Series : GEF1H

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/1/2**

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* | *अधिकतम अंक : **80***

*Time allowed : **3** hours* | *Maximum Marks : **80***

नोट / NOTE	#
(I)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **25 + 1** मानचित्र हैं। Please check that this question paper contains **25** printed pages **+1** Map.
(II)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें। Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(III)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं। Please check that this question paper contains **37** 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.

#

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *Question paper is divided into **six** sections — **Section A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** and **F**.*

(iii) ***Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) ***Section B** – Questions no. **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.*

(v) ***Section C** – Questions no. **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.*

(vi) ***Section D** – Questions no. **30** to **33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*

(vii) ***Section E** – Questions no. **34** to **36** are Case/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*

(viii) ***Section F** – Question no. **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*

(ix) *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*

SECTION A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1=20)

1. Imagine you are travelling from Delhi to Chandigarh to attend a wedding, by road in January. Which of the following crops will you notice prominently in the fields during the journey ? *1*

(A) Paddy

(B) Maize

(C) Wheat

(D) Jowar

#

2. Choose the correct option regarding major states involved in the Krishna – Godavari issue : *1*

(A) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

(B) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

(C) Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

(D) Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

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

Column I (*Dam*)		*Column II* (*River*)
a.	Hirakud	i. Chambal
b.	Gandhi Sagar	ii. Krishna
c.	Nagarjuna Sagar	iii. Kaveri
d.	Mettur	iv. Mahanadi

Options :

(A) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

(C) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(D) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

4. 'Sariska Tiger Reserve' is located in which one of the following states ? *1*

(A) Madhya Pradesh

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Maharashtra

#

5. Arrange the following categories of forests in India from the largest to the smallest in terms of area and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Reserved

II. Protected

III. Unclassed

Options :

(A) III, II, I (B) I, II, III

(C) II, III, I (D) III, I, II

6. Assume you are doing research on 15th century print culture. Which of the following would be the most significant advantage for your research ? *1*

(A) Easier access to rare manuscripts

(B) Reduced need for libraries

(C) Increase in the ability to copy text by hand

(D) Increased speed and accuracy of print

7. The author of *'Book of Marvels'* is : *1*

(A) Marco Polo

(B) Columbus

(C) Vasco da Gama

(D) Alfred Crosby

8. Read the following reasons of migration of people from Europe to America till the 19th century and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Poverty and hunger

II. Slaves for sale

III. Wide spread of diseases

IV. Religious conflicts and persecution

Options :

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

#

9. Which one of the following regions became a part of unified Italy in 1866 ? *1*

(A) Sardinia-Piedmont

(B) Venetia

(C) Sicily

(D) Papal State

10. Two statements I and II are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : *1*

Statement I : Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor to stimulate the globalisation process.

Statement II : This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.

Options :

(A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.

(B) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is ***not*** the correct explanation of statement I.

(C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect.

(D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.

11. Which of the following groups in urban India depend on informal sources to meet their credit needs ? *1*

(A) Poor households

(B) Households with few assets

(C) Both poor households and households with few assets

(D) Both well-off households and households with few assets

#

12 Why does it become difficult for farmers in rural areas to take loans from government banks ? Read the following reasons and choose the most appropriate option : *1*

I. Lack of collateral

II. Complicated procedure

III. Higher cost of borrowing

IV. Lack of awareness

Options :

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

13. Look at the given picture and answer the question that follow :



The work being done in the picture falls under which sector of the economy ? *1*

(A) Primary (B) Quaternary (C) Secondary (D) Tertiary

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

The work of which of the following comes in the secondary sector of the economy ? *1*

(A) Bee-keeper (B) Moneylender

(C) Basket weaver (D) Fisherman

#

14. 'X' lives in a town. He cultivates flowers along with animal husbandry. The work of 'X' will fall under which sector of the economy ? *1*

(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary (D) Quaternary

15. Study the following table related to 'World Human Development Index' and answer the questions given below : *1*

S. No.	*Country*	*HDI Rank in the world*
1.	India	130
2.	Myanmar	148
3.	Nepal	149
4.	Pakistan	150

Amongst the given countries, which one of the following countries has the highest rank in 'Human Development Index' ?

