water/roads/transport/Storage/recreational/educational facilities.  (iii) Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period.  (iv) Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.  (v) Companies are allowed 'flexibly' to hire workers for short period.  (vi) Any other relevant point.  (Any three points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-67 E</p>	1x3=3

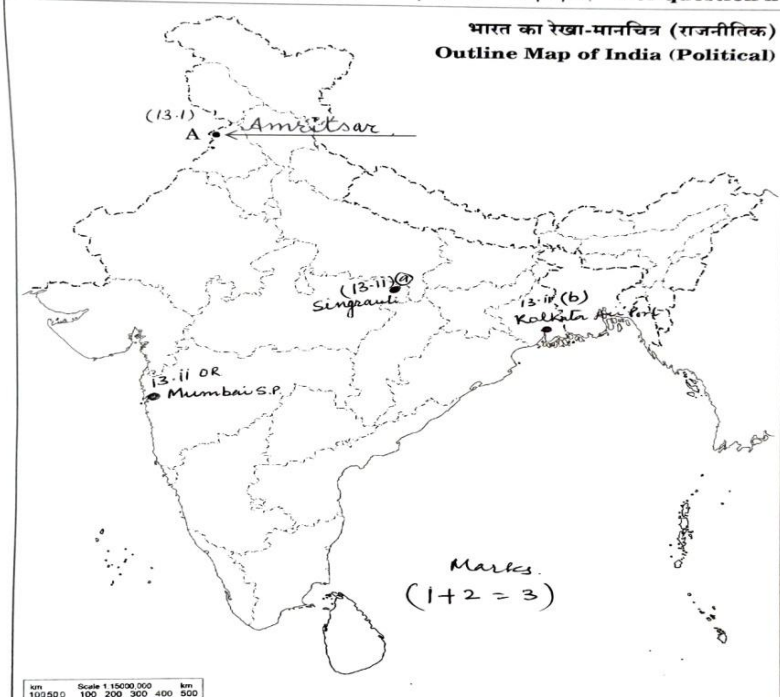
7.	<p><b>“The Non-Cooperation Movement became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasant Struggle.” Explain the statement with three arguments.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra—as against talukdars and landlords</li> <li>(ii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords’ farms without any payment.</li> <li>(iii) As tenants they had no security of tenure.</li> <li>(iv) The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.</li> <li>(v) In many places <i>nai-dhobi bandhs</i> were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.</li> <li>(vi) In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances.</li> <li>(vii) By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and few others.</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG–59H</p>	3
8.	<p><b>“Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.” Analyse the statement with examples.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Democracy is a transparent and legitimate government.</li> <li>(ii) It ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedure.</li> <li>(iii) Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.</li> <li>(iv) Democratic governments are accountable.</li> <li>(v) People have the right to choose their rulers.</li> <li>(vi) Democracy gives its citizens the right to information.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be analysed.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG–91 DP</p>	3x1=3
	<p>SECTION—C</p> <p>( Long Answer-type Questions )</p>	5×2 =10
9.(a)	<p><b>“Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world.” Explain the statement with examples.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Political parties are the essential component of democracy.</li> <li>(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.</li> <li>(iii) Parties play an important role in making laws for a country.</li> <li>(iv) Parties form and run governments.</li> <li>(v) Parties that lose the election play the role of opposition.</li> <li>(vi) Parties shape the public opinion.</li> <li>(vii) Parties provide the common man access to government machinery and welfare schemes.</li> </ul>	1x5=5





	<p>(vii) The difference between the two is the main source of income of the banks.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-43E</p>	
11.	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NTPC shows the way</i></p> <p><i>NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-80 G</p>	
	<p><b>11.1 Examine the concept of sustainable development.</b> Sustainable development means ‘development’ should take place without damaging the environment and developing in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation. 1</p> <p><b>11.2 Analyse the idea behind ISO certification.</b> 1 It is a mark of quality and credibility for any company</p> <p><b>11.3 Examine the proactive approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment and resources.</b> 1x2            (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.            (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.            (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.            (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.            (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews.            (f) Any other relevant point.            (Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>1+1+ 2=4</p>
12.	<p>Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>The Sense of Collective Belonging</i></b></p> <p><i>This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.</i></p>	

	<p><i>The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure, she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PG-70 H</i></p>	
	<p><b>12.1 How did the nation become a reality in the minds of people? 1</b></p> <p>a) There were various cultural processes symbolized in a figure or image. It created an image with which people identified with nation.</p> <p>b) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>12.2 How did nationalism capture people's imagination? 1</b></p> <p>a) Through history and fiction</p> <p>b) Through folklore and songs.</p> <p>c) Through popular prints and symbols.</p> <p>d) Through the image of Bharat Mata.</p> <p>e) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point to be mentioned.)</p> <p><b>12.3 How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging? 1x2</b></p> <p>(i) Bankim Chander Chattopadhyay created the image of Bharat Mata and wrote 'Vande Mahataram' and novel Anadamath.</p> <p>(ii) Abanindranath Tagore painted image of Bharat Mata as ascetic figure.</p> <p>(iii) Devotion to Bharat Mata came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>1+1+ 2=4</p>

<p><b>13.</b></p>	<p>13.1 On the given outline political map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it :          (A) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place 1</p> <p>13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following: 1          (i) Singrauli Thermal Plant  <i>Or</i>          Mumbai Software Technology Park          (ii) Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport 1</p> <p><b>SEE ATTACHED MAP FOR ANSWERS</b></p>  <p><b>NOTE: 1 Mark to be given in locating Singrauli in UP</b></p>	<p>1+2=3</p>
	<p><b>Note :The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 13.</b></p> <p>13.1 Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. 1  <b>Punjab</b></p> <p>13.2 a) Name the State where Singrauli Thermal Plant is located. — 1  <b>Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh</b>  <i>Or</i>          b) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.  <b>Maharashtra.</b></p> <p>13.3 Name the city where Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport is located. 1  <b>West Bengal</b></p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

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