

Series DE8FG

Set No. 2



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

32/8/2

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.



## सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट/ NOTE :

(i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।  
Please check that this question paper contains 32 printed pages (Including Map).

(ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

(iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।

Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.

(iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.

(v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र चार खण्डों – क, ख, ग और घ में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक खण्ड 20 अंकों का है।

**खण्ड क : इतिहास**

**खण्ड ख : भूगोल**

**खण्ड ग : राजनीति विज्ञान**

**खण्ड घ : अर्थशास्त्र**

- (iii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में बहुविकल्पीय, अति लघु-उत्तरीय, लघु-उत्तरीय, दीर्घ-उत्तरीय और केस/स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न शामिल हैं।
- (iv) अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न 2 अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (v) लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न 3 अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न 5 अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vii) केस-आधारित प्रश्न 4 अंक के हैं। जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (viii) मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न दो भागों में विभाजित हैं –

**खण्ड क – (प्रश्न संख्या 9) – 2 अंक**

**खण्ड ख – (प्रश्न संख्या 18) – 3 अंक**

- (ix) उत्तर संक्षिप्त एवं सटीक होने चाहिए। खण्ड विशेष के सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही क्रम में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (x) आवश्यकतानुसार प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्नों के साथ निर्देश दिये गए हैं।
- (xi) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (xii) 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।

II

## General Instructions :

*Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :*

- (i) *This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **FOUR** sections – Section A, B, C and D. Each Section carries 20 marks.*

**Section A : History**

**Section B : Geography**

**Section C : Political Science**

**Section D : Economics**

- (iii) *This question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.*
- (iv) *Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- (v) *Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- (vi) *Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- (vii) *There are Cases Based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- (viii) *The map-based question divided into two parts :*

**Section A – (Q. No. 9) – 2 marks**

**Section B – (Q. No. 18) – 3 marks**

- (ix) *Answers should be brief and to the point. All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.*
- (x) *Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
- (xi) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*
- (xii) *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.*

(इतिहास)

1. निम्नलिखित विद्वानों में से किसने निरंकुशता को कमजोर करने में मुद्रण की शक्ति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए निम्न पंक्ति कही ?

1

“आभासी लेखक की कलम के जोर के आगे तुम हिल उठोगे।”

- (A) लुई सेबेस्टिएन मर्सिए
- (B) ईसाक न्यूटन
- (C) रॉबर्ट डार्नटन
- (D) मार्टिन लूथर
2. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- I. हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन आर्मी की स्थापना
- II. दूसरा गोलमेज सम्मेलन
- III. चौरी-चौरा की घटना
- IV. प्रस्तावित रॉलट एक्ट के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह

विकल्प :

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

**SECTION – A**

**(20 Marks)**

**(History)**

1. Who amongst the following scholars said this given line highlighting the power of print on undermining despotism ? 1

“Tremble before the virtual writer”

(A) Louise Sebastien Mercier

(B) Isaac Newton

(C) Robert Darnton

(D) Martin Luther

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

I. Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

II. Second Round Table Conference

III. Chauri Chaura incidence

IV. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act

**Options :**

(A) II, I, IV, III

(B) I, II, IV, III

**=** (C) IV, III, II, I

(D) IV, III, I, II

3. दिए गए चित्र में 'जर्मनिया रूपक' के गुणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :



निम्नलिखित में से 'तलवार पर लिपटी जैतून की डाली' का प्रतीकात्मक महत्त्व कौन सा था ?

1

- (A) समानता की चाह (B) स्वतंत्रता की चाह  
(C) शांति की चाह (D) युद्ध की चाह

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 3 के स्थान पर है ।

1871 में निम्नलिखित में से किसके नेतृत्व में एकीकृत जर्मनी की स्थापना हुई ?

1

- (A) ज्युसेपे मेत्सिनी (B) ऑटोवान बिस्मार्क  
(C) काइज़र विलियम प्रथम (D) काइज़र विलियम द्वितीय

4. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश ने 1815 में 'वियना सम्मेलन' की मेजबानी की थी ?

1

- (A) ब्रिटेन (B) ऑस्ट्रिया  
(C) प्रशा (D) फ्रांस

5. प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान में 'सिल्क मार्ग' की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

6. (a) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में यूरोप में राष्ट्र के विचार के निर्माण में संस्कृति की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

II

अथवा

- (b) 1914 में यूरोप को प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की ओर ले जाने में साम्राज्यवाद की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

3. Look at the given picture of the attributes of the 'Germania allegory' carefully and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following was the symbolic significance of 'the olive branch around the sword' ?

1

- (A) Willingness to make equality (B) Willingness to make freedom  
(C) Willingness to make peace (D) Willingness to make war

**Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3.**

Under whose leadership was the unified Germany established in 1871 ?

1

- (A) Giuseppe Mazzini (B) Otto von Bismarck  
(C) Kaiser William-I (D) Kaiser William-II

4. Which of the following countries hosted Vienna Congress in 1815 ?

1

- (A) Britain (B) Austria  
(C) Prussia (D) France

5. Explain the role of 'silk routes' in the ancient cultural exchange.

2

6. (a) Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century.

3

II

**OR**

- (b) Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914.

