

SET – 3**Series : JSR/2****कोड नं. 32/2/3**
Code No.**रोल नं.****Roll No.**

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

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

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

संकलित परीक्षा-II

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90

Maximum Marks : 90

सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल **30** प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।
- प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **8** तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।

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[P.T.O.]

- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न 3-3 अंक के हैं । इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद, मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नत्थी कर दीजिए ।

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. उन्नीसवीं सदी के दौरान यूरोप में उभरते हुए मध्य वर्गों की ज़ोरदार माँग क्या थी ? 1

अथवा

‘द हिस्ट्री ऑफ़ द लॉस ऑफ़ वियतनाम’ पुस्तक के लेखक का नाम लिखिए ।

What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during nineteenth century ?

OR

Name the writer who wrote the book ‘The History of the Loss of Vietnam.’

2. खनन किस प्रकार खनिकों के स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करता है ? 1

How does mining affect the health of miners ?

3. बैकवर्ड एण्ड मायनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी एम्पलाइज फेडरेशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य लिखिए । 1

State the main aim of Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation.

4. किस कारण से विभिन्न वस्तुओं के नवीनतम मॉडल हमारी पहुँच में उपलब्ध हैं ? 1

Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach ?

5. यदि आप दंतमंजन के साथ ब्रश खरीदने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं, परन्तु दुकानदार केवल दंतमंजन बेचने से नकारता है। इस मामले में विक्रेता द्वारा किस उपभोक्ता अधिकार का उल्लंघन किया गया है ? 1
- If you are not interested to buy a brush with tooth-paste but shopkeeper denied to sell tooth-paste only. In this case which consumer right is being violated by the seller ?
6. वर्ग विशेष के हित समूहों और जन सामान्य के हित समूहों में अन्तर कीजिए। 1
- Differentiate between 'Sectional interest groups' and 'Public interest groups'.
7. एकदलीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में अच्छा क्यों नहीं माना जाता है ? 1
- Why is one party political system not considered a good democratic system ?
8. मुद्रा किस प्रकार आवश्यकताओं के दोहरे संयोग की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करती है ? 1
- How does money eliminate the need for double coincidence of wants ?
9. उद्योगों को उनकी प्रमुख भूमिका के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कीजिए। वे एक दूसरे से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं ? 1 + 2 = 3
- Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other ?
10. राजनीतिक दल किसे कहते हैं ? भारतीय जनता पार्टी की विचारधारा के किन्हीं दो बिन्दुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। 1 + 2 = 3
- What is a political party ? State any two points of the ideology of Bhartiya Janta Party.
11. बोलिविया में जल के निजीकरण के विरुद्ध संघर्ष का नेतृत्व किसने किया ? उस संगठन द्वारा विरोध के लिए अपनाए गए तरीकों का वर्णन कीजिए। 1 + 2 = 3
- Who led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia ? Describe the ways of protest adopted by that organization.
12. स्वयं सहायता समूहों की अवधारणा गरीबों के लिए किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है ? अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। 3
- How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for poor people ? Give your view point.

13. “नवीकरण योग्य ऊर्जा के संसाधनों के उपयोग की अति आवश्यकता है ।” उपयुक्त तर्कों सहित इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । **3 × 1 = 3**

“There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

14. “यूरोप में अठारहवीं और उन्नीसवीं सदियों के दौरान संस्कृति ने राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

अथवा

“फ्रान्सीसियों ने वियतनाम में शिक्षा की समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न तरीके अपनाए ।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए ।

“Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.” Support the statement with examples.

OR

“French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways.” Support the statement with examples.

15. विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन से क्यों जुड़े ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.

16. जब साइमन कमीशन भारत पहुँचा तो उसका स्वागत ‘साइमन वापस जाओ’ के नारे से किया गया । भारतीयों की इस प्रतिक्रिया के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए । **3**

Simon Commission was greeted with slogan ‘Go back Simon’ at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.

