

Series AABB1/3

Set – 3



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/3/3**

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 32 (मानचित्र सहित) 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 परीक्षार्थी 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 32 printed pages (Including 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 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 candidates 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

32/3/3/22/AABB1

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P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ, ङ एवं च।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) 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।
- (v) 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।
- (vi) 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।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस-आधारित/स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (viii) खण्ड च – प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न है जिसमें दो भाग हैं – 37 (a) इतिहास (2 अंक) और 37 (b) भूगोल (3 अंक)। इस प्रश्न के कुल 5 अंक हैं।
- (ix) 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।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A, B, C, D, E and F.***
- (iii) ***Section A** – Question numbers **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Question numbers **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Question numbers **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Question numbers **30** to **33** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Question numbers **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*
- (viii) ***Section F** – Question number **37** is Map Skill based question with **two** parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*
- (ix) *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.*

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

1. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

स्तंभ – I	स्तंभ – II
(भारतीय संविधान में विषयों की सूची)	(विषय)
I. संघ सूची	a. ट्रेड यूनियन
II. राज्य सूची	b. बैंकिंग
III. समवर्ती सूची	c. पुलिस
IV. बचे हुए विषयों की सूची	d. इंटरनेट

विकल्प :

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

2. निम्नलिखित जानकारी को पढ़िए और फसल की पहचान कीजिए ।

1

- यह भारत में अधिकांश लोगों की प्रमुख खाद्यान्न फसल है ।
- भारत इस फसल का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है ।
- यह एक खरीफ़ फसल है ।
- इसे अधिक आर्द्रता के साथ 100 सेमी वार्षिक वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है ।

फसल :

- (A) रागी
(B) बाजरा
(C) गेहूँ
(D) चावल

SECTION – A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following :

1

Column-I	Column-II
(Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	(Subject)
I. Union List	a. Trade Union
II. State List	b. Banking
III. Concurrent List	c. Police
IV. Residuary List	d. Internet

Options :

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

2. Read the following informations and identify the crop.

1

- It is the staple food crop of majority of people in India.
- India is the second largest producer of this crop.
- It is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Crops :

- (A) Ragi
- (B) Bajra
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Rice

3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी सिंचाई प्रणाली मेघालय में है ? 1
- (A) केवल बरसात के मौसम में भूमि की सिंचाई करना ।
 (B) सिंचाई के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में पानी का उपयोग करना ।
 (C) मिट्टी से पानी निकालना ।
 (D) बाँस ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली का उपयोग करना ।
4. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से संबंधित निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
- I. स्वराज पार्टी का गठन
 II. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का लाहौर अधिवेशन
 III. गांधी-इर्विन समझौता
 IV. दमित वर्ग एसोसिएशन की स्थापना
- विकल्प :
- (A) II, III, I और IV (B) I, II, IV और III
 (C) I, III, II और IV (D) IV, III, II और I
5. 'पूर्वी भारत में उपजा बौद्ध धर्म कई दिशाओं में फैला ।' 1
- इसके फैलाव के निम्नलिखित कारणों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।
- I. सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के कारण
 II. सिल्क मार्ग के कारण
 III. व्यापार और मुसाफिरों के कारण
 IV. यूरोपवासियों के प्रयास के कारण
- विकल्प :
- (A) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं । (B) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं ।
 (C) केवल I, II और III सही हैं । (D) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं ।

3. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya ? 1

- (A) To irrigate land only during rainy season.
- (B) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.
- (C) To remove water from soil.
- (D) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

4. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option. 1

- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
- II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
- III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

Options :

- (A) II, III, I and IV
- (B) I, II, IV and III
- (C) I, III, II and IV
- (D) IV, III, II and I

5. 'Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.' 1

Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option.

- I. Due to Cultural exchange
- II. Due to Silk route
- III. Due to trade & travellers
- IV. Due to European efforts

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक प्रमुख संकेतक है जिसका उपयोग किसी देश के विकास को मापने के लिए किया जाता है ?

1

- (A) प्राथमिक उत्पादन (B) द्वितीयक उत्पादन
(C) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (D) शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद

7. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से बेल्जियम में सत्ता साझेदारी व्यवस्था के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य की पहचान कीजिए ।

1

- (A) सरकार का एकात्मक रूप स्थापित करना ।
(B) सरकार का केन्द्रीकृत राजनीतिक नियंत्रण ।
(C) डच के सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक मामलों की स्थापना ।
(D) भाषाई और क्षेत्रीय हितों को समायोजित करना ।

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

1

अभिकथन (A) : प्रशा की पहल पर एक शुल्क संघ 'जॉलवेराइन' स्थापित किया गया ।

कारण (R) : यह एकीकृत आर्थिक क्षेत्र के सृजन की बात थी जहाँ वस्तुओं, लोग और पूँजी का आवागमन बाधा रहित हो ।

विकल्प :

- (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
(C) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है ।
(D) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है ।

6. Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development ? 1
- (A) Primary Production (B) Secondary Production
(C) Gross Domestic Product (D) Net Domestic Product
7. Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options. 1
- (A) Establishing a unitary form of government.
(B) Centralized political control of government.
(C) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch.
(D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.
8. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option : 1
- Assertion (A) :** On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed.
- Reason (R) :** It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.
- Options :**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

9. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

स्तंभ – I	स्तंभ – II
(धातु)	(उदाहरण)
I. लौह	a. कोयला
II. अलौह	b. ग्रेनाइट
III. अधात्विक	c. बॉक्साइट
IV. ऊर्जा	d. कोबाल्ट

विकल्प :

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

10. निम्नलिखित में से 'संवाद कौमुदी' का प्रकाशन किसने किया ?