3

7. (a) लोक कथाओं को पुनर्जीवित करने के आंदोलन ने किस प्रकार भारत में राष्ट्रवाद के विचार के विकास में योगदान दिया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

#### अथवा

- (b) 19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में इतिहास की पुनर्व्याख्या ने किस प्रकार भारत में राष्ट्रवाद की भावना पैदा करने में योगदान दिया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5
8. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

#### छपाई भारत आई

प्रिंटिंग प्रेस पहले-पहल सोलहवीं सदी के मध्य में भारत के गोवा में पुर्तगाली धर्म-प्रचारकों के साथ आया । जेसुइट पुजारियों ने कोंकणी सीखी और कई सारी पुस्तिकाएँ छपीं । 1674 तक कोंकणी और कन्नड़ भाषाओं में लगभग 50 किताबें छप चुकी थीं । कैथलिक पुजारियों ने 1579 में कोचीन में पहली तमिल किताब छपी, और 1713 में पहली मलयालम किताब छापने वाले भी वही थे । डच प्रोटेस्टेंट धर्म-प्रचारकों ने 32 तमिल किताबें छपीं, जिनमें से कई पुरानी किताबों का अनुवाद थीं ।

अंग्रेजी-भाषी प्रेस भारत में काफ़ी देर तक विकास नहीं कर पाया था, यद्यपि इंग्लिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने सत्रहवीं सदी के अंत तक छापेखाने का आयात शुरू कर दिया था ।

- 8.1 भारत में मुद्रण तकनीकी के आने से पहले छपाई के तरीके का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- 8.2 पाश्चात्य धर्म-प्रचारकों ने भारत में मुद्रण को क्यों महत्व दिया ? 1
- 8.3 भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में मुद्रण की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
9. 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 समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 2 × 1 = 2

(A) वह स्थान जहाँ दिसंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

(B) वह स्थान जहाँ गांधीजी ने मिल मजदूरों के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह किया ।

**== नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 9 के स्थान पर हैं । 2 × 1 = 2

9.1 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ दिसंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

9.2 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गांधीजी ने मिल मजदूरों के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह किया था ।

7. (a) How did movement to revive folklore contribute to the development of ideas of nationalism in India ? Explain with examples. 5

**OR**

- (b) How did reinterpretation of history in the later half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century contribute to the emergence of nationalist sentiment in India ? Explain with examples. 5
8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

**Print Comes to India**

The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

- 8.1 Mention the method of printing used in India before the advent of printing technology. 1
- 8.2 Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India ? 1
- 8.3 Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. 2
9. 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.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
- (A) The place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.
- (B) The place where Gandhiji led a 'Satyagraha' in favour of the mill workers.

**Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 9.  $2 \times 1 = 2$**

- 11 9.1 Name the place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.
- 9.2 Name the place where Gandhiji led a Satyagraha in favour of the mill workers.

## (भूगोल)

10. भारत के निम्नलिखित 'आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्रों' को उनकी अवस्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर से दक्षिण व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

I. काकरापारा

II. कैगा

III. रावतभाटा

IV. तारापुर

विकल्प :

(A) IV, II, I, III

(B) IV, II, III, I

(C) III, I, II, IV

(D) III, I, IV, II

11. निम्नलिखित में से कोयले के प्रकारों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

I. लिग्नाइट

II. एंथ्रेसाइट

III. मैग्नेटाइट

IV. बिटुमिनस

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I, II और III सही हैं ।

(B) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं ।

(C) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं ।

(D) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं ।

II

**SECTION – B**

**(20 Marks)**

**(Geography)**

10. Arrange the following 'Atomic energy plants' from north to south as per their location and choose the correct option : 1

- I. Kakrapara
- II. Kaiga
- III. Rawat Bhata
- IV. Tarapur

**Options :**

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

11. Choose the correct option related to types of coal from the following : 1

- I. Lignite
- II. Anthracite
- III. Magnetite
- IV. Bituminous

**Options :**

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

12. निम्नलिखित में से सुमेलित युग्म का चयन कीजिए :

1

| (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/पशुविहार)   | (राज्य)      |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (A) सुंदरबन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान  | आंध्र प्रदेश |
| (B) बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान | मध्य प्रदेश  |
| (C) कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान  | पश्चिम बंगाल |
| (D) सरिस्का पशुविहार          | गुजरात       |

13. 'भूदान-ग्रामदान आंदोलन' को निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा नाम दिया गया ?

1

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) रक्त क्रांति  | (B) हरित क्रांति    |
| (C) श्वेत क्रांति | (D) रक्तहीन क्रांति |

14. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

**अभिकथन (A) :** भारत में पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, असम, ओडिशा राज्य जूट उत्पादन में अग्रणी हैं।

**कारण (R) :** इन राज्यों में 'रेगर' मृदा प्रमुखता से पाई जाती है।

**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, लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है।

12. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following :

1

| (National Park/Sanctuary)     | (State)        |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Sunderbans National Park  | Andhra Pradesh |
| (B) Bandhavgarh National Park | Madhya Pradesh |
| (C) Corbett National Park     | West Bengal    |
| (D) Sariska Sanctuary         | Gujarat        |

13. Which of the following names was given to the 'Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement' ?

1

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Blood Revolution | (B) Green Revolution      |
| (C) White Revolution | (D) Blood-less Revolution |

14. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

1

**Assertion (A) :** The states like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha are leading in jute production.

