Series : FGHE2

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/2/2**

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. Swapna is a small farmer. Swapna wants to cultivate cotton. What kind of geographical conditions will be suitable for this ? Choose the most appropriate option. *1*

(A) Laterite soil, Moderate rainfall, Low temperature and Bright sunshine

(B) Black soil, Light rainfall, High temperature and Bright sunshine

(C) Laterite soil, Light rainfall, High temperature and Moderate sunshine

(D) Black soil, High rainfall, Low temperature and Moderate sunshine

#

2. Choose the correct option of the states that have been majorly benefitted by the Sardar Sarovar Dam. *1*

(A) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana

(B) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

(C) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

(D) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

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

	Column I (River)		*Column II (Dam)*
a.	Chambal	i.	Salal
b.	Ganga	ii.	Bhakra Nangal
c.	Chenab	iii.	Gandhi Sagar
d.	Satluj	iv.	Tehri

Options :

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

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

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

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

4. Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct ? Choose the most appropriate option. *1*

Characteristics :

I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals.

II. To publish list of protected species.

III. To ban hunting to save endangered species.

IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List.

Options :

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

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

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

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

#

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

	National Park / Tiger Reserve		*State*
(A)	Corbett National Park	–	Himachal Pradesh
(B)	Bandhavgarh National Park	–	Rajasthan
(C)	Periyar Tiger Reserve	–	Tamil Nadu
(D)	Manas Tiger Reserve	–	Assam

6. Read the following characteristics of *'Jikji'* of Korea carefully and choose the correct option : *1*

Characteristics :

I. It is one of the oldest existing printed books in the world.

II It contains the main beliefs of Christianity.

III Its second volume is available in the National Library of France.

IV. It was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.

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.

7. In the mid-16th century, diseases like smallpox reached America through which of the following ? *1*

(A) Spanish soldiers (B) French merchants

(C) Portuguese sailors (D) British tourists

8. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Defeat of Napoleon in the battle of Leipzig

II. Beginning of struggle for Greek independence

III. Formation of customs union Zollverein

IV. Signing of Treaty of Vienna

Options :

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

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

9. 'Potato famine' was related to which of the following countries ? *1*

(A) England (B) Ireland

(C) Finland (D) Scotland

#

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

Statement I : Information and communication technology stimulate the process of globalisation.

Statement II : It is used to contact each other, receive information instantly and communicate with remote areas.

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. Arrange the following sources of credit in the most to least order to meet the credit requirement of rural households in India and choose the correct option : *1*

I. Government
II. Cooperative Banks and Societies
III. Moneylenders
IV. Relatives and friends

Options :

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

12. Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows :

S. No.	*Work*	*No. of People*
1.	Farmer working in his fields	250
2.	Teachers teaching in school	10
3.	Handloom weaver working in his/her house	70
4.	Workers working in big factories	140
5.	Employees working at a hospital in the area	60
Total		530

How many people are working in the organised sector ? *1*

(A) 380 (B) 140 (C) 320 (D) 210

#

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



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

(A) Primary (B) Quaternary

(C) Tertiary (D) Secondary

Note : *The following question is for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only in lieu of Q.N.* ***13****.*

Which of the following activities comes under the tertiary sector of the economy ? *1*

(A) Basket weaving (B) Animal husbandry

(C) Milk vending (D) Gur making

14. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank : *1*

The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year is called _____.

(A) Per Capita Income

(B) Per Capita Production

(C) Gross National Income

(D) Gross Domestic Production

#

15. Study the following table related to 'World Human Development Index' and answer the question that follow : *1*

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

Which one of the following countries has the lowest rank in 'Human Development Index' ?