17. “सभी परिस्थितियों और सभी देशों के लिए कोई निश्चित दलीय व्यवस्था आदर्श नहीं है ।” इस कथन को तर्कों सहित न्यायोचित ठहराइए । **3 × 1 = 3**

“No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations.” Justify the statement with arguments.

18. बड़ी कम्पनियाँ किस प्रकार चालाकी से बाजार को प्रभावित करती हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**
- How do large companies manipulate the market ? Explain with examples.

19. “गरीब परिवार अभी भी ऋण के लिए अनौपचारिक स्रोतों पर निर्भर हैं ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**
- “Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.” Support the statement with examples.
20. “भारत संसार का एक महत्वपूर्ण लोहा-इस्पात उत्पादक देश है तथापि हम अपने पूर्ण संभाव्य का विकास नहीं कर पाए हैं ।” पूर्ण संभाव्य विकास पाने के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए और उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए । **3**
- “India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential.” Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential.
21. बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को किसी स्थान विशेष पर अपनी उत्पादन इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने में प्रोन्नत करने वाले किन्हीं पाँच कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**
- Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to set-up their production units in a particular place.
22. भारत में प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने किस प्रकार एक नयी आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति पैदा की ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**
- How did the ‘First World War’ create a new economic and political situations in India ? Explain with examples.
23. ‘पर्यटन’ शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए । पर्यटन को व्यापार के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **1 + 4 = 5**
- Define the term ‘tourism’. Why is tourism known as a trade ? Explain.
24. वैश्वीकरण द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में छोटे उत्पादकों और श्रमिकों के समक्ष पैदा की गई प्रमुख समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**
- Describe the major problems created by the globalization for a large number of small producers and workers.
25. “लोकतंत्र के कामकाज के प्रति लोगों का असंतोष व्यक्त करना लोकतंत्र की सफलता को दर्शाता है ।” इस कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइए । **5**
- “A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.” Justify the statement.

26. “खनिज हमारे जीवन के अनिवार्य भाग हैं।” उदाहरणों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। **5 × 1 = 5**
 “Minerals are indispensable part of our lives.” Support the statement with examples.
27. “लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएँ आर्थिक असमानताओं को कम करने में अधिक सफल दिखाई नहीं पड़ती हैं।”
 कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। **5 × 1 = 5**
 “Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement.
28. “यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के अन्तिम चौथाई तक राष्ट्रवाद का आदर्शवादी उदारवादी जनतांत्रिक स्वभाव वैसा नहीं रहा जैसा सदी के प्रथम भाग में था।” इस कथन का उदाहरणों सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए। **5 × 1 = 5**

अथवा

“1960 के दशक में वियतनाम में औरतों को योद्धा के साथ-साथ कामगारों के रूप में पेश किया गया।” इस कथन का उदाहरणों सहित विश्लेषण कीजिए।

“Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe.” Analyse the statement with examples.

OR

“Women were represented as warriors as well as workers in Vietnam in the 1960s.” Analyse the statement with examples.

29. तीन लक्षण – (A), (B) और (C) भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र में अंकित की गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : **3 × 1 = 3**

(A) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

(B) वह स्थान जहाँ ‘कर न देने का अभियान’ शुरू हुआ था।

(C) वह स्थान जहाँ किसानों ने सत्याग्रह का आयोजन किया था।

Three features (A), (B) and (C) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(B) The place where the ‘No Tax Campaign’ was started.

(C) The place where peasants organized a Satyagraha.

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

(29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सितम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

(29.2) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ कर न देने का अभियान शुरू हुआ था ।

(29.3) गुजरात में किसानों ने किस स्थान पर सत्याग्रह किया था ?

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

(29.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September, 1920.

(29.2) Name the place where 'No Tax Campaign' was started.

(29.3) At which place did the peasants organize Satyagraha in Gujarat ?

30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : **3 × 1 = 3**

(A) आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र – कलपक्कम

(B) लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र – राउरकेला

(C) प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन – कांडला

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(A) Nuclear Power Plant – Kalpakkam

(B) Iron and Steel Plant – Rourkela

(C) Major Sea Port – Kandla

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

- (30.1) कलपक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (30.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ राउरकेला लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।
- (30.3) कांडला पत्तन किस तट पर स्थित है ?