**Reason (R) :** Regur soil is mainly found in these states.

**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.

15. “किसी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए संसाधनों की उपलब्धता एक अनिवार्य शर्त है ।” भारत के संदर्भ में उदाहरण देकर इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

16. (a) भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

### अथवा

- (b) भारत में पटसन उद्योग की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

17. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

### बाँध

**बाँध** बहते जल को रोकने, दिशा देने या बहाव कम करने के लिए खड़ी की गई बाधा है जो आमतौर पर जलाशय, झील अथवा जलभरण बनाती हैं । “बाँध” का अर्थ जलाशय से लिया जाता है न कि इसके ढाँचे से । अधिकतर बाँधों में एक ढलवाँ हिस्सा होता है जिसके ऊपर से या अन्दर से जल रुक-रुक कर या लगातार बहता है । बाँधों का वर्गीकरण उनकी संरचना और उद्देश्य या ऊँचाई के अनुसार किया जाता है । संरचना और उनमें प्रयुक्त पदार्थों के आधार पर बाँधों को लकड़ी के बाँध, तटबंध बाँध या पक्का बाँध के अलावा कई उपवर्गों में बाँटा जा सकता है । ऊँचाई के अनुसार बाँधों को बड़े बाँध और मुख्य बाँध या नीचे बाँध, मध्यम ऊँचाई बाँध और उच्च बाँधों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है ।

- 17.1 बाँध शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए । 1
- 17.2 जल प्रबंधन में बाँध किस प्रकार सहायक हैं ? 1
- 17.3 बाँधों को बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना क्यों कहा जाता है ? 2

15. “The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.” Support the statement with example in the context of India. 3

16. (a) Describe the main characteristics of cotton textile industry in India. 5

**OR**

- (b) Describe the main characteristics of jute industry in India. 5

17. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

**Dam**

A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. “Dam” refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

- 17.1 Define the term Dam. 1

≡

- 17.2 How do dams help in water management ? 1

- 17.3 Why are dams called as multipurpose projects ? 2

18. प्रश्न संख्या 9 के लिए दिए गए भारत के रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिहनों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके सही नाम लिखिए : 3 × 1 = 3

18.1 छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित एक प्रमुख लौह-इस्पात संयंत्र

18.2 उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

18.3 आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

18.4 तमिलनाडु स्थित एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 18 के स्थान पर हैं। किन्हीं तीन का उत्तर लिखिए। 3 × 1 = 3

18.1 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ छत्तीसगढ़ में एक लौह-इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है।

18.2 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।

18.3 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ आंध्र प्रदेश में एक प्रमुख समुद्री-पत्तन स्थित है।

18.4 उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तमिलनाडु में एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है।

**खण्ड – ग**

**(20 अंक)**

**(राजनीति विज्ञान)**

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

1

**स्तंभ I**

**स्तंभ II**

**(राज्य)**

**(प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय दल)**

(a) उत्तर प्रदेश

(i) इंडियन नेशनल लोकदल

(b) पश्चिम बंगाल

(ii) राष्ट्रीय लोकदल

(c) हरियाणा

(iii) बीजू जनता दल

(d) ओडिशा

(iv) ऑल इंडिया फॉवर्ड ब्लॉक

**विकल्प :**

**II**

(A) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii

(B) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv

(C) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – iii

(D) a – ii, b – iv, c – iii, d – i

18. On the given outline map of India for Q. No. 9, locate and label any three of the following by appropriate symbols :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- 18.1 An iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh  
18.2 Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh  
18.3 A major seaport located in Andhra Pradesh  
18.4 An international airport located in Tamil Nadu

**Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question Number 18. Attempt any three.  $3 \times 1 = 3$**

- 18.1 Name the place where iron and steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh.  
18.2 Name the place where Software Technology Park is located in Uttar Pradesh.  
18.3 Name the place where major seaport is located in Andhra Pradesh.  
18.4 Name the place where an international airport is located in Tamil Nadu.

**SECTION – C** **(20 Marks)**  
**(Political Science)**

19. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option : **1**

| <b>Column-I</b>   | <b>Column-II</b>             |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>(State)</b>    | <b>(Main Regional Party)</b> |
| (a) Uttar Pradesh | (i) Indian National Lok Dal  |
| (b) West Bengal   | (ii) Rashtriya Lok Dal       |
| (c) Haryana       | (iii) Biju Janata Dal        |
| (d) Odisha        | (iv) All India Forward Block |

**Options :**

- (A) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii  
= (B) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv  
(C) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – iii  
(D) a – ii, b – iv, c – iii, d – i

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पंचायती राज का शासन स्तर नहीं है ?

1

- (A) जिला परिषद्
- (B) ग्राम पंचायत
- (C) ब्लॉक समिति
- (D) नगर पालिका

21. सत्ता के क्षेत्रीय वितरण का अर्थ है

1

- (A) शासन के विभिन्न अंगों में सत्ता का बँटवारा
- (B) शासन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर सत्ता का बँटवारा
- (C) राज्य के विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में सत्ता का बँटवारा
- (D) राज्य के विभिन्न हित समूहों में सत्ता का बँटवारा

22. बेल्जियम की राजधानी ब्रूसेल्स में सर्वाधिक लोगों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भाषा है ? 1

- (A) जर्मन
- (B) फ्रेंच
- (C) डच
- (D) अंग्रेजी

==

20. Which one of the following is not a governance level of Panchayati Raj ? 1
- (A) Zila Parishad
  - (B) Gram Panchayat
  - (C) Block Samiti
  - (D) Municipal Corporation
21. The meaning of horizontal distribution of power is – 1
- (A) Power shared among different organs of government.
  - (B) Power shared among governments at different levels.
  - (C) Power shared among different social groups of state.
  - (D) Power shared among different interest groups of state.
22. Which one of the following languages is spoken by the most people in Brussels, the capital of Belgium ? 1
- (A) German
  - (B) French
  - ≡ (C) Dutch
  - (D) English

23. दिए गए मानचित्र का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :



श्रीलंका में तमिल मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित किस हिस्से में रहते हैं ?

1

- (A) दक्षिण एवं पूर्वी (B) पश्चिम एवं दक्षिणी  
(C) उत्तर एवं पूर्वी (D) दक्षिण एवं पश्चिमी

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 23 के स्थान पर है ।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समुदाय श्रीलंका में बहुसंख्यक समुदाय है ?

