



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/1/1**

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **21+1** मानचित्र हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains **21** printed pages + **1** Map.
- Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है - खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च।
3. खण्ड क - प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
4. खण्ड ख - प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
5. खण्ड ग - प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
6. खण्ड घ - प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
7. खण्ड ङ - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
8. खण्ड च - प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न है, जिसमें दो भाग हैं- 37(i) इतिहास (2 अंक) और 37(ii) भूगोल (3 अंक)। इस प्रश्न के कुल 5 अंक हैं।
9. इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें।

खण्ड - क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

(20×1 = 20)

1. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से ज्युसेपे गैरीबाल्डी का संबंध था ? 1
 (a) ऑस्ट्रिया (b) इटली
 (c) यूनान (d) स्पेन
2. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
अभिकथन (A) : 1871 के बाद यूरोप में राष्ट्रवादी तनाव का सबसे गंभीर स्रोत बाल्कन था।
कारण (R) : बाल्कन का एक बड़ा हिस्सा ऑटोमन साम्राज्य के नियंत्रण में था। 1
विकल्प :
 (a) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
 (b) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
 (c) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है।
 (d) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. *This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Question paper is divided into SIX sections – Section A, B, C, D, E and F.*
3. *Section A – question number 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
4. *Section B – question number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.*
5. *Section C – question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.*
6. *Section D – question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer(LA) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.*
7. *Section E – question number 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.*
8. *In Section F – question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts – 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.*
9. *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*

SECTION – A**(Multiple Choice Questions)****(20×1 = 20)**

1. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to ? **1**
 (a) Austria (b) Italy
 (c) Greece (d) Spain
2. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
 Read both the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan.
Reason (R) : A large part of the Balkan was under the control of Ottoman Empire. **1**
Options :
 (a) Both, (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both, (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

3. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| I. कुस्तुनतुनिया की संधि | II. नेपोलियन की हार |
| III. इटली का एकीकरण | IV. जर्मनी का एकीकरण |

1

विकल्प :

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

4. भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद से संदर्भित निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है?

1

नेता

योगदान

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| (a) सरदार पटेल | : | हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन आर्मी |
| (b) भगत सिंह | : | स्वराज पार्टी |
| (c) सी.आर. दास | : | बारदोली सत्याग्रह |
| (d) जवाहर लाल नेहरू | : | अवध किसान सभा |

5. सही सुमेलित जोड़े का चयन कीजिए।

1

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

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

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

1

विकल्प :

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

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

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • यह उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों में विकसित होती है। • यह भारी वर्षा से अत्यधिक विक्षालन का परिणाम है। • इसमें ह्यूमस की मात्रा कम पाई जाती है। |
|--|

1

मृदा :

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

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

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

1

Options :

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

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

1

Leaders

Contribution

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

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

1

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

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

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

1

Options :

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

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

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

1

Soil :

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

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

1

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

9. दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए :

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

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

1

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

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

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

1

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

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

1

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

8. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women ? 1
- (a) Patriarchy (b) Matriarchy
(c) Socialist (d) Feminists

9. Read the given statements :

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

Which one of the following constitutional term is used for the above statements ? 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- I. Better wages
- II. Higher support prices for crops
- III. Assured high family income
- IV. More days for work

1

Options :

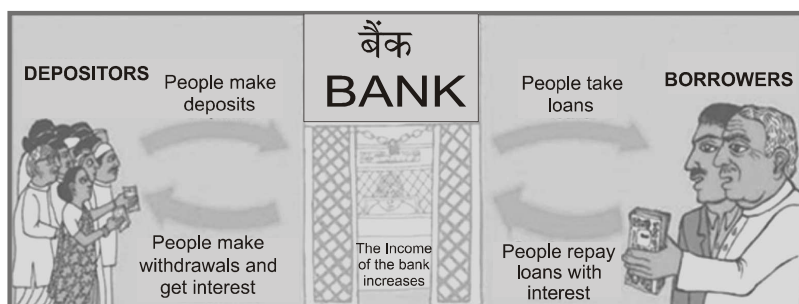
- (a) Only I and II are correct.
- (b) Only II and IV are correct.
- (c) Only II and III are correct.
- (d) Only I and IV are correct.