(A) Pakistan (B) India
(C) Nepal (D) Myanmar

16. Which of the following are the main components of a political party ? Choose the correct option : *1*

I. Leaders

II. Active members

III. Followers

IV. Pressure groups

Options :

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

17. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : *1*

	(Country)		*(System)*
(A)	Canada	–	Unitary
(B)	Bolivia	–	Federal
(C)	Australia	–	Unitary
(D)	Spain	–	Federal

#

18. Belgium solved its problem of majoritarianism by strengthening which of the following types of government ? *1*

(A) Unitary (B) Presidential

(C) Federal (D) Parliamentary

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

	Column I (Minerals)		*Column II (Major Mines)*
a.	Iron ore	i.	Gaya
b.	Mica	ii.	Singarauli
c.	Bauxite	iii.	Chandrapur
d.	Coal	iv.	Maikala

Options :

(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii (B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv (D) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

20. 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) : Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.

Reason (R) : All living things need minerals.

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.

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

21. How did the process of liberalisation initiated in India in the 1990s, promote globalisation ? Explain. *2*

22. Explain any two measures to solve the problem of land degradation. *2*

23. Suggest any two measures to increase the number of women in legislatures of India. *2*

24. (a) Explain the role of anti-colonial movement in the rise of 'modern nationalism' in India. *2*

OR

(b) Why did Gandhiji say 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force' ? Explain by giving two arguments. *2*

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

25. "Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj." Support the statement in context of plantation workers of Assam. *3*

26. (a) Explain the importance of political parties in democracy. *3*

OR

(b) Why did India adopt the multiparty system ? Explain with suitable arguments. *3*

27. "Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. *3*

28. Read the story of Rinjha and answer the question that follows :

Story of Rinjha

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.

What type of farming is Rinjha's family doing ? Describe any two of its characteristics. *1+2=3*

29. Explain the difference between organised and unorganised sector of economy with example. *3*

#

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

30. (a) Analyse the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy. *5*

OR

(b) "The 1830s were considered the beginning of great difficulties in Europe." Analyse the statement. *5*

31. (a) Explain the role of industries in increasing air pollution and suggest any three measures to reduce air pollution. *2+3=5*

OR

(b) Explain the role of industries in increasing water pollution and suggest any three measures to reduce water pollution. *2+3=5*

32. (a) "Recent evidence suggests that overuse of groundwater is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country." Evaluate the statement in the context of sustainability of development. *5*

OR

(b) "The development goals of different categories of people may differ." Evaluate the statement. *5*

33. (a) Explain any five bases for assessing the outcomes of democracy. *5*

OR

(b) Explain any five values of democracy. *5*

SECTION E

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

34. Read the given source 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.

(34.1) Cooperative societies come under which source of credit ? *1*

(34.2) Mention any two sources of capital of cooperative societies. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(34.3) Explain the role of cooperative societies in increasing the income of farmers. *2*

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

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defence of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

#

(35.1) Explain the meaning of 'censor'. *1*

(35.2) Why did the colonial administration keep an eye on books and newspapers ? *1*

(35.3) Why did Gandhiji start a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act ? Explain any two reasons. *2*

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

An Experiment in Brazil

A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.

(36.1) Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'. *1*

(36.2) In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government ? *1*

(36.3) Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil. *2*

#

SECTION F

(Map Skill-Based Questions) *(2+3=5)*

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : *2×1=2*

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

B. The place where Gandhiji started Dandi March.

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

(a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

(ii) Name the place where Gandhiji started Dandi March. *2×1=2*

(b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any ***three*** of the following with suitable symbols : *3×1=3*

(i) Leading state in production of Jute

(ii) Atomic Power Plant located in Gujarat

(iii) Iron and Steel Plant located in Jharkhand

(iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport

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

(b) *Attempt any* ***three*** *questions.* *3×1=3*

(i) Name the leading state in production of Jute.

(ii) Name the place where an Atomic Power Plant is located in Gujarat.

(iii) Name the place where an Iron and Steel Plant is located in Jharkhand.

(iv) Name the place where Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport is located.