1

- (A) ईसाई (B) श्रीलंकाई तमिल  
(C) भारतीय तमिल (D) सिंहली

24. भारत में महिलाओं के उच्च पदों पर प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ाने के कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए ।

2

25. (a) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार एक उत्तरदायी शासन व्यवस्था है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

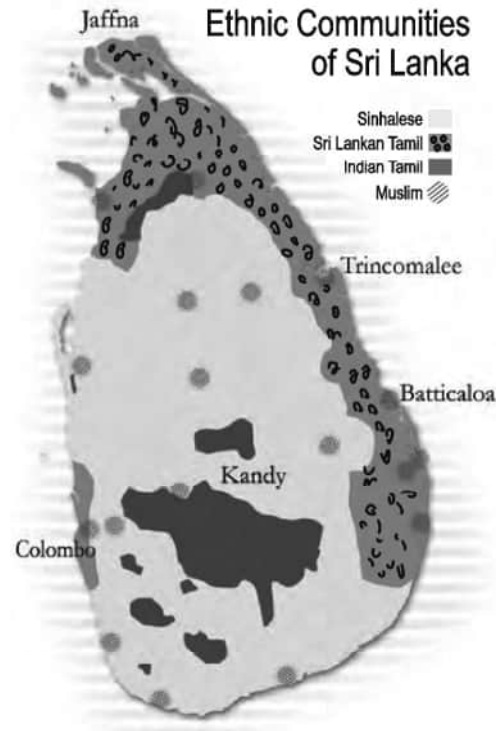
II

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(b) लोकतंत्र किस प्रकार आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने में सफल है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2

23. Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow :



In which part of Sri Lanka do Tamil primarily live ?

1

- (A) South and Eastern (B) West and Southern  
(C) North and Eastern (D) South and Western

**Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question Number 23.**

Which one of the following communities is a majority community in Sri Lanka ?

1

- (A) Christian (B) Sri Lankan Tamil  
(C) Indian Tamil (D) Sinhalese

24. Suggest any two measures to increase the representation of women in high-ranking positions in India.

2

25. (a) How is democracy a responsible form of government ? Explain.

2

II

OR

(b) How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality ? Explain.

2

26. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की सफलता में राजनीतिक दलों की भूमिका की परख कीजिए । 3
27. “महिलाओं के साथ समानता का व्यवहार लोकतंत्र की जरूरी शर्त है ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 3
28. (a) भारत के संदर्भ में संघीय शासन व्यवस्था की विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए । 5

### अथवा

- (b) 1992 के संविधान संशोधन द्वारा स्थानीय स्वशासन के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों की परख कीजिए । 5

### खण्ड – घ

(20 अंक)

### (अर्थशास्त्र)

29. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत सरकार ने विदेशी निवेश एवं विदेशी व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध क्यों लगाया था ? सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
- (A) घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा से संरक्षण के लिए
- (B) घरेलू उत्पादकों को विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा से संरक्षण के लिए
- (C) घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को अनुदान देने के लिए
- (D) घरेलू उत्पादकों को अनुदान देने के लिए
30. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऋण का अनौपचारिक स्रोत है ? 1
- (A) स्वयं सहायता समूह
- (B) ग्रामीण बैंक
- (C) जमींदार
- (D) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

26. Examine the role of political parties in the success of democratic system. **3**
27. "Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy."  
Examine the statement. **3**
28. (a) Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the  
context of India. **5**

**OR**

- (b) Examine the provision made for local self-government by the 1992  
constitutional amendment. **5**

**SECTION – D**

**(20 Marks)**

**(Economics)**

29. Why did the Indian Government impose restrictions on foreign investment  
and foreign trade after independence ? Choose the correct option : **1**
- (A) To protect domestic consumers from foreign competition.  
(B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition.  
(C) To provide subsidies to domestic consumers.  
(D) To provide subsidies to domestic producers.
30. Which one of the following is informal source of credit ? **1**
- (A) Self-Help Group  
(B) Grameen Bank  
(C) Landlord  
(D) Nationalised Bank

31. दी गई तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सन् 2000 की सकल घरेलू आय से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

अर्थव्यवस्था के तीन क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आय (करोड़ रुपये में)

| वर्ष | आय       |           |           |
|------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|      | प्राथमिक | द्वितीयक  | तृतीयक    |
| 2000 | 52,000   | 48,500    | 1,33,500  |
| 2013 | 8,00,500 | 10,74,000 | 38,68,000 |

विकल्प :

- (A) ₹ 1,24,100 करोड़
- (B) ₹ 1,34,100 करोड़
- (C) ₹ 2,24,100 करोड़
- (D) ₹ 2,34,000 करोड़
32. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं । ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं । दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

**अभिकथन (A) :** प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रों की गतिविधियाँ परस्पर निर्भर है ।

**कारण (R) :** अनेक क्षेत्रों का आगत आमतौर पर अन्य क्षेत्रों का निर्गत होता है ।

विकल्प :

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

31. Study the given table carefully and choose the correct option related to Gross Domestic income of the year 2000 : 1

**Income derived from the three sectors of the Economy (₹ crores)**

| Year | Income   |           |           |
|------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|      | Primary  | Secondary | Tertiary  |
| 2000 | 52,000   | 48,500    | 1,33,500  |
| 2013 | 8,00,500 | 10,74,000 | 38,68,000 |

**Options :**

- (A) ₹ 1,24,100 crores  
(B) ₹ 1,34,100 crores  
(C) ₹ 2,24,100 crores  
(D) ₹ 2,34,000 crores
32. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1