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

1

- (a) To lower interest rates for borrowers.
- (b) To establish personal relations.
- (c) To increase their profit margins.
- (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.

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



Choose the correct option from the following.

1

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

Note : The following question is **for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 20.**

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

1

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) National Finance Commission

खण्ड - ख**(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)****(4×2 = 8)**

21. “आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में दुनिया के दूर स्थित भागों के बीच व्यापारिक और सांस्कृतिक संपर्कों का जीवंत उदाहरण सिल्क मार्ग था।” इस कथन की व्याख्या किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए। 2
22. (A) वन संरक्षण के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए। 2
- अथवा**
- (B) वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए। 2
23. सत्ता की साझेदारी क्यों जरूरी है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
24. सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

खण्ड - ग**(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)****(5×3 = 15)**

25. (A) किन्हीं तीन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो असहयोग आंदोलन के लिए उत्तरदायी थे। 3
- अथवा**
- (B) ‘सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन’ के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। 3
26. ‘विनिर्माण उद्योग आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ समझे जाते हैं।’ इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये। 3
27. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3
28. आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए ऋण किस प्रकार आवश्यक है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
29. धारणीयता का विषय विकास के लिए किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

खण्ड - घ**(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)****(4×5 = 20)**

30. (A) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभिक वर्षों में ‘उदारवाद’ की विचारधारा ने यूरोप को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
- अथवा**
- (B) ‘यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन’ के गठन की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5
31. (A) आर्थिक विकास के लिए ऊर्जा किस प्रकार एक आधारभूत आवश्यकता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
- अथवा**
- (B) ऊर्जा के परम्परागत स्रोत किस प्रकार अपरम्परागत स्रोत से भिन्न हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
32. (A) लोकतांत्रिक सरकारें, अन्य शासन व्यवस्थाओं की तुलना में किस प्रकार बेहतर हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

SECTION – B**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)****(4×2 = 8)**

21. “The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain the statement with any two examples. 2
22. (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest. 2
- OR**
- (B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife. 2
23. Why is power sharing desirable ? Explain. 2
24. Differentiate between Public and Private Sector. 2

SECTION – C**(Short Answer Type Questions)****(5×3 = 15)**

25. (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. 3
- OR**
- (B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’ 3
26. ‘Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.’ Justify the statement. 3
27. Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy. 3
28. How is credit essential for economic activities ? Explain with examples. 3
29. How is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain. 3

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

30. (A) How did the ideology of ‘liberalism’ affect the Europe in early nineteenth century ? Explain. 5
- OR**
- (B) Explain the process of formation of ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’. 5
31. (A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development ? Explain. 5
- OR**
- (B) How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources ? Explain. 5
32. (A) How are democratic governments better than other forms of government ? Explain. 5

अथवा

- (B) लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएं किस प्रकार शांति और सद्भाव का जीवन जीने में नागरिकों के लिए मददगार साबित होती हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

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

अथवा

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

खण्ड – ड

(केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न) (3×4 = 12)

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

मुद्रित शब्द

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

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

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

OR

(B) How do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens ? Explain. 5

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

OR

(B) ‘Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.’ Explain the statement with examples. 5

SECTION – E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions) (3×4 = 12)

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

Printed Words

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

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

34.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier ? 1

34.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer ? 1

34.3 How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts ? Explain in any two points. 2

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

बाढ़

बुनियादी सुरक्षा सावधानियाँ लेनी होंगी :

- रेडियो/टेलीविज़न पर नवीनतम मौसम बुलेटिन और बाढ़ चेतावनियों को सुनना। सूचनाओं को दूसरों को संप्रेषित करना।
- परिवार की एक आपातकालीन किट बनाना जिसमें एक वहनीय (पोर्टेबल) रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर, बैटरी (टॉर्च), अतिरिक्त बैटरी, आवश्यक औषधियों के साथ फर्स्ट एड बॉक्स, ओ.आर.एस., सूखे मेवा, पीने का पानी, दियासलाई, मोमबत्ती और दूसरे जरूरी सामान हों।
- हरिकेन लैंप, रस्सी, रबड़ ट्यूब, छाता और बांस की छड़ी अपने घर में रखिए, ये लाभदायक होंगी।
- अपनी नकदी, जेवरात, मूल्यवान, महत्वपूर्ण कागजात आदि को एक सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखिए।
- यदि बाढ़ आ जाए तो अपने परिवार के सदस्यों और पशुओं के साथ सुरक्षित स्थान जैसे सहायता कैंप, निकासी केन्द्र, ऊँचाई वाले मैदानों में चले जाएं, जहाँ आप आश्रय ले सकें।
- घर छोड़ने से पूर्व बिजली के स्विच और गैस कनेक्शन को बंद कर दें।



बाढ़ के दौरान :

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

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

FLOODS

Basic safety Precautions To Be Taken :

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.