(A) India

(B) Myanmar

(C) Nepal

(D) Pakistan

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

	Political Party		*State*
(A)	Janata Dal (Secular)	–	Bihar
(B)	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	–	Goa
(C)	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	–	Andhra Pradesh
(D)	All India Forward Bloc	–	Punjab

17. Which of the following countries is an example of sharing of power between the national and state governments to account for internal diversity ? *1*

(A) United States of America

(B) Australia

(C) Belgium

(D) Switzerland

#

18. Which one of the following organisations has its headquarter in Brussels ? *1*

(A) United Nations Organisation

(B) European Union

(C) Non-Alignment Movement

(D) South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation

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

Column I (Thermal Power Plant)	*Column II (State)*
a. Talcher	i. Telangana
b. Ramagundam	ii. Odisha
c. Bhusawal	iii. Andhra Pradesh
d. Vijayawada	iv. Maharashtra

Options :

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

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

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

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

20. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option : *1*

Assertion (A) : India has enormous possibilities of production of solar energy.

Reason (R) : Most of the land area of India falls under the cold zone.

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. "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries." Explain the statement with examples. *2*

22. Explain the role of planning for judicious use of resources. *2*

23. "The Constitution of India provides to all citizens the freedom to profess any religion." Support the statement by giving two arguments. *2*

24. (a) How did reinterpretation of history become a means of creating a sense of nationalism by the end of the 19th century in India ? Explain. *2*

OR

(b) How did symbols and icons contribute to create a feeling of nationalism among the people in the national movement of India ? Explain. *2*

SECTION C

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

25. Analyse the role of women in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. *3*

26. (a) Describe three main functions of political parties. *3*

OR

(b) Describe three major challenges faced by the political parties in India. *3*

27. Explain the vertical distribution of power given in the Indian Constitution. *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.

Suggest any three measures to Rinjha so that the fertility of the soil of her fields remains intact for a long time. *3*

29. Explain the role of primary sector in employment generation in India. *3*

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

30. (a) How did tension in the Balkan region lead to the First World War ? Explain. *5*

OR

(b) How was the 'British Nation' created ? Explain. *5*

31. (a) Explain the importance of manufacturing industry in the Indian economy. *5*

OR

(b) Explain the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry. *5*

32. (a) How is income an important factor in assessing the development of a country ? Mention the classification done by the World Bank. *2+3=5*

OR

(b) How has the overuse of underground water created a serious crisis in many parts of India ? Explain with examples in the context of sustainable development. *2+3=5*

33. (a) How is democracy better than other types of government ? Analyse. *5*

OR

(b) Analyse the role of democracy in reducing inequality and poverty. *5*

#

SECTION E

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

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

Arun's Story

Arun supervises the work of one farm labourer. Arun has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8·5 per cent per annum, and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Arun plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in a cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loan from them.

(34.1) Under which source does Arun's loan come ? *1*

(34.2) Mention one important term of credit for taking a loan from the bank. *1*

(34.3) How is Arun's loan beneficial ? Explain any two reasons. *2*

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

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context.

First : print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Second : print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

(35.1) What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society ? *1*

(35.2) How did print culture affect religion in France ? *1*

(35.3) How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France ? *2*

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

Decentralisation in India

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

(36.1) At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution ? *1*

(36.2) Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems. *1*

(36.3) "Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government." Explain the statement. *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 December 1927.

B. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

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 December 1927.

(ii) Name the place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. *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) Eastern terminal station of the East-West Corridor

(ii) Leading state in coffee production

(iii) Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh

(iv) Major sea port located in Odisha

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 eastern terminal station of the East-West Corridor.