**Assertion (A) :** The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent.

**Reason (R) :** The input of many sectors are generally the output of another sector.

**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.

33. यूएनडीपी द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली 'मानव विकास रिपोर्ट' में देशों की तुलना के आधारों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
- (A) विदेशी निवेश, स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति और प्रति व्यक्ति आय
- (B) प्रति व्यक्ति आय, शिक्षा का स्तर और स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति
- (C) स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति, विदेशी निवेश और शिक्षा का स्तर
- (D) शिक्षा का स्तर, राष्ट्रीय आय और सकल घरेलू आय
- 
34. भारत में साक्षरता दर से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1
- (A) सात वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात
- (B) छः वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात
- (C) पांच वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात
- (D) चार वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात
- 
35. देश के विकास के संदर्भ में विभिन्न लोगों की धारणा किस प्रकार भिन्न होती है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
- 
36. “प्रौद्योगिकी में तीव्र उन्नति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया है ।” उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 3
- 
37. (a) भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्रों का उदाहरणों सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5
- अथवा**
- (b) भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के संगठित एवं असंगठित क्षेत्रों का उदाहरणों सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

33. Choose the correct option related to the criteria used for comparing countries in 'Human Development Report' published by the UNDP ? 1
- (A) Foreign investment, Health status and Per capita income.  
(B) Per capita income, Education status and Health status.  
(C) Health status, Foreign investment and Education status.  
(D) Education status, National income and Gross Domestic income.
34. Choose the correct option related to literacy rate in India. 1
- (A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group.  
(B) Proportion of literate population in 6 and above age group.  
(C) Proportion of literate population in 5 and above age group.  
(D) Proportion of literate population in 4 and above age group.
35. How do different people's perceptions of the country's development vary ?  
Explain. 2
36. "Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process." Justify the statement with suitable examples. 3
37. (a) Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian Economy. 5
- OR**
- II (b) Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganised sectors of the Indian Economy. 5

38. दिए गए स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

### सहकारी समितियों से ऋण

बैंकों के अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ते ऋण का एक अन्य स्रोत सहकारी समितियाँ हैं। सहकारी समिति के सदस्य अपने संसाधनों को कुछ क्षेत्रों में सहयोग के लिए एकत्र करते हैं। कई प्रकार की सहकारी समितियाँ संभव हैं, जैसे-किसानों, बुनकरों एवं औद्योगिक मजदूरों इत्यादि की सहकारी समितियाँ। कृषक सहकारी समिति सोनपुर के नजदीक एक गाँव में काम करती है। इसके 2300 किसान सदस्य हैं। यह अपने सदस्यों से जमा प्राप्त करती है। इस जमा पूँजी को ऋणाधार मानते हुए, इस सहकारी समिति ने बैंक से बड़ा ऋण प्राप्त किया है। इस पूँजी का इस्तेमाल सदस्यों को कर्ज देने के लिए किया जाता है। यह ऋण लौटाने के बाद कर्ज का दूसरा दौर शुरू किया जा सकता है।

कृषक सहकारी समिति कृषि उपकरण खरीदने, खेती तथा कृषि व्यापार करने, मछली पकड़ने, घर बनाने और अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार के खर्चों के लिए ऋण मुहैया कराती है।

- |      |                                                              |   |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 38.1 | सहकारी समितियाँ ऋण के किस स्रोत के अंतर्गत आती हैं ?         | 1 |
| 38.2 | सहकारी समितियों के लिए ऋण के प्रमुख स्रोत का उल्लेख कीजिए।   | 1 |
| 38.3 | ग्रामीण विकास में सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। | 2 |

38. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

### **Loans from Cooperatives**

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

- |      |                                                                 |   |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 38.1 | Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall ?    | 1 |
| 38.2 | Mention the main source of credit of cooperative societies.     | 1 |
| 38.3 | Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development. | 2 |

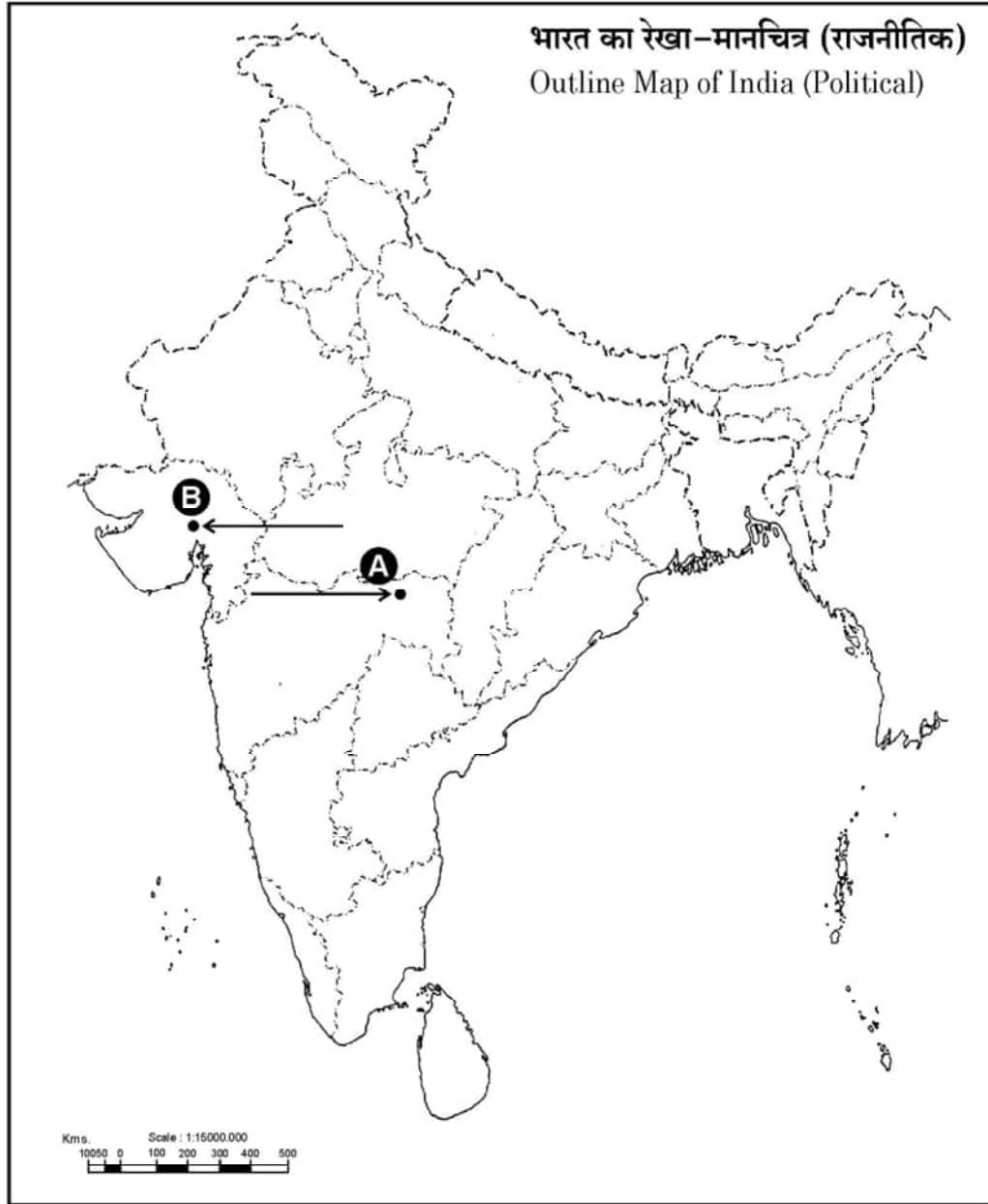
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32/8/2