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 30 :

- (30.1) In which state is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located ?
- (30.2) Name the state where Rourkela Iron and Steel Plant is located.
- (30.3) On which coast is 'Kandla' port located ?

यहाँ से काटें

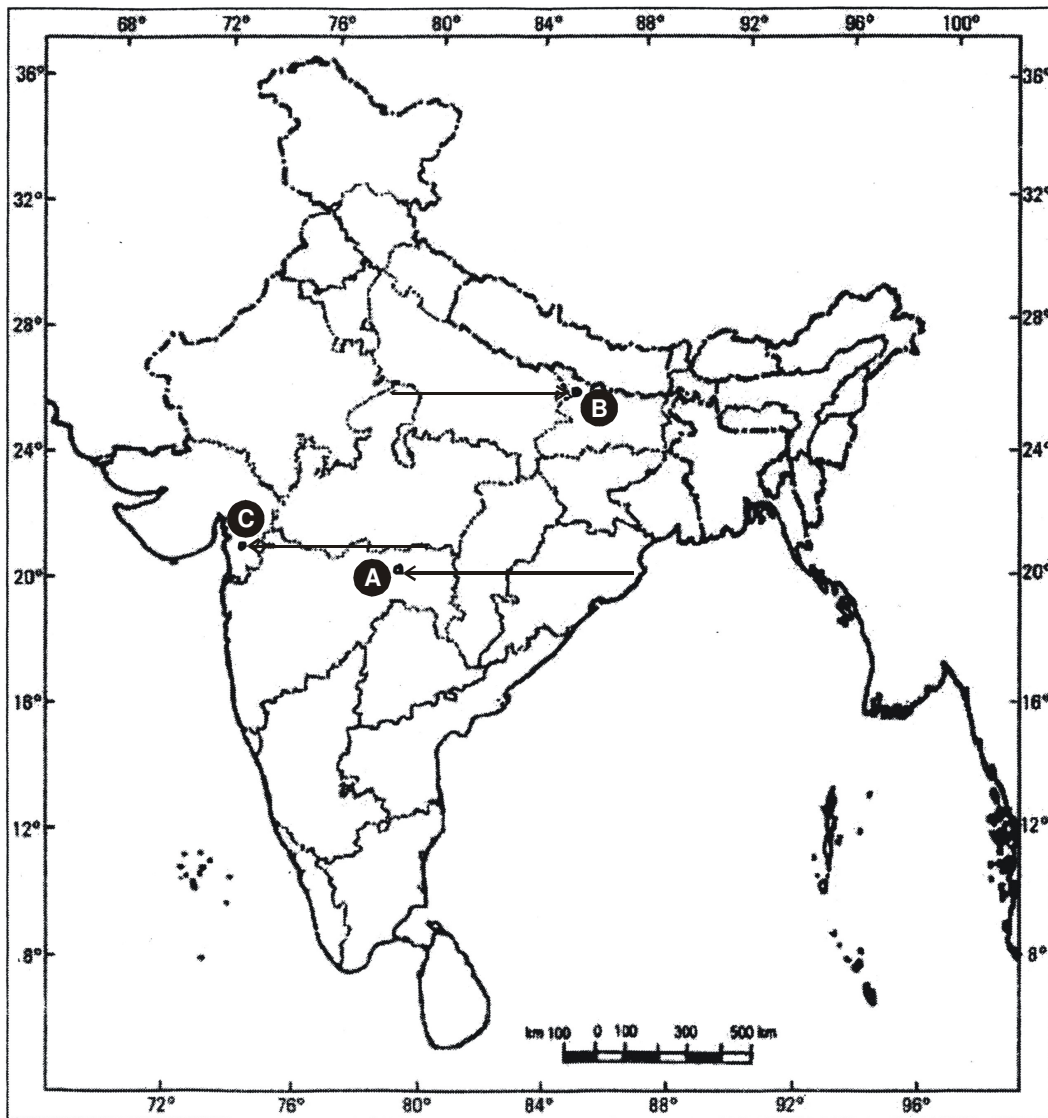
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यहाँ से काटें