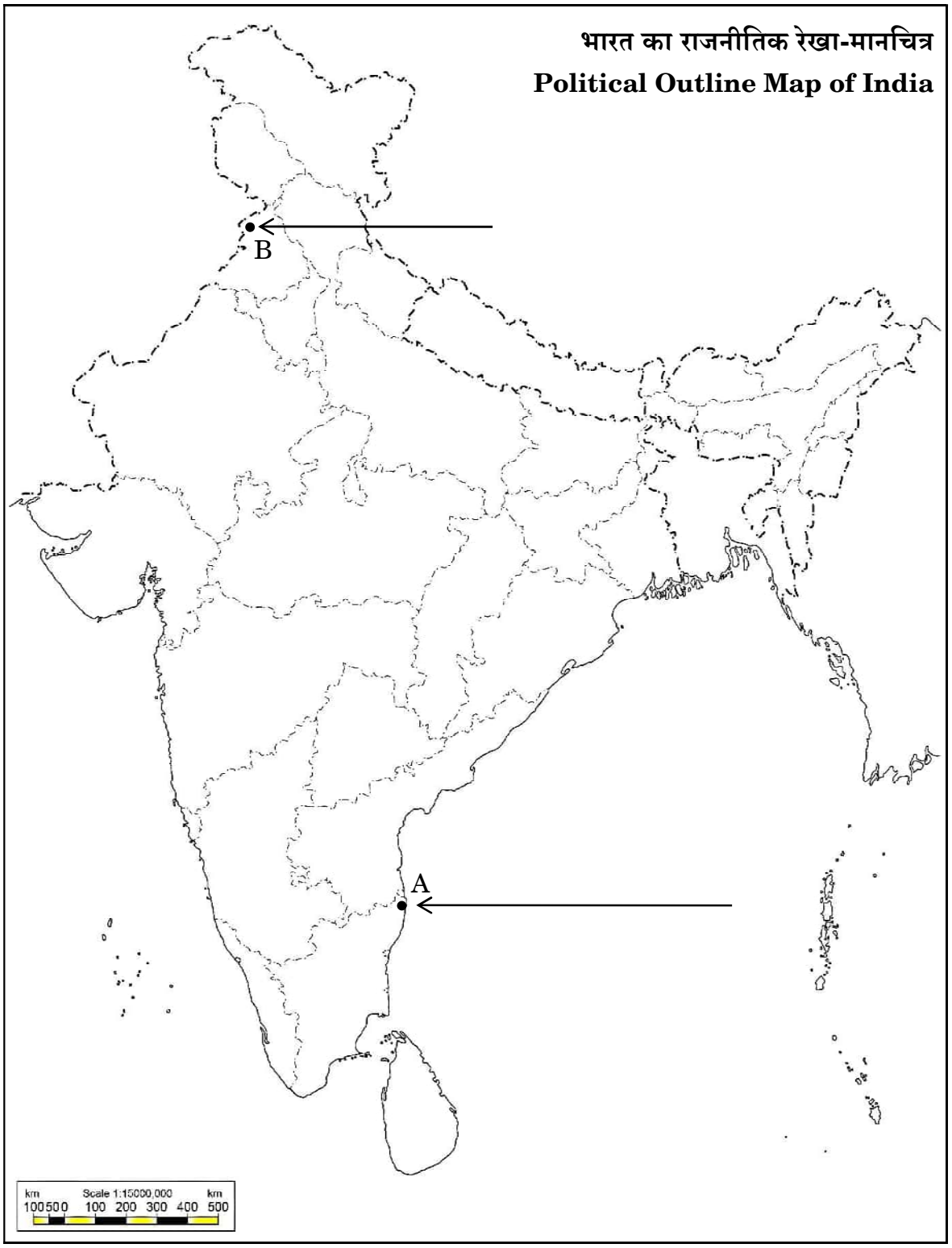
(ii) Name the leading state in coffee production.

(iii) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha.