1

- (A) रशसुंदरी देवी
- (B) ताराबाई शिंदे
- (C) राजा राममोहन राय
- (D) राम चड्ढा

9. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.

1

Column-I	Column-II
(Minerals)	(Examples)
I. Ferrous	a. Coal
II. Non-Ferrous	b. Granite
III. Non-Metallic	c. Bauxite
IV. Energy	d. Cobalt

Options :

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

10. Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi' ?

1

- (A) Rashsundari Debi
- (B) Tarabai Shinde
- (C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (D) Ram Chaddha

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बैंक देश में मुद्रा को जारी करता है और ऋण प्रणाली को नियंत्रित करता है ? 1
- (A) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
(B) इंडियन बैंक
(C) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
(D) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
12. निम्नलिखित में से किस आधार पर प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रों को बाँटा जाता है ? 1
- (A) रोज़गार की प्रकृति
(B) गतिविधियों की प्रकृति
(C) स्वामित्व की प्रकृति
(D) आय की प्रकृति
13. दिए गए चेक के चित्र को पढ़िए । दिए गए विकल्पों में से चेक नम्बर की पहचान कीजिए : 1

Ala Payee

बिनांक/Date 10/6/2016

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अवा करें

अ. नं. A/c. No. 16137926023

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India
(1660) NCERT (NEW DELHI)
N.E. CAMPUS,
SRM AUROBINDO MARG,
NEW DELHI 110016

M. Sahin.

362255 110002078 000313 10

- (A) 362255
(B) 110002078
(C) 000313
(D) 16137926023

11. Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in the country ?

1

- (A) Punjab National Bank
- (B) Indian Bank
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) State Bank of India

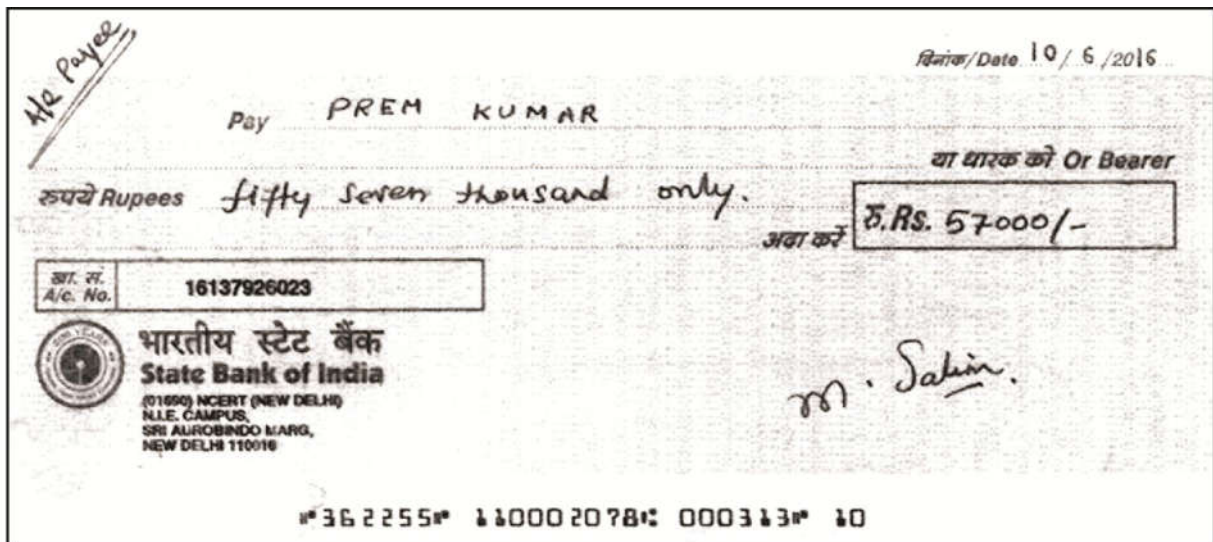
12. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided in which one of the following basis ?

1

- (A) Nature of employment
- (B) Nature of activities
- (C) Nature of ownership
- (D) Nature of income

13. Read the image of the cheque. Identify the cheque number from the given options :

1



- (A) 362255
- (B) 110002078
- (C) 000313
- (D) 16137926023

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर है :

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत में ऋण का औपचारिक स्रोत है ?