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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29

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



यहाँ से काटें

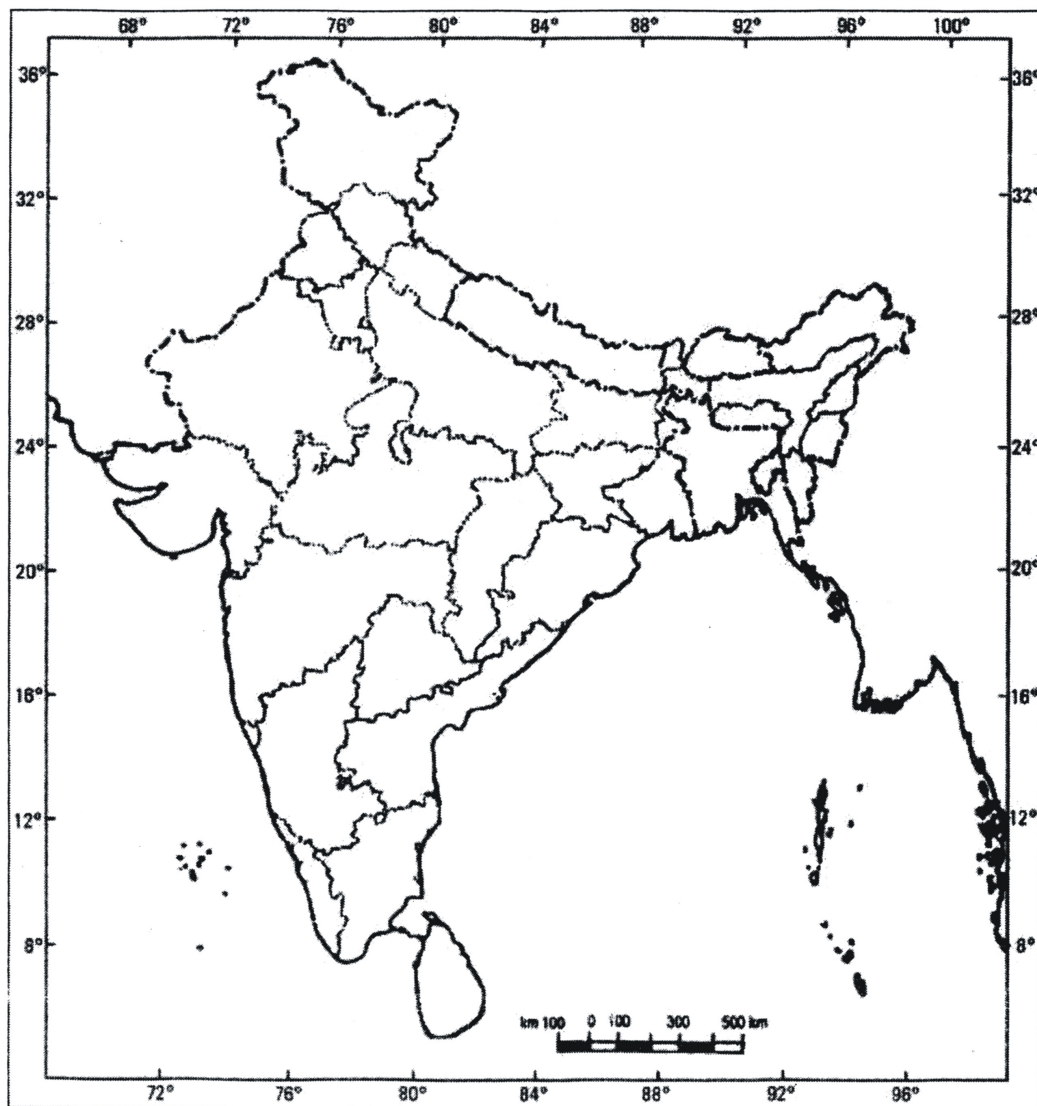
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यहाँ से काटें