# 30 #

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प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 9 and 18



11

32/8/2

5009-2

# 32 #

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Secondary School Examination, 2026 (2<sup>nd</sup> Board Examination)**  
**SUBJECT NAME: Social Science**  
**(Q.P. CODE / Set No. 087/32-8-2)**

**General Instructions: -**

|           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>“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 Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>3</b>  | 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. <b>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.</b> |
| <b>4</b>  | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>5</b>  | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>6</b>  | 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. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>7</b>  | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>8</b>  | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>9</b>  | 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 <b>“Extra Question”</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>10</b> | No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | A full scale of marks _____ (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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 13 | <p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong grand total.</li> <li>• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>• 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.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul> |
| 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 unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 16 | The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for Spot Evaluation</b> ” 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 19 | <b>If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 20 | <b>In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**Social Science (Subject Code - 087)**  
**(PAPER CODE: 32/8/2)**

| Q. No. | EXPECTED VALUE POINTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Marks        |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|        | <b>Section-A</b><br><b>(History)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>20</b>    |
| 1.     | (A) Louise Sebastien Mercier Pg-115                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>1</b>     |
| 2.     | (D) IV, III, I, II Pg-31                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>1</b>     |
| 3.     | (C) Willingness to make peace Pg-24                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>1</b>     |
|        | <b>For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 2</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |              |
|        | (C) Kaiser William- I Pg-19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>1</b>     |
| 4.     | (B) Austria Pg-10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>1</b>     |
| 5.     | <b>Explain the role of ‘silk routes’ in the ancient cultural exchange.</b><br>(i) Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand<br>(ii) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.<br>(iii) Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through these routes.<br>(iv) Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to Asia<br>(v) Muslim preachers also travelled this route to different countries.<br>(vi) Any other relevant point<br><b>Any two points to be explained</b> Pg-54                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>2x1=2</b> |
| 6. (a) | <b>Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century.</b><br>(i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings<br>(ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.<br>(iii) Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.<br>(iv) Through folk songs, poetry and dances the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.<br>(v) Collecting and recording various forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.<br>(vi) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. | <b>3x1=3</b> |

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|               | <p>(vii) Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.</p> <p>(viii) Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance in Poland.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any three points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg-13</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |              |
|               | <b>OR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |              |
| <b>(b)</b>    | <p><b>Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914.</b></p> <p>(i) Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination</p> <p>(ii) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.</p> <p>(iii) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation, which was under the control of Ottoman empire</p> <p>(iv) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality.</p> <p>(v) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.</p> <p>(vi) Big European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkan region of Europe and extending their own control over the area.</p> <p>(vii) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any three points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg- 26</p> | <b>3x1=3</b> |
| <b>7. (a)</b> | <p><b>How did movement to revive folklore contribute to the development of ideas of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.</b></p> <p>(i) In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.</p> <p>(ii) These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p> <p>(iv) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.</p> <p>(v) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, the Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg-47</p>                                                                                                                                                      | <b>5x1=5</b> |

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|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (b) | <p><b>How did reinterpretation of history in the later half of the nineteenth century contribute to the emergence of nationalist sentiment in India? Explain with examples.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century many Indians began feeling that to instil a sense of pride in the nation Indian history had to be thought about differently.</li> <li>(ii) The British saw Indians as backward and primitive incapable of governing themselves.</li> <li>(iii) Indians began looking in to the past to discover India's great achievements.</li> <li>(iv) They wrote about the glorious development in ancient times when art and architecture science and maths, religion and culture laws and philosophy, craft and trade had flourished.</li> <li>(v) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.</li> <li>(vi) These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any five points to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg-47</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5x1=5   |
| 8.  | <p><b>Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b><br/> <b>Print Comes to India</b></p> <p>The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.</p> <p>The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.</p> <p><b>(8.1) Mention the method of printing used in India, before the advent of printing technology. (1)</b><br/> - Hand written manuscript</p> <p><b>(8.2) Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India? (1)</b><br/> - They wanted to spread Christianity</p> <p><b>(8.3) Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. (2X1=2)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Print connected people in different parts of India.</li> <li>(ii) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.</li> <li>(iii) Many newspapers spread nationalistic sentiment among the people.</li> <li>(iv) Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy published books to reform society and spread awareness.</li> <li>(v) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any two points to be explained</b></p> | 1+1+2=4 |