#

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए **For question no. 37**



	Marking Scheme **Strictly Confidential** **(For Internal and Restricted use only)** **Secondary School Examination February - 2025** **SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/1/2**
	General Instructions: -
1.	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2.	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3.	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5.	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6.	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7.	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

8.	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9.	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10.	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11.	A full scale of marks _____80_____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12.	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13.	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14.	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15.	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16.	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17.	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18.	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/1/2

SET -2 **MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **(Multiple Choice Questions)**		**(20X1=20)**
1	(C) Wheat	**32 G**	**1**
2	(B) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	**23 G**	**1**
3	(C) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii	**24 G**	**1**
4	(B) Rajasthan	**15 G**	**1**
5	(B) I, II, III	**15G**	**1**
6	(D) Increased speed and accuracy of print	**109H**	**1**
7	(A) Marco Polo **Note- Due to lack of correct option, 1 mark should be awarded to all students who attempted this question.**	**54 H**	**1**
8	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct	**57, 58 H**	**1**
9	(B) Venetia	**21 H**	**1**
10	(A)Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I	**62 E**	**1**
11	(C) Both poor households and households with few assets	**49 E**	**1**
12	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct	**49 E**	**1**
13	(D) Tertiary ***Note**: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No.**13.*** (C) Basket weaver	**19 E** **21 E**	**1**
14	(A) Primary	**21 E**	**1**
15	(B) India	**13 E**	**1**
16	(A) Only I, II and III are correct	**48 P**	**1**
17	(D) Spain- Federal	**14 P**	**1**
18	(C) Federal	**4 P**	**1**
19	(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii	**45 G**	**1**
20	(A)Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	**42 G**	**1**

	SECTION B **(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**		**4X2=8**
21	**How did the process of liberalization initiated in India in the 1990s promote globalization? Explain.** (i) The process of Liberalization i.e. removing barriers or restrictions set by the government was started in the 1990s. (ii) The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. (iii) It has facilitated the MNCs to set up their factories in India. Thus, Indian economy was integrated to the world economy and process of globalization started in India. (iv) Several steps were taken to attract foreign investment. Many SEZs were established in the country. (v) Several steps taken so that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here. It has increased India's foreign trade. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**64 E**	**2X1=2**
22	**Explain any two measures to solve the problem of land degradation.** (i) Afforestation (ii) Proper management of grazing (iii) Planting shelter belts of plants (iv) Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes. (v) Proper management of waste land (vi) Control of mining activities (vii) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and waste (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**6 G**	**2X1=2**
23	**Suggest any two measures to increase the number of women in legislatures of India.** (i) To ensure a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. (ii) To enhance political education and awareness amongst women.	**34,35 P**	**2X1=2**

	(iii) Increase education and skill development among women. (iv) Laws like Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 should be effectively implemented. (v) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be suggested.**		
24	**(a) Explain the role of anti-colonial movement in the rise of 'modern nationalism' in India.** (i) People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. (ii) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. (iii) Each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied and their notions of freedom were not always the same. (iv) Anti-colonial movements like Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement etc. played a big role in the rise of the modern nationalism in India. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Why did Gandhiji say 'Satyagraha is pure soul force'? Explain by giving arguments.** (i) Satyagraha is pure soul force because truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. (ii) The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Non-violence is the supreme dharma. (iii) According to Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagraha is not a physical force. (iv) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversity; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**29 H** **31 H**	**2X1=2** **2X1=2**
	Section C **(Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj." Support the statement in context of plantation workers of Assam.** (i) Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of swaraj. (ii) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.	**36 H**	**3X1=3**

	(iii) It meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. (iv) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. (v) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. (vi) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their own villages. (vii) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**		
26	**(a) Explain the importance of political parties in democracy.** (i) Political parties are the most visible institution in a democracy. (ii) They reflect fundamental political division in society. (iii) Political parties contest elections. (iv) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters chose them. (v) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. (vi) Parties form and run government. (vii) Parties play the role of opposition by voicing different views and criticizing the government for its wrong policies. (viii) Parties shape public opinion. (ix) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any three examples to be explained.**	**48,49 P** **51 P**	**3x1=3** **3x1=3**

	OR **(b) Why did India adopt the multiparty system? Explain with suitable arguments.** (i) Party system is not something any country can choose. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. (ii) India adopted multi-party system due to its social diversity. (iii) India has vast geographical diversity. So, in such a large country diversity is not absorbed by two or even three parties. (iv) Multiparty system allows a variety of interest and opinions to enjoy political representation**.** (v) Any other relevant point **Any three examples to be explained.**		
27	**"Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.** (i) It helps to reduce the conflict between social groups. (ii) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. (iii) It is good for the unity of the nation. (iv) People are the source of political power. (v) Respect is given to diverse groups and views. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**6 P**	**3X1=3**
28	Read the story of Rinjha and answer the question that follows: **Story of Rinjha** Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.	**30 G**	