#

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 32/2/2**
	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-32/2/2

SET -2 **MM-80**

	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1= 20)**
1	(B) Black Soil, Light rainfall, High Temperature and Bright Sunshine	**38 G**	**1**
2	(B) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan	**23 G**	**1**
3	(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	**24 G**	**1**
4	(A) Only I, II and III are correct	**14 G**	**1**
5	(D) Manas Tiger Reserve- Assam	**15 G**	**1**
6	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct	**108 H**	**1**
7	(A) Spanish Soldiers	**55 H**	**1**
8	Due to lack of correct option, 1 mark should be awarded to all the students who attempted this question.	**7,10, 11,13 H**	**1**
9	(B) Ireland	**55 H**	**1**
10	(A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is correct explanation of statement I.	**62 E**	**1**
11	(B) III, II, IV, I	**48 E**	**1**
12	(D) 210	**31 E**	**1**
13	(D) Secondary **For Visually Impaired students only-** (C) Milk vending	**20 E** **20 E**	**1** **1**
14	(D) Gross Domestic Production	**23 E**	**1**
15	(D) Pakistan	**13 E**	**1**

16	(B) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party- Goa	**56 P**	**1**
17	(C) Belgium	**4 P**	**1**
18	(B) European Union	**5 P**	**1**
19	(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii	**53 G**	**1**
20	(C) (A) is true but (R) is false	**54 G**	**1**
	Section B **Very Short Answer Type Questions**		**(4X2=8)**
21	**"Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries." Explain the statement with examples.** (i) Foreign trade between countries has been rising rapidly. (ii) Activities of most MNCs involve substantial trade in goods and also services. (iii) Greater foreign investment results in the greater integration of production. (iv) Greater foreign trade led to greater integration of markets across countries. (v) More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries. (vi) Most regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back. (vii) Any other relevant point. (**Any two points to be explained.)**	**61 E**	**2X1=2**
22	**Explain the role of planning for judicious use of resources.** (i) Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. (ii) It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. (iii) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. (iv) There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. (v) For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.	**2 G**	**2X1=2**

	(vi) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. (vii) The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. (viii) The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. (ix) This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels. (x) Any other relevant point. (**Any two points to be explained.)**		
23	**"The Constitution of India provides to all citizens the freedom to profess any religion." Support the statements by giving two arguments.** (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. (ii) Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. (iii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. (iv) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. (v) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability. (vi) Any other relevant point. (**Any two points to be supported with relevant arguments.)**	**37 P**	**2X1=2**
24	**(a) How did reinterpretation of history become a means of creating a sense of nationalism by the end of the nineteenth century in India? Explain.** (i) By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. (ii) The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.	**48 H**	**2X1=2**

	(iii) They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. (iv) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. (v) 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. (vi) Any other relevant point. **(Any two points to be explained.)** **OR** **(b) How did symbols and icons contribute to create a feeling of nationalism among the people in the national movement of India? Explain** (i) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. (ii) In the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaythrough his song Vandematram (iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. (iv) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. (v) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, (vi) Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance. (vii) Any other relevant point. (**Any two points to be explained.)**	**47 H**	**2X1=2**
	Section C **Short Answer Type Questions**		**(5X3=15)**

25	**Analyse the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.** (i) An important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. (ii) During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. (iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. (iv) Many went to jail. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. (v) Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. (vi) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be analysed.)**	**42 H**	**3X1=3**
26	**(a) Describe three main functions of political parties.** (i) Political parties select candidates to contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (iv) Parties form and run governments. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. (v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power. (vi) They voice different views and criticise government for its failures or wrong policies. (vii) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues. (viii) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. (ix) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. (x) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be described.)** **OR**	**48 P**	**3X1=3**

	(b) Describe three major challenges faced by the political parties in India. (i) All over the world there is lack of internal democracy within parties- Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. (ii) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. (iii) There is growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. (iv) Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. (v) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be described.)**	**57 P**	**3X1=3**
27	**Explain the vertical distribution of power given in the Indian Constitution.** (i) Constitution of India divides power among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. (ii) In India general government for the entire country is usually referred as the Central or Union Government. (iii) In India, the government at provincial or regional level is called State Government. (iv) The Constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. (v) Through the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 the same principle has been extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as the municipality and panchayat. (vi) This division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called vertical division of power. (vii) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be explained.)**	**8P**	**3X1=3**