During floods :

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

- 35.1 किन्हीं दो आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्हें 'पारिवारिक आपातकालीन किट' में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। 1
- 35.2 बाढ़ की स्थिति में पारिवारिक आपातकालीन किट की वस्तुएं क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं ? 1
- 35.3 बाढ़ आने पर आपके परिवार और सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के क्या अनुशंसित कार्य हैं? किन्हीं दो का वर्णन कीजिए। 2
36. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

स्थानीय सरकार

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

- 36.1 पंचायतों में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1
- 36.2 लोकतंत्र में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व स्थानीय सरकार की संवैधानिक स्थिति से किस प्रकार प्रभावित हुआ है ? 1
- 36.3 स्थानीय सरकार को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने का देश के लोकतांत्रिक परिदृश्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ? किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 2

- 35.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit'. 1
- 35.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation ? 1
- 35.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings ? Describe any two. 2
36. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

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

खण्ड – च
(मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न)

(2+3 = 5)

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

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

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

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

SECTION – F
(Map Skill Based Questions) **(2+3 = 5)**

- 37. (i)** Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. **1**
- (b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**
- (ii)** On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols : **(3×1 = 3)**
- (a) Hirakud – Dam **1**
- (b) Mumbai – Software Technology Park **1**
- (c) Raja Sansi – International Airport **1**
- (d) Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant **1**

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

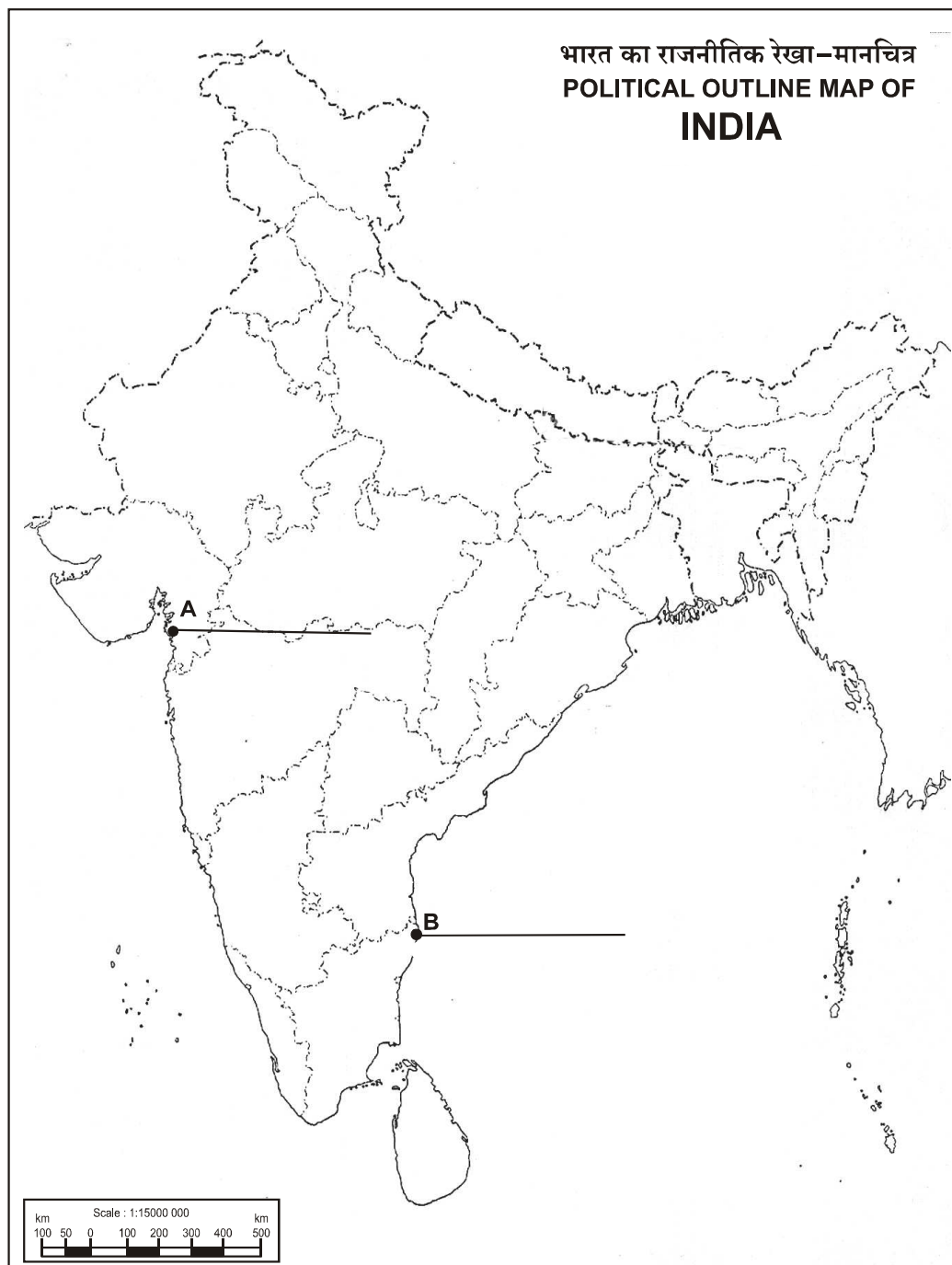
Answer any five questions :