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| 9.      | <p><b>PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP</b></p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 9</b></p> <p>9.1 Nagpur</p> <p>9.2 Ahmadabad</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2x1=2        |
|         | <p align="center"><b>Section-B</b><br/><b>(Geography)</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>20</b>    |
| 10.     | (D) III, I, IV, II Pg-53                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>1</b>     |
| 11.     | (C) Only I, II and IV are correct. Pg-50                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>1</b>     |
| 12.     | (B) Bandhavgarh National Park- Madhya Pradesh. Pg-15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>1</b>     |
| 13.     | (D) Blood-less Revolution. Pg-39                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>1</b>     |
| 14.     | (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. Pg 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>1</b>     |
| 15.     | <p><b>“The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.” Support the statement with example in the context of India.</b></p> <p>(i) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining quality of life in a region.</p> <p>(ii) Resources can contribute to the development when they are accompanied by technological development.</p> <p>(iii) India has enormous diversity in the availability of the resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. For example- Southern part of India is rich in resources like water, minerals, fertile soil etc. and is more developed than desert areas.</p> <p>(iv) The places where the resources are deficient will be less developed.</p> <p>(v) There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources.</p> <p>(vi) Technology can play an important role in efficient use of resources for development.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any three points to be explained</b></p> <p align="right">Pg-3</p> | <b>3x1=3</b> |
| 16. (a) | <p><b>Describe the main characteristics of cotton textile industry in India.</b></p> <p>(i) In ancient India cotton textile were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving technology.</p> <p>(ii) After the 18<sup>th</sup> century power loom came into use.</p> <p>(iii) In the early years the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing areas.</p> <p>(iv) This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers.</p> <p>(v) The cotton industry also provides employment to cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>5x1=5</b> |

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|            | <p>(vi) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.</p> <p>(vii) Cotton textile industry contribute to foreign trade and enhances foreign exchange reserves.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg-60</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
|            | <b>OR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                |
| <b>(b)</b> | <p><b>Describe the main characteristics of jute industry in India.</b></p> <p>(i) India is the largest producers of raw Jute and Jute goods.</p> <p>(ii) India stands at second place as an exporter of jute.</p> <p>(iii) Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt.</p> <p>(iv) Jute industries are located in the Hugli basin due to proximity of the jute producing areas.</p> <p>(v) Less expensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways facilitate movement of raw material to the jute mills</p> <p>(vi) Abundant water is required for processing raw jute which is easily available in these areas.</p> <p>(vii) Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh help in running the jute mills</p> <p>(viii) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg-62</p>                                                                                                                         | <b>5x1=5</b>   |
| <b>17.</b> | <p><b>Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dam</b></p> <p>A <b>dam</b> is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.</p> <p><b>(17.1) Define the term Dam.</b> (1)</p> <p>- A dam is a barrier to flowing water that obstruct, direct or refeeds the flow often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.</p> <p><b>(17.2) How do dams help in water management?</b> (1)</p> <p>- Dams manage flow of water and through canals provide water for irrigation.</p> | <b>1+1+2=4</b> |

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|     | <b>(17.3) Why are dams called as multipurpose projects? (2X1=2)</b><br><br>(i) Dams control flood water.<br>(ii) Through canals, dams provide water for agriculture.<br>(iii) They are a source of electricity generation.<br>(iv) Dams provide water for domestic and industrial use.<br>(v) Dams provide inland navigation.<br>(vi) Dams promote fish breeding.<br>(vii) Any other relevant point.<br><b>Any two points to be explained</b>                                                                                    |                |
| 18. | <b>PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP</b><br><br><b>For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 18 (Attempt any three)</b><br><br>18.1 Bhilai<br>18.2 Noida<br>18.3 Vishakha pattanam<br>18.4 Chennai/Meenambakkam                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 3x1=3          |
|     | <b>Section-C</b><br><b>(Political Science)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 20             |
| 19. | (C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii Pg-56                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1              |
| 20. | (D) Municipal Corporations Pg-25                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1              |
| 21. | (A) Power shared among different organs of government Pg-8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1              |
| 22. | (B) French Pg-2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1              |
| 23. | (C) North and Eastern Pg-3<br><br><b>For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 21</b><br><br>(D) Sinhalese Pg-2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1<br><br><br>1 |
| 24. | <b>Suggest any two measures to increase the representation of women in high ranking positions in India.</b><br>(i) Women must be motivated and supported for higher education<br>(ii) Women should be provided facilities to pursue education<br>(iii) Government policies supporting reservation for women on higher ranking post should be implemented<br>(iv) Availability of institutions for women's education can give them better opportunities<br>(v) Any other relevant point.<br><b>Any two points to be explained</b> | 2x1=2          |