28	**Read the story and answer the questions 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 families search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.** **Suggest any three measures to Rinjha so that the fertility of the soil of her fields remains intact for a long time.** (i) Use of crop rotation method. (ii) Use of manure. (iii) Growing leguminous crops (iv) Managing pests and diseases. (v) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be explained.)**	**31 G**	**3X1=3**
29	**Explain the role of primary sector in employment generation in India**. (i) There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources commonly known as Primary Sector. (ii) For example, the cultivation of cotton providing employment to farmers and farm labourers. (iii) In case of an activity like dairy which is dependent on the biological process of animals and availability of resources provides employment to people (iv) Similarly, minerals and ores are natural products. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of primary sector, providing employment to the miners. (v) In the last four decades in India there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. (vi) The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.	**25 E**	**3X1=3**

	(vii) Even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around three times. (viii) The same applies to the tertiary sector as well. While production in the service sector rose by 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times. (ix) As a result, more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one sixth of the GDP. (x) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be explained.)**		
	Section D **Long Answer Type Questions**		**(4X5=20)**
30	**(a) How did tension in the Balkan region lead to the First World War? Explain**. (i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. (ii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. (iii) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. (iv) All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. (v) One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. (vi) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.	**26H**	**5X1=5**

	(vii) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. (viii) Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. (ix) Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War (x) Any other relevant point. (**Any five points to be explained.)** **OR** **(b) How was the British nation created? Explain.** (i) Prior to the eighteenth century there was no British nation. (ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. (iii) All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. (iv) But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. (v) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. (vi) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. (vii) The British parliament was dominated by its English members. (viii) The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. (ix) The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. (x) The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.	**22H**	**5X1=5**

	(xi) Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. (xii) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. (xiii) Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. (xiv) After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. (xv) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. (xvi) The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union. (xvii) Any other relevant point **(To be assessed as a whole.)**		
31	**(a) Explain the importance of manufacturing industry in the Indian economy.** (i) Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular. (ii) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, (iii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (iv) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. (v) Establishment of industries in tribal and backward areas aimed at bringing down regional disparities. (vi) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. (vii) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. (viii) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (ix) Any other relevant point. (**Any five points to be explained.)**	**58G**	**5X1=5**

	OR **(b) Explain the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry**. (i) Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. (ii) The produce of agriculture like sugarcane, tea, jute etc are used by industries extensively as raw material. (iii) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. (iv) Similarly, the industrial sector depends on the agriculture for raw materials. (v) Industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers. (vi) Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. (vii) Any other relevant point. (**Any five points to be explained.)**	**58G**	**5x1=5**
32	**(a) How is income an important factor in assessing the development of a country? Mention the classification done by the World Bank.** (i) For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. (ii) Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. (iii) This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. (iv) Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. (v) Any other relevant point. (**Any two points to be explained.)** **Classification done by the World Bank-** According to the World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank (in 2019),	**8 E**	**2+3=5**

	(i) Countries with per capita income of US$ 49,300 per annum and above, are called high income or rich countries. (ii) Countries with per capita income between US$ 2500 and US$ 49,300 are called middle-income countries. (iii) Countries with per capita income of US$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. (iv) India comes in the category of middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US$ 6700 per annum. (v) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be mentioned.)** **OR** **(b) How has the overuse of underground water created a serious crisis in many parts of India? Explain with examples in the context of sustainable development.** (i) Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. This resource is replenished by nature. (ii) Even this resource may be overused by excessive irrigation, industries etc. (iii) In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. (iv) Any other relevant point (**Any two points to be explained.)** **Examples in the context of sustainability:** (i) Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. (ii) Many districts have reported steep decline in water level. (iii) Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. (iv) In the coming years, if the present way of using this resource continues, most parts of the country will face a serious water crisis. (v) Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements. (vi) Any other relevant point. (**Any three points to be explained.)**	**14 E**	**2+3=5**