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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

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



MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE-087 (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION MARCH 2016

SA-II, Set-3 (32/2/3)

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGES	MARKS
1	The strong demand of emergencies middle class in Europe was freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restructure on the movement of goods and capital. Or The writer of the book 'The History of The Loss of Vietnam' is 'Phan Boi Chau'.	9(H) 56(G)	1 1
2	The effect of the mining on the miners of health: The dust and the noxious fumes inhaled by the mineral makes them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.	56(G)	1
3	BAMCEFs main aim is with social justice and social equality for the entire society	65(PS)	1
4	Due to globalization the latest models of digital camera , mobile phone, TV , etc are available with us	55(E)	1
5	Right to choose	81	1
6	Sectional interest groups- seek to promote the interest of a particular section Public interest groups-promotes collective rather than selective good	64(PS)	1
7	One party system has no democratic option.	77(PS)	1
8	If you have money in your pocket you can purchase any thing at any time as you wish.	39(E)	1
9	According to their main role: • Basic or key industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and coppers melting, aluminum smelting. • Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers – sugar,	67(G)	1.5+ 1.5=3

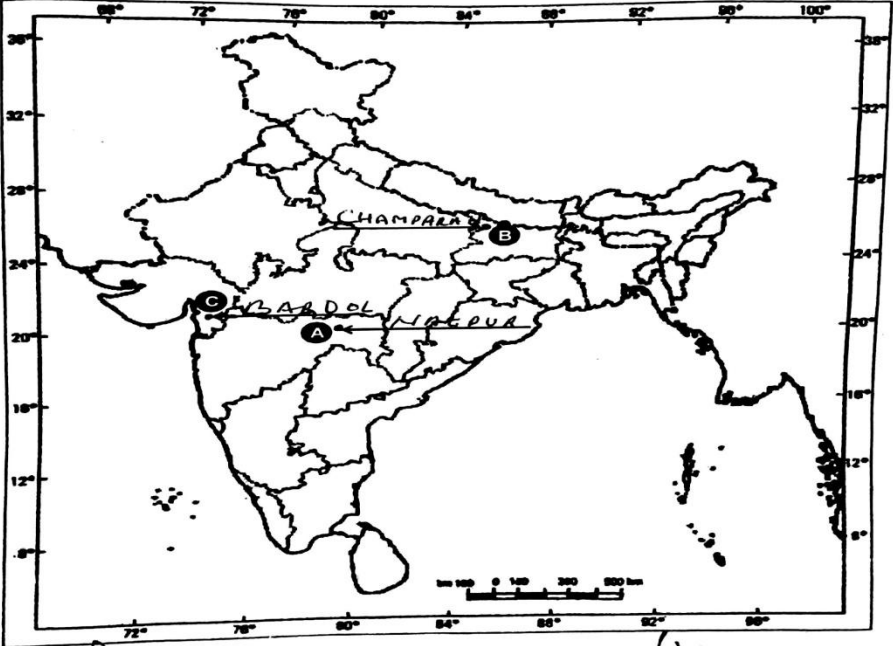
	toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.		
10	<p>A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good (1)</p> <p>ideology of BJP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India ii. A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion iii. Cultural nationalism. iv. Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained (2)</p>	80(PS)	1+2=3
11	<p>Protest against water privatization in Bolivia:</p> <p>FEDECOR (comprised local professionals, including engineers and Environmentalists), human rights and community leaders (1)</p> <p>Ways of their Protest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Organized a successful four-day general strike in the city. ii. Influenced the decision through direct participation in competitive politics. iii. Created parties and formed governments. iv. Formed pressure groups for the protest. v. Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained (2)</p>	62(PS)	1+2=3
12	<p>Self Help Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. SHGs help in pooling the savings of the members, who are poor people. ii. Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes iii. They get loan at a reasonable rate of interest. iv. It helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral and documentation. v. It saves them from exploitation of the money lenders. vi. This interest income becomes an extra source of income of the members. i. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	50(E)	3x1=3
13	<p>Need to use renewable energy Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. ii. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised 		