1

- (A) मित्र
- (B) साहूकार
- (C) बैंक
- (D) रिश्तेदार

14. नीचे दी गई तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए ।

1

देश	सकल राष्ट्रीय आय (स.रा.आ.) प्रति व्यक्ति अमेरिकी डॉलर में (2011 क्रय शक्ति क्षमता)	विश्व में मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) का क्रमांक (2018)
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसका विश्व में मानव विकास सूचकांक का क्रमांक सबसे अधिक है ?

- (A) देश 'A'
- (B) देश 'C'
- (C) देश 'D'
- (D) देश 'E'

15. निम्नलिखित में से 'साक्षरता दर' के लिए कौन-सी परिभाषा सर्वोपयुक्त है ?

1

- (A) वैश्विक स्तर पर साक्षर जनसंख्या
- (B) सात वर्ष और उससे अधिक के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात
- (C) एक क्षेत्र में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों की कुल संख्या
- (D) एक क्षेत्र में स्कूलों की औसत संख्या

16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वैश्वीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है ?

1

- (A) समान संस्कृति
- (B) पर्यावरण समर्थन
- (C) घरेलू बाजार का समर्थन
- (D) नए बाजार तक पहुँच

The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13 :

Which of the following is the formal source of loan in India ?

1

- (A) Friends
- (B) Money-lenders
- (C) Banks
- (D) Relatives

14. Study the table given below carefully and answer the question that follows.

1

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

Which of the following country has high Human Development Index Rank in the world ?

- (A) Country 'A'
- (B) Country 'C'
- (C) Country 'D'
- (D) Country 'E'

15. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate' ?

1

- (A) The literate population at the global level
- (B) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above
- (C) The total number of children attending school in a region
- (D) The average number of schools in a region

16. Which one of the following is a significant aspect of globalisation ?

1

- (A) Uniform Culture
- (B) Environmental Support
- (C) Support to Domestic Market
- (D) Access to New Markets

17. केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन जिम्मेदार है ? 1

- (A) भारतीय वित्त आयोग
- (B) भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
- (C) भारत का राष्ट्रपति
- (D) भारत का प्रधानमंत्री

18. लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

- I. नागरिकों में समानता लाना
- II. कुछ लोगों द्वारा सरकार बनाना
- III. मानव अधिकार का संरक्षण करना
- IV. नियंत्रण और संतुलन व्यवस्था बनाना

विकल्प :

- (A) I, II और III
- (B) II, III और IV
- (C) I, III और IV
- (D) I, II और IV

17. Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States ? 1

- (A) Finance Commission of India
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

18. Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option. 1

- I. Promotes equality among citizens
- II. Government by few individuals
- III. Protection of human rights
- IV. Ensures checks and balance system

Options :

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) II, III and IV
- (C) I, III and IV
- (D) I, II and IV

19. राजनीतिक दल जनता के प्रति जवाबदेही कैसे सुनिश्चित करते हैं ? निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

- (A) प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से
- (B) सोशल मीडिया मुहिम के माध्यम से
- (C) पक्षालम्बन के माध्यम से
- (D) चुनाव और मतदाताओं के समर्थन के माध्यम से

20. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा महिला सशक्तिकरण का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्णन है ?

1

- (A) पुरुषों को नेतृत्व की भूमिका बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना ।
- (B) पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की श्रेष्ठता को बढ़ावा देना ।
- (C) महिलाओं के लिए समान अवसर और अधिकार सुनिश्चित करना ।
- (D) सभी क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के अधिकारों को सीमित करना ।

खण्ड – ख

(4 × 2 = 8)

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. सोलहवीं सदी के मध्य में यूरोपियों ने किस प्रकार व्यापार, ज्ञान और परंपराओं को पूरे यूरोप के देशों में फैलाने में सहायता की ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

22. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यू.एन.डी.पी.) का विकास मापदंड विश्व बैंक से किस प्रकार अलग है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

23. 'देश की राजनीति में महिलाओं की भूमिका धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रही है।' इस कथन की परख कीजिए ।

2

19. How do Political Parties ensure accountability to the public ? Choose the most suitable option from the following. 1
- (A) Through Press Conferences
 - (B) Through Social Media Campaigns
 - (C) Through encouraging Partisanship
 - (D) Through Elections and Voter Support
20. Which one of the following statements, best describes women empowerment ? 1
- (A) Encouraging men to take leadership roles.
 - (B) Promoting superiority of women over men.
 - (C) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women.
 - (D) Limiting the rights of men in all spheres.