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

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

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



	<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Secondary School Examination March - 2024 SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/1/1</p>
	<u>General Instructions: -</u>
1.	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2.	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3.	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5.	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6.	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7.	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8.	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9.	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10.	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11.	A full scale of marks ____80____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12.	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13.	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <p>Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/1/1

SET -1

MM-80

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

	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions		(4X2=8)
21	<p>“The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre - modern trade and the cultural link between distant parts of the world”. Explain the statement with any two examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Silk routes are the good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name silk route points to be the importance of West –bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return precious metals- gold and silver- flowed from Europe. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two examples to be explained</p>	54 H	2X1=2
22	<p>(A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of the forest.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive cutting down of forest trees should not be allowed by the Government to conserve forests. More trees should be planted in the forest in place of cut down trees to conserve forests. Paper products such as old newspapers, magazines, books and notebooks etc. should be recycled. Laws should be implemented to save the forest. Communities should be made aware about conservations of forests. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To survey and collect all the information about wildlife, especially, their number of growth. To protect habitat by protecting forests. To delimit the areas of their natural habitat. To protect wildlife from pollution and from natural hazard. In order to protect animals, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves should be set up. Laws should be implemented to save the wildlife. Programmes such as Joint Forest Management should be encouraged. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	<p>13-14 G</p> <p>13-14G</p>	<p>2X1=2</p> <p>2X1=2</p>

23	<p>Why is power sharing desirable? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.ii. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.iii. It controls social conflicts, violence and political instability.iv. It helps to unite the nation.v. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.vi. Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy.vii. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	6 P	2X1=2										
24	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Differentiate between public and private sector.</td></tr><tr><td>Public Sector</td><td>Private Sector</td></tr><tr><td>i. The government owns most of the assets.</td><td>i. The ownership of assets is in the hands of private individuals or companies.</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Activities in the public sectors are guided by the motive towards the welfare of society.</td><td>ii. Activities in the private sectors are guided by the motive to earn profits.</td></tr><tr><td>iii. Railways or Post offices are some examples.</td><td>iii. Tata Steel, Reliance Industries are some examples.</td></tr></table> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points of differences to be explained.</p>	Differentiate between public and private sector.		Public Sector	Private Sector	i. The government owns most of the assets.	i. The ownership of assets is in the hands of private individuals or companies.	ii. Activities in the public sectors are guided by the motive towards the welfare of society.	ii. Activities in the private sectors are guided by the motive to earn profits.	iii. Railways or Post offices are some examples.	iii. Tata Steel, Reliance Industries are some examples.	33 E	2X1=2
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Section C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Short Answer Type Questions</p>		(5X3=15)										
25	<p>(A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Rowlatt Actii. Government of India Act 1919.iii. Jallianwala Bagh incident.iv. Khilafat Movement.v. Demand of Swarajvi. Congress Session of 1920svii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	31-32 H	3X1=3										