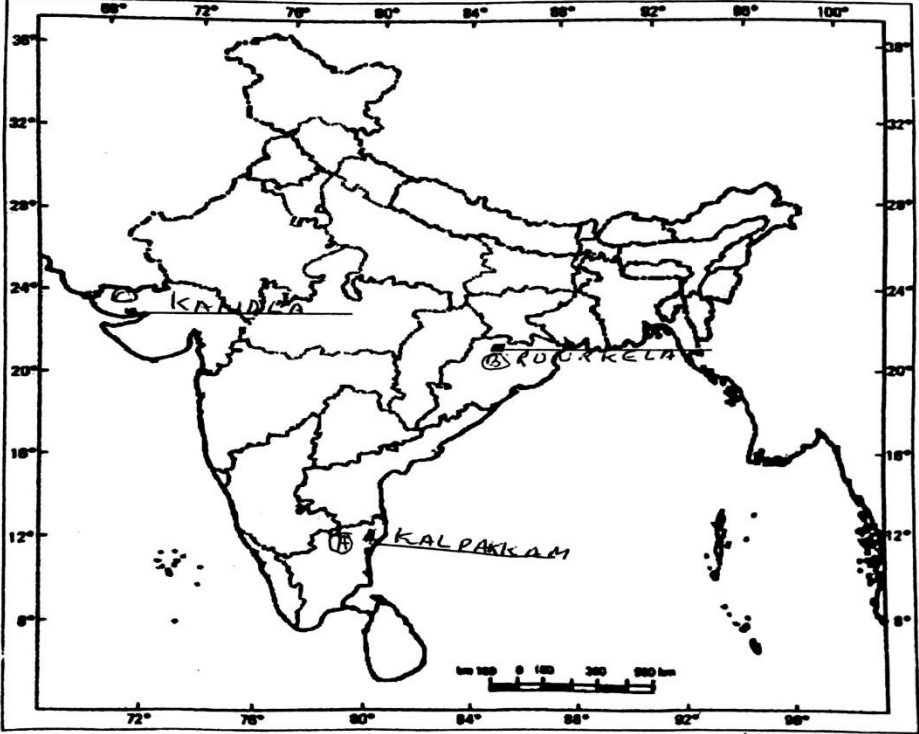
	<p>uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future</p> <p>iii. Has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.</p> <p>iv. Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.</p> <p>v. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	62(G)	3x1=3
14	<p>Culture</p> <p>i. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings</p> <p>ii. emotions, intuition and mystical feelings were not focused</p> <p>iii their effort was to shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation</p> <p>iv. They criticized the glorification of reason and science</p> <p>v. German philosopher Johann Gottfried popularised true spirit of nation through folksongs, folk poetry and folk dance.</p> <p>Vi Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be stated</p> <p>Or</p> <p>French and education</p> <p>i. they countered and dismantled the traditional education system</p> <p>ii. they established French schools</p> <p>iii. introduced French language for Vietnamese</p> <p>iv. introduce deliberate policy of failing children</p> <p>v. their text glorified French culture and justified colonial rule</p> <p>vi. their education system introduce French, science and hygiene</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be stated</p>	15(H)	3x1=3
15	<p>Different social groups in The Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>i. Rich Peasantry Group- the patidar and jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program</p> <p>ii. Poor peasantry Group-they wanted unpaid rent to be remitted , joined radical movement led by the socialist and communist</p> <p>iii. Business Class Group- prominent industrialist like Purushottam Das, G D Birla formed FICCI wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and</p>	35(H)	3x1=3