SECTION – B

(4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and customs across European countries during mid-sixteenth century ? Explain. 2
22. How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) developmental criterion differ from the World Bank ? Explain. 2
23. "Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country." Examine the statement. 2

24. (a) भूमि निम्नीकरण की समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई दो तरीकों को सुझाइए । 2

अथवा

(b) संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए किन्हीं दो तरीकों का सुझाव दीजिए । 2

खण्ड – ग

(5 × 3 = 15)

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

25. “सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग के महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव के कारण भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन आया है ।” इस कथन को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

26. (a) जर्मनी के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(b) इटली के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3

27. राजनीतिक दलों के किन्हीं तीन कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए । 3

28. ग्रामीण समाज में ‘स्वयं सहायता समूहों’ की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

29. देश के विकास में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की भूमिका की परख कीजिए । 3

24. (a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation. **2**

OR

- (b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources. **2**

SECTION – C

(5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. “The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of Information Technology (I.T.) and Electronic Industry.” Explain the statement with examples. **3**

26. (a) Analyse the process of German Unification. **3**

OR

- (b) Analyse the process of Italian Unification. **3**

27. Describe any three functions of the Political Parties. **3**

28. Explain the role of ‘Self Help Groups’ in the rural society. **3**

29. Examine the role of Public Sector in the development of the country. **3**

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

30. (a) “सामाजिक विविधताओं में सामंजस्य लोकतंत्र की मुख्य विशेषता है।” इस कथन की भारत के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) “लोकतंत्र एक उत्तरदायी, जिम्मेदार और वैध शासन है।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

31. (a) कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) चाय की खेती के लिए उपयुक्त भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

32. (a) “ऐसी बहुत सारी सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाएँ थीं, जिनके द्वारा भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद लोगों की कल्पना और दिलो-दिमाग पर छा गया।” इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में समाज के विभिन्न समूह किस प्रकार शामिल थे ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

33. (a) 1991 के बाद से भारत के व्यापार में आए परिवर्तनों की परख कीजिए। 5

अथवा

- (b) भारत में वैश्वीकरण को संभव बनाने वाले कारकों की परख कीजिए। 5

SECTION – D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (a) “Accommodation of social diversity is the key feature of democracy.”
Explain the statement in the Indian context. **5**

OR

- (b) “Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Explain the statement. **5**

31. (a) Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. **5**

OR

- (b) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. **5**

32. (a) “There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people’s imagination.” Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain with examples. **5**

33. (a) Examine the transformations observed in India’s trade since 1991. **5**

OR

- (b) Examine the factors that have enabled globalization in India. **5**

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

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

4

पवित्र पेड़ों के झुरमुट-विविध और दुर्लभ जातियों की संपत्ति

प्रकृति की पूजा सदियों पुराना जनजातीय विश्वास है, जिसका आधार प्रकृति के हर रूप की रक्षा करना है। इन्हीं विश्वासों ने विभिन्न वनों को मूल एवं कौमार्य रूप में बचाकर रखा है, जिन्हें पवित्र पेड़ों के झुरमुट (देवी-देवताओं के वन) कहते हैं। वनों के इन भागों में या तो वनों के ऐसे बड़े भागों में स्थानीय लोग ही घुसते तथा न ही किसी और को छेड़छाड़ करने देते।

कुछ समाज कुछ विशेष पेड़ों की पूजा करते हैं और आदिकाल से उनका संरक्षण करते आ रहे हैं। छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र में मुंडा और संथाल जनजातियाँ महुआ और कदंब के पेड़ों की पूजा करते हैं। ओडिशा और बिहार की जनजातियाँ शादी के दौरान इमली और आम के पेड़ की पूजा करती हैं। हममें से बहुत से व्यक्ति पीपल और बटवृक्ष को पवित्र मानते हैं।

भारतीय समाज में अनेकों संस्कृतियाँ हैं और प्रत्येक संस्कृति में प्रकृति और इसकी कृतियों को संरक्षित करने के अपने पारंपरिक तरीके हैं। आमतौर पर झरनों, पहाड़ी चोटियों, पेड़ों और पशुओं को पवित्र मानकर उनका संरक्षण किया जाता है। आप अनेक मंदिरों के आस-पास बंदर और लंगूर पाएँगे। उपासक उन्हें खिलाते-पिलाते हैं और मंदिर के भक्तों में गिनते हैं। राजस्थान में बिश्नोई गाँवों के आस-पास आप काले हिरण, चिंकारा, नीलगाय और मोरों के झुंड देख सकते हैं जो वहाँ के समुदाय का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं और कोई उनको नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाता।

(34.1) पवित्र पेड़ों के झुरमुट, प्रकृति की पूजा की मान्यता से कैसे संबंधित है ?