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members. The death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the Commission enraged the entire nation. Oppression by the British government in response to anti Simon protest. Imposition of Salt law. Vague offers of Lord Irwin for dominion status Lahore Session of Congress (1929). Demand of “Poorna Swaraj.” Neglecting seven demands of Gandhi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	39 H	3X1=3
26	<p>‘Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of the economic development.’ Justify the statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. Public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. India has increased and diversified its manufacturing industries quickly to be able to transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	58 G	3X1=3
27	<p>Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties exercise political power and form government. Parties contest election. Parties put forward different policies and programs. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. Parties play the role of opposition. Parties shape public opinion. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes, implemented by government. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be analyzed.</p>	49 P	3X1=3
28	<p>How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Credit helps to set up Industries. Credit helps to start businesses. 	42-43 E	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. It helps to improve the standard of living of the people. iv. In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides etc. v. It helps to generate employment. vi. Examples may be taken from the story of Salim or Students may provide examples from their day to day life. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be considered.</p>		
29	<p>How is the issue of sustainability important for the development? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health. ii. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. iii. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. iv. Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. v. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked vi. Conservation of resources for the future generations. vii. We do discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	14-15 E	3X1=3
	<p>Section D</p> <p>Long Answer Type Questions</p>		(4X5=20)
30	<p>(A) How did the ideology of liberalism affect the Europe in the early nineteenth century? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth – century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. ii. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. iii. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. iv. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state – imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. v. It also stood for constitution and representative government through Parliament. 	9 H	5X1=5

	<p>vi. It also stressed the inviolability of private property.</p> <p>vii. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Explain the process of formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain?</p> <p>i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to the 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.</p> <p>ii. The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance, and power and extended its influence over other nations of the islands.</p> <p>iii. In 1688, nation – state with England at its center came to be forged English parliament seized power from the monarchy.</p> <p>iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain.’</p> <p>v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres.</p> <p>vi. British Parliament was dominated by English members.</p> <p>vii. Thus formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long drawn process.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p>	22 H	5X1=5
31	<p>(A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain.</p> <p>i. Energy is required for all activities for example cooking, light, propelling vehicles, run machinery in industries, etc.</p> <p>ii. Energy can be classified as conventional and non- conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>iii. Energy is required for large scale manufacturing that is essential for economic development.</p> <p>iv. Energy is also required for the development of small scale industries.</p> <p>v. Energy is required to modernise agriculture and increase agricultural production.</p> <p>vi. Examples of conventional sources of energy are firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity (thermal) etc.</p> <p>vii. Examples of non-conventional sources of energy are solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, biogas, etc.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	50 G	5X1=5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. vi. Majority works with minority so that governments function to represent the general view. vii. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of individuals viii. Promotes equality among citizens; ix. Improves the quality of decision-making; x. Provides a method to resolve conflict xi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>		
33	<p>(A) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Globalisation has encouraged foreign investments. ii. MNCs set up production close to the markets and availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs. iii. MNCs will choose countries which have policies which enable easy operations. iv. MNCs set up production jointly with local companies. v. There is better exchange of technologies. vi. Globalisation has increased the interdependence between countries. vii. Consumers have more access to global products. viii. Globalisation helps the integration of markets of the countries. ix. It makes countries culturally rich. x. Sharing technology between countries benefitted human being. xi. Kargil foods, Reliance Industries and other MNCs are the prime examples of industries which are help to integrate the countries. xii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. ii. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. iii. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. iv. Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. v. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. vi. The rush of new ideas and his intelligence's easy adoption of them suggests that reading catalysis cognitive growth and encourages new perspectives and insights. 	62-63 E	5X1=5
		62-63 E	5X1=5