33	**(a) How is democracy better than other types of government? Analyse.** (i) Democratic government promotes equality among citizens; (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual; (iii) It improves the quality of decision-making; (iv) It provides a method to resolve conflicts; (v) It allows room to correct mistakes. (vi) It is accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government (vii) It accommodates social diversity. (viii) Any other relevant point. (**Any five points to be analysed.)** **OR** **(b) Analyse the role of democracy in reducing inequality and poverty.** (i) Democracy strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunity. (ii) Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (iii) Democracy discourages discrimination on the basis of economic status, language, religion etc. (iv) Democratic governments make special provisions like reservation in educational institutions and government jobs for socially and economically weaker sections. (v) Democratic government put forward schemes to eradicate poverty. (vi) Democratic governments initiate employment generation programmes. (vii) Economic inequalities are found in democratic countries. (viii) Any other relevant point. (**Any five points to be analysed.)**	**64 P** **69 P**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**
	Section E **CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**		**3X4= 12**
34	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **Arun's Story** Arun supervises the work of one farm labourer. Arun has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive bank loan for cultivation. The interest	**46 E**	**1+1+2=4**

	rate on the loan is 8·5 per cent per annum, and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Arun plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in a cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loan from them. **34.1 Under which source does Arun's loan come? (1)** - Bank/ Formal Source **34.2. Mention one important term of credit for taking a loan from the bank. (1)** (i) Collateral (ii) Interest rate (iii) Documentation (iv) Mode of payment (v) Any other relevant point **(Any one point to be mentioned.)** **34.3. How is Arun's loan beneficial? Explain any two reasons. (2)** (i) Rate of interest is low. (ii) loan can be repaid easily anytime in the next three years. (iii) With the low interest he can save the capital and invest in other ventures or can use next year for buying inputs. (iv) Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained.)**		
35	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **Print Culture and the French Revolution** Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context. First: print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They	**115 H**	**1+1+2=4**

attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Second: print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

35.1. What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society? (1)

(i) The writings of enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

(ii) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom.

(iii) The writings of enlightened thinkers encouraged people to judge everything through the application of reason and rationality.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(**Any one point to be explained.)**

35.2. How did print culture affect religion in France? (1)

(i) The enlightened writers attacked the sacred authority of the Church.

(ii) They inspired the people to see the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

(iii) Any other relevant point.

(**Any one point to be explained.)**

35.3. How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France? (2)

(i) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate.

(ii) All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason.

(iii) People recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs and new ideas of social revolution came into being.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(**Any two points to be explained.)**

36	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: **Decentralisation in India** The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. **36.1. At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution? (1)** - Central, State, Local Government (Urban and Rural) **36.2. Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems. (1)** (i) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. (ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. (iii) They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. (iv) Any other relevant point (**Any one point to be explained.)** **36.3."Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government." Explain the statement. (2)** (i) Local government ensures representation of diverse groups. (ii) It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. (iii) It deepens the democracy through large participation of people. (iv) Any other relevant point (**Any two points to be explained.)**	**24 P**	**1+1+2=4**

	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 Indian National Congress was held in December 1927. - **Madras (Chennai)** B. The place where Jallianwala bagh incident took place. - **Amritsar** **(FOR ANSWER PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP)** ***Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (a).***		**2X1=2** **2X1=2**
	(a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1927. - **Madras (Chennai)** (ii) Name the place where Jallianwala bagh incident took place. - **Amritsar**		
	(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any *three* of the following with suitable symbols: (i) Eastern terminal station of the East-West corridor (ii) Leading state in Coffee production (iii) Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh. (iv) Major seaport located in Odisha **(FOR ANSWER PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP)** ***Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b).***		**3X1=3**
	(b) **Attempt any three questions**: (i) Name the Eastern terminal station of the East-West corridor. **Silchar (Assam)** (ii) Name the leading state in Coffee production. **Karnataka**		**3X1=3**

	(i) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh. **Naraura** (ii) Name the place where a major seaport is located in Odisha. **Paradwip**		