1

(34.2) समुदाय, पेड़ों को अपनी संस्कृतियों में किस प्रकार शामिल करते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

1

(34.3) उन सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो प्रकृति के सह-अस्तित्व में योगदान देते हैं।

2

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

4

पंचायती राज

“महात्मा गांधी के सपनों को साकार करने और अपने संविधान निर्माताओं की उम्मीदों को पूरा करने के लिए हमें पंचायतों को अधिकार देने की ज़रूरत है। पंचायती राज ही वास्तविक लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करता है। यह सत्ता उन लोगों के हाथों में सौंपता है जिनके हाथों में इसे होना चाहिए। भ्रष्टाचार कम करने और प्रशासनिक कुशलता को बढ़ाने का एक उपाय पंचायतों को अधिकार देना भी है। जब विकास की योजनाओं को बनाने और लागू करने में लोगों की भागीदारी होगी तो इन योजनाओं पर उनका नियंत्रण बढ़ेगा। इससे भ्रष्ट बिचौलियों को खत्म किया जा सकेगा। इस प्रकार पंचायती राज लोकतंत्र की नींव को मज़बूत करेगा।”

SECTION – E

(3 × 4 = 12)

(Case Based Questions)

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

4

Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

- (34.1) How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship ? 1
(34.2) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices ?
Explain with example. 1
(34.3) Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature. 2

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

4

Panchayati Raj

“We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution, Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.”

- (35.1) पंचायतों को शक्ति देना महात्मा गांधी के दृष्टिकोण से कैसे सम्बन्धित है ? 1
- (35.2) पंचायतों को शक्ति देने के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- (35.3) पंचायती राज की स्थापना लोकतंत्र में कैसे योगदान देती है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

36. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

अखबार क्यों ?

‘पूना के कृष्णाजी त्रिम्बक राणाडे मराठी का एक अखबार निकालना चाहते हैं, जिसमें स्थानीय दिलचस्पी की तमाम उपयोगी खबरों को जगह मिल सके । इसमें सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता, वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण के अलावा प्राक्-विद्या, सांख्यिकी, जिज्ञासाओं, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों के बारे में आमतौर पर, और दक्कन पर खासतौर पर जानकारियाँ होंगी... ऐसे तमाम लोगों से मदद और संरक्षण का निवेदन है, जो ज्ञान के प्रसार और जनकल्याण के इच्छुक हैं ।’

बॉम्बे टेलीग्राफ़ एंड कोरियर, 6 जनवरी, 1849

‘देसी अखबारों और राजनीतिक सभाओं की वही भूमिका होती है, जो इंग्लैंड के हाउस ऑफ़ कॉमन्स में विपक्ष की होती है । यानी कि वह सरकारी नीतियों की आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा कर, लोगों के हित साधने में अक्षम हिस्सों को निकालें और सुधार करें, तथा उनको तेज़ी से लागू करने का काम करें ।’

इन सभाओं को चाहिए कि वे देश के खास मुद्दों पर नाना तरह की सूचनाएँ जमा करें और क्या संभव और वांछित सुधार हैं, वह बताएँ, इन कार्यों का काफ़ी असर होगा ।’

नेटिव ओपिनियन, 3 अप्रैल, 1870

- (36.1) मराठी भाषा के अखबार प्रकाशित करने के लिए राणाडे द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्राथमिक उद्देश्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1
- (36.2) बॉम्बे टेलीग्राफ़ ने दक्कन क्षेत्र के जनकल्याण को बढ़ावा देने में अखबार की भूमिका पर क्यों जोर दिया ? 1
- (36.3) देशी समाचार-पत्रों को कौन-सी मुख्य जिम्मेदारियाँ सौंपी गईं ? किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2

- (35.1) How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi ? 1
- (35.2) Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. 1
- (35.3) How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy ? Explain. 2
36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : 4

Why Newspapers ?

‘Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.’

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

‘The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.’

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

- (36.1) Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. 1
- (36.2) Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region ? 1
- (36.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers ? Mention any two. 2

खण्ड – च
(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दो स्थान (A) और (B) के रूप में दर्शाए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : **2 × 1 = 2**
- (i) वह स्थान जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना घटित हुई। **1**
- (ii) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ। **1**
- (b) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए : **3 × 1 = 3**
- (i) भाखड़ा नांगल – बाँध **1**
- (ii) नोएडा – सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क **1**
- (iii) तारापुर – परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र **1**
- (iv) हल्दिया – समुद्री पत्तन **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।
- (37.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना घटी। **1**
- (37.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ। **1**
- (37.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भाखड़ा-नांगल बाँध स्थित है। **1**
- (37.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है। **1**
- (37.5) नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क किस राज्य में स्थित है ? **1**
- (37.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है। **1**

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

37. (a) 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 : **2 × 1 = 2**
- (i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. **1**
- (ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : **3 × 1 = 3**
- (i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam **1**
- (ii) Noida – Software Technology Park **1**
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant **1**
- (iv) Haldia – Sea Port **1**