	<p>rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods</p> <p>iv. Working Class Group- Nagpur Workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions</p> <p>v. Women-participate in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained</p>	65(H)	3x1=3
16	<p>Simon Commission</p> <p>i. The new Tory government in Britain constituted a statutory commission under Sir John Simon.</p> <p>ii. Set up in response to the nationalist movement.</p> <p>iii. The commission was to look in to the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.</p> <p>iv. The problem was that the commission didn't have a single Indian member.</p> <p>v. When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.</p> <p>vi. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained</p>	62(H)	3x1=3
17	<p>No party system is ideal for all countries and all situation:</p> <p>i. Party system is not something, any country can choose.</p> <p>ii. It evolves over a long time depending on the nature of the society.</p> <p>iii. Its social and regional division, its history of policies and its system of elections</p> <p>iv. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances (May be assessed as a whole)</p>	77(PS)	3
19	<p>Poor Households still depend on informal sources of credit because:-</p> <p>i. Banks are not present everywhere on rural area.</p> <p>ii. Even when they are present getting a loan from the bank is much more difficult than tabbing a loan from informal sources.</p> <p>iii. Mega banks or public sector banks require proper documents and collateral.</p> <p>iv. Absence of collateral is of one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.</p> <p>v. Informal lenders such as money lenders they know the borrowers personally and they are willing to give a loan without collateral.</p> <p>i. Any other relevant Point Any three points to be explained.</p>	50(E)	3x1=3

20	<p>India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. High costs and limited availability of coking coal ii. Lower productivity of labour iii. Irregular supply of energy and iv. Poor infrastructure <p>Any other relevant point Any three to be explained</p>	73(G)	3x1=3
21	<p>Factors that promotes MNCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Close proximity to the market. ii. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost. iii. Assured production iv. Governments liberalized policies. v. Developed infrastructure. vi. Safety measures. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any Five points to be explained</p>	57(E)	5x1=5
22	<p>First world war create new economic and political situation in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It led to huge increases in defense expenditure .Which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. ii. Custom duties were raised iii. Income tax introduced. iv. Through the war years prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people. v. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers. vi. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused wide spread anger. vii. Crops forced in many parts of India resulting in acute shortage of food. This was accompanied by influenced evidences. viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	54(H)	5x1=5
23	<p>The definition of tourism is “The cultural , recreational and commercial visit to internal places is known as tourism” (1)</p> <p>Tourism is known as trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign tourist’s arrival in the country contributing 21828/- crore of foreign exchange. ii. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. iii. Tourism provides support to local handicrafts. 		

	iv. Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism. v. Helps in the growth of national income and integrity. vi. Any other relevant point Any four points to be explained (4)	91(G), 92	1+4=5
24	Globalization for small producers and workers i. It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries. ii. Workers jobs are no longer secure. iii. Expansion of unorganized sector. iv. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to severe competition. v. Several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless. vi. Lives of workers are on the whims of employers. vii. Workers are denied their fair share of benefits. viii. Any other relevant point Any Five points to be explained	68(E)	5x1=5
25	““A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project:” It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect. People look critically at power holders. They want to make democracy better. They come up with expressions and complaints. They value their democratic rights. To be assessed as whole	98(PS)	5
26	Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. ii. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals. iii. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. iv. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. v. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. vi. Any other relevant point Any Five points to be explained	50(G)	5X1=5
27	Democracy and the economic outcomes i. Slow economic development and economic growth due to population. ii. Basic needs of life, such as food clothing, shelter are difficult to make. iii. Prevalence of Economic. In equalities. iv. Poverty is still a big issue. v. Allocation of resources in few hands		

29	<p>See filled MAP for Answer.</p> <p>प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 29</p> <p>32/41, 32/42, 32/43</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p>  <p>Handwritten signatures and dates: 14/3/16, 14/3/16, 14/3/16</p>		3x1=3
	<p>Note: Champaran , Bardoli may be considered correct answer, without considering B or C</p>		
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidate:</p> <p>29.1) Calcutta</p> <p>29.2) Bardoli</p> <p>29.3) Kheda</p>		

30	<p>See filled MAP for Answer.</p> <p>प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 30</p> <p>32441, 32442, 32443 भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p>  <p>11</p> <p>3x1=3</p>		
30	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidate:</p> <p>30.1) Chennai 30.2) Odisha 30.3) West Coast</p>		