	What type of farming is Rinjha's family doing ? Describe any two of its characteristics. **Type of farming**-Primitive subsistence farming **Features of primitive subsistence farming:** (i) This farming is practiced on small patches of land. (ii) It is done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. (iii) It is done with the help of family or community labour. (iv) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. (v) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be described.**		**1+2=3**
29	**Explain the difference between organized and unorganized sector of economy with example.** (i) Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. Whereas unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. (ii) Organized sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations whereas in unorganized sector these are not followed. (iii) Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment whereas employment is not secured in the unorganized sector. (iv) Employees in the organized sector are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer whereas in unorganized sector jobs are low paid, working hours are not fixed and there is no provision for overtime. (v) Employees in the organized sector get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. whereas there are no such facilities for the employees of the unorganized sector. (vi) Any other relevant point **Any three points to be explained.**	**30 E**	**3X1=3**

	Section D (Long Answer Type Questions)		(4X5=20)
30	**Analyse the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.** (i) Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary, born in Genoa in 1807. (ii) He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. (iii) As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. (iv) He founded two more underground societies, first, 'Young Italy' in Marseilles, and then, 'Young Europe' in Berne. (v) Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. (vi) It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. (vii) This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. (viii) Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. (ix) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be analyzed** **OR**	**12,20H**	**5X1=5**
	(b) "The 1830s were considered as beginning of great difficulties in Europe." Analyze the statement. (i) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. (ii) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. (iii) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. (iv) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent.	**15 H**	**5X1=5**

	(v) In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. (vi) The rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. (vii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be analyzed.**		
31	**(a) Explain the role of industries in increasing air pollution and suggest any three measures to reduce air pollution.** **Role of Industries in increasing air pollution:** (i) Air pollution is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. (ii) Air borne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke. (iii) Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. (iv) Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. (v) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained.** **Measures to reduce air pollution:** (i) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories. (ii) Electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators can also be fitted. (iii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. (iv) Authorities should impose heavy fines on industries violating emission laws. (v) Any other relevant point **Any three points to be explained.**	**66 G** **68 G**	**2+3=5** **2x1=2** **3x1=3**

	OR	**66 G**	**2+3=5**
	(b) Explain the role of industries in increasing water pollution and suggest any three measures to reduce water pollution.		**2x1=2**
	Role of industries in increasing water pollution:		
	(i) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste and affluents discharged into rivers.		
	(ii) Main culprits are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries		
	(iii) They let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.		
	(iv) Fly ash, phospho-gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid wastes in India.		
	(v) Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained	**68 G**	**3x1=3**
	Measures to reduce water pollution:		
	(i) Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages		
	(ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements		
	(iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.		
	(iv) Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases		
	(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.		
	(b) Secondary treatment by biological process		
	(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling wastewater.		
	(v) Any other relevant point		
	Any three points to be explained.		

32	**(a) "Recent evidence suggests that the overuse of groundwater is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country." Evaluate the statement in the context of sustainability of development.** (i) Sustainability refers to that kind of economic development that should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the need of the future generations. (ii) Ground water is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature. (iii) The overuse ground water is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country due to population growth and agricultural practices. (iv) Excessive use of ground water for irrigation can deplete ground water level. (v) A lack of effective policies and regulation can lead to unsustainable ground water use. (vi) About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years. (vii) Nearly one third of the country is overusing their ground water reserves. (viii) In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. (ix) Ground water overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh etc. (x) Judicious use of water resources. (xi) Control over dumping of excessive and toxic waste on land to prevent pollution of ground water. (xii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be evaluated.**	**14 E** **4,5E**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**
	OR **(b) "The development goals of different categories of people may differ." Evaluate the statement.** (i) Each one of us seeks different things in our life. (ii) People seek things that are most important for them, which can fulfill their aspirations or desires. (iii) At times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting. (iv) For example, a girl expects as much freedom and opportunities as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. (v) What may be the development for one may not be the development of others.		