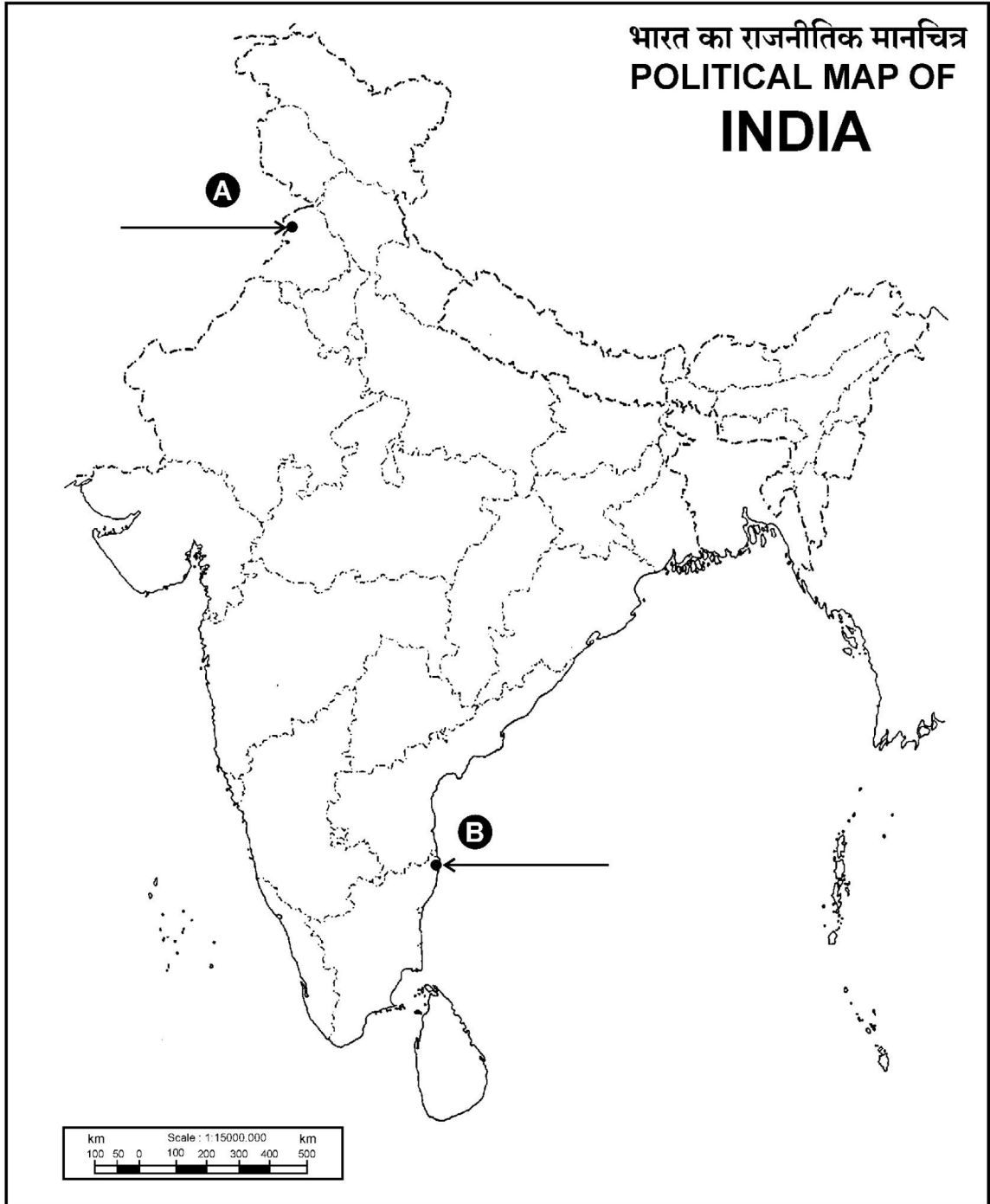
Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37. **5 × 1 = 5**

Attempt any **five** questions.

- (37.1) Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. **1**
- (37.2) Name the state where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. **1**
- (37.3) Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located. **1**
- (37.4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located. **1**
- (37.5) In which state is the Noida Software Technology Park located ? **1**
- (37.6) Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located. **1**

----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें -----

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination March - 2024
SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/3/3

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 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:- 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. • 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-32/3/3

SET -1

MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1= 20)
1	B - I-b, II-c, III-a, IV- d	17 P	1
2	D - Rice	32 G	1
3	D - To use bamboo drip irrigation system	25 G	1
4	B - I, II, IV and III	44 H	1
5	C - Only I, II and III are correct	54 H	1
6	C - Gross Domestic Product	10 E	1
7	D - Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.	4 P	1
8	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	10 H	1
9	B - I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a	44-45 G	1
10	C - Raja Ram Mohan Roy	121 H	1
11	C – Reserve Bank of India	40 E	1
12	B – Nature of activities	20 E	1
13	A - 362255 Only for Visually Impaired Student C – Bank	41 E 48 E	1 1
14	A – Country ‘A’	13 E	1
15	B – The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above	10 E	1
16	D – Access to New markets	62 E	1
17	B – Supreme Court of India	21 P	1
18	C – I, III and IV	64 P	1
19	D – Through Election and Voter Support	49 P	1
20	C – Ensuring equal opportunities are rights for women.	31 P	1