	<p>vii. It resonates with broader themes about the power of literature and the written word to captivate, stimulate thought, and bring about intellectual transformations.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</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> <p style="text-align: center;">(4X5=20)</p>		3X4=12
34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Printed Words</p> <p>This is how Mercier describe the impact of the printed word and the power of reading in one of his books: 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thrust who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... lightning my map with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungry into the reading. And easy eloquence and animated carried me from one page to the next without my notation it. Of the hours in the silence of the shadows and I heard nothing. Only appeal light but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rust into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them! '</p> <p>34.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reading was like, thrust of fresh pure water. External distractions did not bother him. Pale light even did not affects his attention. Mercier's description of being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the text highlights the engrossing nature of his reading experience. Any other relevant points <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>34.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mercier became deeply engaged with the text. 	115 H	1+1+2=4

	<p>ii. He was immersed to the creation point.</p> <p>iii. He was connected to the process of writing so intimately that he reading it and was absorbing new ideas.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>34.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. 2x1=2</p> <p>i. Mercier is so deeply immersed in reading that he loses track of time and running out of oil for his lamp.</p> <p>ii. He mentions new ideas rushing into his brain and his intelligence adopting them.</p> <p>iii. New concepts fuelled his ideas and sparked his intellectual ability.</p> <p>iv. Receptiveness towards knowledge was reflected.</p> <p>v. He was ready to embrace new ideas.</p> <p>vi. He showed willingness to integrate his ideas into the understanding of world.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>		
35	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FLOODS</p> <p>Basic safety precautions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to radio oblique TV for the latest weather bulletin and warning pass on the information to others. • Make a family emergency kit which should include a portable radio public transistor, torch batteries first aid box along with essential medicines or is dry food items drinking water, match boxes and other essential item. • Keep hurricane lamps, ropes umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful. • Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables and important documents etc in a safe place. 	29 G	1+1+2=4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is a flood move along with your family members and cattle to save play areas like relief camps centres elevated grounds where you can take shelter. • Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. <p>During floods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't enter into flood waters it could be dangerous. • Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters. • Stay away from sewerage lines gutters, dreams and culverts etc. • Be careful of snakes; snake bites are common during floods. • Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution. • Don't use with electrical appliance get them check before use. • Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered. • Use boiled and filtered drinking water. • Keep all dreams gutters near your house clean. • Stagnation of water can breed vector/water – borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance. • Use bleaching powder and line to disinfect the surroundings. <p>35.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit.' 1/2+1/2=1</p> <p>The family emergency kit should include items such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Portable radio/ transistors Torch Spare Batteries First Aid Box Essential Medicines (such as ORS) Essential Foods (dry food items, drinking water) Matchboxes, Candles and other essential supplies. Any other relevant points <p>Any Two</p> <p>35.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation? 1</p> <p>These items are crucial to ensuring survival and maintaining basic necessities during flood situations.</p> <p>Any Other relevant point</p> <p>35.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. 2x1=2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended to move to safe areas along with your family members. 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. To move to safe areas such as relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where shelter can be taken. iii. Additionally, individuals should turn off power and gas connections before leaving their houses to prevent potential hazards. iv. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be described.</p>		
36	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world first of constitutional status for local government has helped to democracy in our country. It has also increase presentation and voice in our democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state government have not transferred significant powers to the local government resources long way from realising the ideal of self government.</p> <p>36.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Large number of elected representatives in panchayats and municipalities signifies the extensive scale of the democratic experiment in India. ii. Large number of problems and issues are settled at the local level. iii. Direct participation of people in the decision making and socio-political participation process. iv. Any other relevant point <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> <p>36.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It deepens democracy. 	24 P	1+1+2=4

	<p>ii. Constitutional status for local government has led to increased representation and voice of women in democracy.</p> <p>iii. It promotes inclusivity</p> <p>iv. It promotes gender equality.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> <p>36.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2X1=2</p> <p>i. Granting constitutional status to local government is described as having deepened democracy in the country.</p> <p>ii. It has also enhanced women's representation and women's participation in the democratic process.</p> <p>iii. This constitutional recognition has played a role in empowering grassroots governance.</p> <p>iv. It promotes inclusive decision – making.</p> <p>v. Solution of local societal issues at local levels</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map Based Questions</p>		(2+3=5)
37	<p>Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:</p> <p>i. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.</p> <p>ii. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.</p> <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p>		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3=3</p>

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

Map for Q. No. 37

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF
INDIA

a. 37.