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| 25. (a) | <p><b>How is democracy a responsible form of government? Explain.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.</li> <li>(ii) Democratic government is a legitimate government.</li> <li>(iii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion</li> <li>(iv) Democracy produces a government that follows due procedures before taking decisions.</li> <li>(v) Regular free and fair elections make democracy a responsible form of government.</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any two points to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg-65</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2x1=2 |
|         | <b>OR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |
| (b)     | <p><b>How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality? Explain.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality.</li> <li>(ii) Democracy provides equal opportunities for economic development</li> <li>(iii) Democratic governments are welfare governments and they provide incentives to people through various schemes.</li> <li>(iv) Democratic governments work towards equitable distribution of resources</li> <li>(v) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any two points to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg-69</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2x1=2 |
| 26.     | <p><b>Examine the role of political parties in the success of democratic system.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Political parties are easily one of the most visible institution in a democracy.</li> <li>(ii) Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.</li> <li>(iii) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies</li> <li>(iv) As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency like political party to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government</li> <li>(v) Democratic societies need some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. Political parties perform this function.</li> <li>(vi) Democratic societies need a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any three points to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg- 49</p> | 3x1=3 |
| 27.     | <p><b>“Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy.” Examine the statement.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality.</li> <li>(ii) The practice of Universal Adult Franchise in democracy ensures gender based equality.</li> <li>(iii) Once the principle of equality is recognised it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3x1=3 |

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|         | <p>(iv) Women constitute half of the population; democracy cannot achieve its goal of equality without treating women equally.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p> <p>Pg-71</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |           |
| 28. (a) | <p><b>Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the context of India.</b></p> <p>(i) There are three tiers of govt. in India- Centre, State and Local bodies.</p> <p>(ii) Different tiers of govt. govern the same people but each has its own jurisdiction.</p> <p>(iii) The jurisdiction of each tier of government is specified in the constitution with the help of three lists.</p> <p>(iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed by one level of govt.</p> <p>(v) Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified in the constitution.</p> <p>(vi) Judiciary has the power to interpret the constitution in India.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any five points to be examined.</b></p> <p>Pg-15</p>                              | 5x1=5     |
|         | <b>OR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |           |
| (b)     | <p><b>Examine the provisions made for local self-government by the 1992 constitutional amendment.</b></p> <p>(i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local govt. bodies.</p> <p>(ii) Seats are reserved in the electoral bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.</p> <p>(iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>(iv) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections.</p> <p>(v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local govt. bodies.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any five points to be examined.</b></p> <p>Pg-24</p> | 5x1=5     |
|         | <b>Section-D<br/>(Economics)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>20</b> |
| 29.     | <p>(B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition.</p> <p>Pg-64</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>1</b>  |
| 30.     | <p>(C) Landlord</p> <p>Pg-50</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>1</b>  |
| 31.     | <p>(D) 2,34,000 crores</p> <p>Pg-23</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>1</b>  |
| 32.     | <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>Pg-21</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>1</b>  |
| 33.     | <p>(B) Per Capita income, Education status and Health status.</p> <p>Pg-13</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>1</b>  |

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| 34.     | (A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group.<br>Pg-10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1     |
| 35.     | <p><b>How do different people's perceptions of the country's development vary?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Individuals seek different goals, so their notion of national development is different.</li> <li>(ii) Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.</li> <li>(iii) Development for one may not be development for the other, it may even be destructive for the other</li> <li>(iv) People look at mix of goals for development</li> <li>(v) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any two points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg-6</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2x1=2 |
| 36.     | <p><b>"Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process."</b><br/><b>Justify the statement with suitable examples.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) There have been several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.</li> <li>(ii) Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets</li> <li>(iii) Due to latest technology the cost of air transport has fallen so goods can be transported in larger volumes by air.</li> <li>(iv) Information and telecommunication technology has also developed which has helped to communicate from remote areas.</li> <li>(v) Internet and Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly.</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any three points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg 63</p>    | 3x1=3 |
| 37. (a) | <p><b>Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian economy.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In public sector most of the assets are government owned while in private sector they are owned by the Individual or enterprises.</li> <li>(ii) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while the public sector focuses on welfare of people.</li> <li>(iii) The activities which require higher spending may not be undertaken by the private sector but by the public sector.</li> <li>(iv) Development of infrastructure is managed by the public sector as they have access to huge funds which the private sector lacks.</li> <li>(v) The Private sector will not provide several things needed by the society as a whole at a reasonable cost while public sector will provide</li> <li>(vi) There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government so public sector has to undertake them whereas private sector is not bound.</li> </ul> | 5x1=5 |

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|            | <p>(vii) Reliance and Tata Iron and Steel are some examples of Private sector industries while BHEL, Bharat Electronics are some of the Public Sector industries.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained</b></p> <p>Pg-32</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                |
|            | <b>OR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                |
| <b>(b)</b> | <p><b>Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganized sectors of the Indian Economy.</b></p> <p>(i) Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular whereas in unorganised sector terms of employment are not regular.</p> <p>(ii) Organised Sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc while unorganised sectors do not follow the rules strictly.</p> <p>(iii) Organised sector follows formal processes and procedures while unorganised sector does not.</p> <p>(iv) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment while there is no such security in unorganised sector</p> <p>(v) There are fixed working hours in organised sector and if employees work extra hours they are paid for it. Whereas there are no fixed working hours in unorganised sector.</p> <p>(vi) Workers get medical benefits in organised sector while such facility may not be available in unorganised sector.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p> <p>Pg-30</p> | <b>5x1=5</b>   |
| <b>38.</b> | <p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Loans from Cooperatives</b></p> <p>Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.</p> <p>Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.</p>                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>1+1+2=4</b> |

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|  | <p><b>38.1 Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall? (1)</b><br/>         -Formal source of credit.</p> <p><b>38.2 Mention the main sources of credit of cooperative societies? (1)</b><br/>         -Bank.</p> <p><b>38.3 Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development. (2X1=2)</b><br/>         (i) They enable rural people to avail loan without collateral.<br/>         (ii) They also provide loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, for cultivation, agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses<br/>         (iii) Any other relevant point<br/> <b>Any two points to be explained</b></p> |  |
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प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 9 and 18

Q.P. Code: 32/8/1, 32/8/2, 32/8/3