	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions		(4X2=8)
21	<p>How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and customs across European countries during mid- sixteenth century? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteen century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. The entry of Europeans helped to expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe. The Portuguese and Spain conquest and colonization of United State of America by the mid – sixteenth century also played major role in the expansion of trade. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	55 H	2X1=2
22	<p>How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) development criteria differ from the World Bank? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank uses GDP and per capita income to measure development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses the criterion of Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the development of countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capital income. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	13 E	2X1=2
23	<p>“Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country.” Examine the statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women representation are ensured in our democratic processes. 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment have given 33% reservation to women at local level. Due to education and training more women are coming forward to take part in policy making process in the country. Women are heading panchayats. Women are heading the posts of President and Cabinet Minister in India, as well as Chief Ministers of various states. Indian voters have elected women to numerous state legislative assemblies and national parliament of many decades. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be examined.</p>	33 P	2X1=2

24	<p>(a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and proper management of posture. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. Proper management of waste lands. Control of mining activities. Proper discharge and disposal of industries effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid over utilization of Resources. Recycle of Resources. Reduce wastage of resources. Judicious use of resources. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be suggested.</p>	6 G	2X1=2
	Section C Short Answer Type Questions		(5X3=15)
25	<p>“The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of information technology and electronic industry.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The electronics industry covers a wide range of product from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radar, computers and many other equipment's required by telecommunication industry. Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centers for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore. The speedy communication has given boost to India's contact with the outside world. A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation. 	73 G	3X1=3

27	<p>Describe any three functions of the political parties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties run and form government. Political parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose from them. Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Political parties play the role of opposition. Political parties shape the public opinion. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	49 P	3X1=3
28	<p>Explain the role of ‘Self Help Groups’ in the rural society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Self –Help Groups in rural society is a way of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. Loan is sanctioned by the bank in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Any case of nonrepayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	51 E	3X1= 3

29	<p>Examine the role of public sector in the development of a country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the services. It promotes rapid economic development through infrastructure creation. It constructs roads, bridges, railway, harbors, generates electricity etc. Providing irrigation through dams etc. Fair Price Ration shop. It creates employment opportunities. Attention to aspect of human development such as availability of safe drinking water. Housing facilities for the poor. The Public sector plays a vital role in contributing to the Human Development Index via its functioning in health and education services. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three examples to be examined.</p>	33-34 E	3X1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Long Answer Type Questions</p>		(4X5=20)
30	<p>(a) Accommodation of social diversity is the key feature of democracy.”</p> <p>Explain the statement in the Indian context.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation of social diversity in democracy helps the citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life. For example, Belgium successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations. Democracies usually develop a procedure to accommodate competition amongst various social groups. Democracies are better able to evolve mechanism to handle and negotiate the social differences, divisions and conflicts. Majority works with minority so that governments function to represent general view. It is tried that rule of majority doesn't become rule of majority community in terms of religion, race or language etc. Every citizen gets a chance of being in majority at some point of time. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Explain the statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decision making is based on deliberation and negotiation for better decision making. Follows norms and procedures. 	70 P	5X1= 5
		65-66 P	5X1= 5

	<p>III. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate all through the years.</p> <p>IV. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the years ensures continue growth of tender leaves.</p> <p>V. Tea is labour intensive industry.</p> <p>Major Tea producing states are Assam, Hills of Darjeeling's and Jalpaigudi(District West Bengal)</p>		
32	<p>(a) There were variety of cultural process through which Indian nationalism captured people imaginations. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the growth of nationalism the identity of India 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 Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. During Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bhart Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists like Rabindra Nath Tagore and Natesa Sastri began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement. Any other relevant point. <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	75 H	5X1=5

	<p>(b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience movement? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) In the countryside: Rich peasant communities like the patidars of Gujarat and Jats of UP were active in the movement. They were hard hit by the trade depression and found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.</p> <p>(ii) Poor Peasants: Many poor peasants were tenants cultivating the rented land from landlords. Depression made it difficult for them to pay the rents. They wanted the unpaid rents to the landlords to remit.</p> <p>(iii) Merchants and Industrialists: They opposed the colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee – sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.</p> <p>(iv) Industrial workers: Industrial working class did not participate enthusiastically except in Nagpur. They organized movements against low wages and poor working condition. There were strikes by railway workers and dock workers.</p> <p>(v) Women: women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops. Many went to Jail.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p>	41 H	5X1=5
33	<p>(a) Examine the transformation observed in India's trade since 1991.</p> <p>i. Starting around 1991 some far reaching changes in policy were made in India.</p> <p>ii. The government directed that time had come for Indian producers to compete with the producers around the globe.</p> <p>iii. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.</p> <p>iv. Barrier of foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.</p> <p>v. This means that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign company could set up offices and factories here.</p> <p>vi. Government imposes much less restrictions than before and there for said to be more liberals</p> <p>vii. Foreign trade and investment in India were supported by some very powerful international organizations.</p> <p>viii. SEZs (Special Economic Zone) have been initiated to attract foreign companies with world class facilities.</p>	64 E	5X1= 5