	(vi) For example, an industrialist may want more dams for electricity but for the people who are displaced might resent this. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be evaluated.**		
33	**(a) Explain any five bases for assessing the outcomes of democracy.** **The outcomes of democracy can be assessed on the following basis:** (i) Promotes equality among citizens. (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual. (iii) Improves the quality of decision making. (iv) Provides methods to resolve conflicts. (v) Allows room to correct mistakes. (vi) Accommodates social diversity. (vii) Produces a government that is accountable to the citizens. (viii) Responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. (ix) Based on ideas of deliberation and negotiations. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Explain any five values of democracy.** (i) Equal rights and opportunities. (ii) Freedom to express oneself. (iii) Choose their leaders and participate in the political process. (iv) Based on respect, dignity and freedom. (v) In a democracy, citizens have the right and means to examine the process of decision making. (vi) Accommodates social diversity. (vii) Produces a government that is accountable to the citizens. (viii) Responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. (ix) Based on ideas of deliberation and negotiations. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**	**64,65 P** **64,65 P**	**5x1=5** **5x1=5**
	Section E **(CASE/SOURCE- BASED QUESTIONS)**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the given source 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**	**47 E**	

	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.** **(34.1) Cooperative societies come under which source of credit?** (i) Formal sources of credit **(34.2) Mention any two sources of capital of cooperative societies.** (i) Deposits from the members of the cooperative (ii) With the deposit as collateral the co-operatives obtain large loans from banks. (iii) Interest earned on loans given by Cooperatives. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be mentioned.** **(34.3) Explain the role of cooperative societies in increasing the income of farmers.** (i) Co-operative societies provide loans on low interest rates which can be further used for increasing crop production. (ii) They also give interest on deposits. This promotes small saving habits for the farmers. (iii) Co-operatives provide loans for variety of expenses such as the purchase of agricultural implements, fisheries loans etc. which further leads to increase the income of farmers. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**		**1** **½+½= 1** **2**

35	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **Print and Censorship** **The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.** **During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defence of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.** **(35.1) Explain the meaning of 'censor'.** (i) Censor means tracking of all books and newspaper published. (ii) It means controlling the publication of books and newspapers that are critical of government policies. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.** **(35.2) Why did the colonial administration keep an eye on books and newspapers?** (i) Several books and newspapers were critical of the Britishers misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. (ii) Vernacular press was assertively nationalist. (iii) The colonial government kept an eye on books and newspapers because the government wanted to supress print and passed numerous laws to control the press. (iv) These books and newspapers created a sense of unity amongst Indians. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.**	**127 H**	**1** **1**

	(35.3) Why did Gandhiji start a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act? Explain any two reasons. (i) The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities. (ii) The act allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any two point to be explained.**		**2**
36	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **An Experiment in Brazil** **A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.** **(36.1) Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'.** (i) Participatory democracy means participation or direct involvement in decision making process. **(36.2) In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government?** (i) Local Self Government. **(36.3) Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil.**	**26 P**	**1** **1**

	(i) Local Self Government- Panchayati Raj, Municipality and Municipal Corporation. (ii) All bodies of Local Self Government are elected by the people. (iii) Gram Sabha in the Gram Panchayat where people of that area participate directly. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be described.**		**2**
	Section F **(Map Skill-Based Question)**		**(2+3=5)**
37	(a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1920. **Nagpur** B. The place where Gandhiji started Dandi March. **Sabarmati** ***Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (a)*** **(a)(i)** Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. **Nagpur/Kolkata (Calcutta)** (i) Name the place where Gandhiji started Dandi March. **Sabarmati** (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any ***three*** of the following with suitable symbols: (i) Leading state in production of Jute- **West Bengal** (ii) Atomic Power Plant located in Gujarat- **Kakrapara** (iii) Iron and Steel Plant located in Jharkhand-**Bokaro/Jamshedpur** (iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport-**Amritsar** **Note-For answers, see the attached map.** ***Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)*** (b)Attempt any **three** questions. (i) Name the leading state in production of Jute. **West Bengal** (ii) Name the place where an Atomic Power Plant is located in Gujarat.		**2x1=2** **2x1=2** **3x1=3**

	Kakrapara (iii) Name the place where an iron and Steel Plant is located in Jharkhand. **Bokaro/ Jamshedpur** (iv) Name the place where Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport is located. **Amritsar**		**3x1=3**