	<p>ix. Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Examine the factors that have enabled globalization in India.</p> <p>i. Removal of trade Barrier</p> <p>ii. Free trade</p> <p>iii. Foreign Policy</p> <p>iv. Technological Development</p> <p>v. Development of Information and communication.</p> <p>vi. Transformation system</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined.)</p>	66 E	5X1= 5
	<p>Section E</p> <p>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p>		3X4=12
34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species</p> <p>Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) and kadamba (<i>Anthocaphalus cadamba</i>) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) and mango (<i>mangifera indica</i>) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often</p>		1+1+2=4

ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

34.1 How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship?

1

- i. The concept of 'Sacred Groves' refers to patches of untouched, pristine forests that are preserved in nature worship.
- ii. These groves are considered sacred and are protected by local communities as they believe that all creations of nature must be safeguarded.
- iii. In these areas human interference is banned to maintain the sanctity of natural environment. The groves exemplify the deep-rooted connection between nature worship and environment conservation.
- iv. Any other relevant point

Any one point to be mentioned

34.2 How do communities incorporate trees into their culture practices?

1

- i. Certain societies express reverence for specific trees by incorporating them into their cultural practices.
- ii. The Mundas and Santhal tribes worship the mahua and kadamba trees, respectively, during ceremonies.
- iii. During weddings, the tribes in Odisha and Bihar hold special reverence for tamarind beliefs, reflecting a harmonious relationship between natures.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned.

	<p>34.3 Explain the culture values that contribute to the coexistence of nature.</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Animals like blackbucks, nilgai and peacocks hold significance for the Bishnoi communities in Rajasthan. They are considered integral to the community and way of life, representing a harmonious relationship with nature. The Bishnois follow the principle of Jeev daya; (compassion for all living beings) and have a strong cultural commitment to protect animals and the environment. This coexistence is driven by their religious beliefs and values that prioritize the well – being of all creatures. Any other relevant point <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;">Panchayati Raj</p> <p>"Panchayati Raj we need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hobs of the makers of our constitution panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. IT restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy in the hands of the people. Giving power to panchayat is only a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of development exercise greater control over these scheme of our democracy."</p> <p>35.1 How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The passage highlights that giving power to Panchayats aligns with the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and the intentions of Constitution and framers. It enables true democracy by involving the people in decision – making and governance. Any other relevant point <p>Any one point to be mentioned.</p>		1+1+2=4

	<p>35.2 Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The primary objective of giving more power to the panchayats is to realize the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the aspirations of the makers of the Constitution. ii. This aims to establish true democracy and place power in the hands of the people. iii. Giving knowledge of democratic processes at the Grass root level. iv. For political mobilization and political socialization for residing issues at local levels. v. Any other relevant point <p>Any one point to be mentioned</p> <p>35.3 How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain. 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power to the people, where it rightfully belongs in a democratic system. ii. Promoting grassroots democratic governance. iii. By involving the people in decision – making and governance. iv. People participate in the planning and implementation of development schemes. v. They gain greater control over these schemes. vi. This involvement can naturally lead to increased accountability. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any one points to be mentioned</p>		
36.	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Why Newspaper?</p> <p>"Krishna ji trimbak Ranade inhabited of Pune intense to publish a newspaper in the Marathi language with a view of a fooding useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities statistics history and geography of the country and of the Deccan specially the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.</p> <p>Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849</p>		1+1+2=4

'the task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the house of commons in parliament in England. That is of critically examination government policy to suggest improvement by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people and also by insuring speedy implementation.

These associations out to carefully study the particular issues gather diverse relevant information on the no nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements and this will surely earn it considerable influence.

36.1 Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspapers. 1

- i. Providing useful information on topics of local interest.
- ii. Allowing free discussion on subjects of general utilities.
- iii. Scientific investigation.
- iv. Speculations related to antiquities and etc.
- v. Any other relevant point

Any One point to be analyzed

36.2 Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region? 1

- i. Providing valuable information on a wide range of subjects.
- ii. Encouraging open discussion on important topics.
- iii. Seeking patronage and support from individual's interest in spreading knowledge and promoting the welfare of the people.
- iv. Any other relevant point

Any One point to be analyzed

36.3 What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers?

Mention any two. 2X1=2

- i. Studying specific issues in depth.
- ii. Gathering diverse and relevant information about the nation and potential improvements.
- iii. Utilizing their influence to advocate for positive changes in government policies.
- iv. Any other relevant point

Any two point to be analyzed

	Section F Map Based Questions		(2+3=5)
37	<p>(a) 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>(b) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bhakra Nangal – Dam Noida – Software Technology Park Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant Haldia – Sea Port <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name the place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. Amritsar/Punjab Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. Madras/Chennai Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located. Punjab/Himachal Pradesh Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Plant is located. Maharashtra Name the state Noida Software Technology Park is located. Uttar Pradesh Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located. Kolkata 		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x5=5</p>

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

